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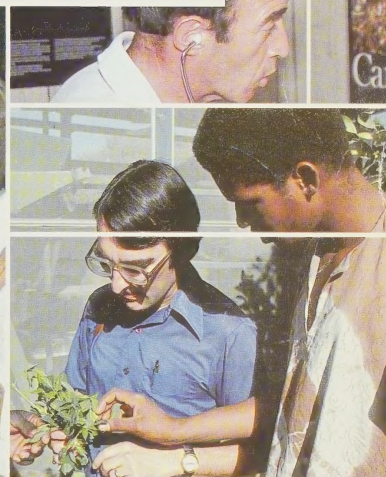
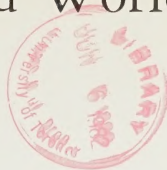




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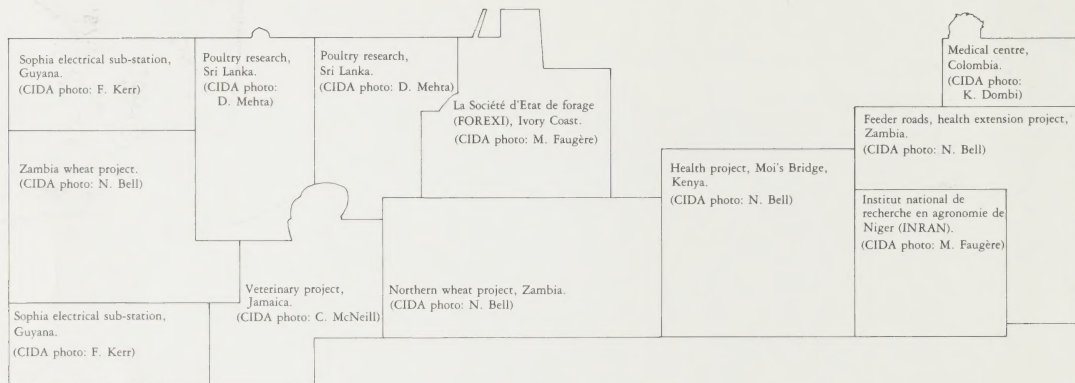
# Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review  
1980-81



Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international



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# Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review  
1980-81





This review was prepared by the Public Affairs Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Honorable Mark MacGuigan, Secretary of State for External Affairs.

*On peut également se procurer la version française de cette publication.*

If you wish to receive the Statistical Annex — a breakdown of the official development disbursements made by CIDA during 1980-81 — and other Government publications on international development programs, please write to the Public Affairs Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, P.O. Box 1430, Postal Station B, Hull, Quebec. K1A 0G4

February 1982

Design: Stephen Clarke

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# Minister's Message

In many ways, 1980-81 — a pivotal year in bringing home to Canadians the essentially interdependent nature of our world — was the culmination of a process we began to experience in the early seventies. First, there was the OPEC shock of that period; then the failure of coffee crops and the political upheaval in Iran. For Canadians — as for many others — an understanding of these phenomena came slowly, and we tended to perceive them as isolated incidents. But today, the impact of high American interest rates on Canadian and European economies, as well as other recent events, have forcefully brought home to us how much events outside our country have come to influence our daily lives. We have had to learn rapidly that there are many factors in our daily lives and in the functioning of Canadian society that make us part of a global village — perhaps the global village which the late Marshall McLuhan described.

One of the factors which has had an impact on the stability of this global village has been the growing gap between what we have come to call the North and the South — the industrialized world (including North America, Europe, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand) and the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. As early as 1975 the Canadian government set out to reduce that gap by embarking on a strategy which recognized that a more equitable sharing of the world's resources is essential if we are to create a more stable and predictable world economy. By 1980 we were able to announce our intention to raise our Official Development Assistance to 0.5 per cent of our gross national product by 1985, aiming at 0.7 per cent by the end of this decade.

Canada was not alone in recognizing the interdependence of the North and the South and in proposing courses of action to close the gap between the two. The report of an international com-



(UN photo 146686/yutaka nagata)

mission chaired by Willy Brandt, another report by a group of Commonwealth experts, and the "Global 2000" report of the United States government reiterated the same themes.

Here in Canada, a Parliamentary Task Force was formed to educate both parliamentarians and the general public. Its 1980 report spelled out the tasks that would be necessary, and offered specific prescriptions for carrying them out. During 1980 the Canadian government also took steps to establish a Futures Secretariat — an organization to sensitize Canadians to the issues of development and to motivate them to understand interdependence and involve themselves in overcoming the resistance to change that is so essential to make progress in these endeavors.

Among Canada's efforts, the role played by CIDA has been paramount, as will be obvious in this Review. It is multifaceted, involving actions on many fronts. It is a catalyst, providing support for the many non-governmental organizations (including the Futures Secretariat) which work to educate Canadians and involve them in development activities. It also plays a development role, working to share Canada's expertise with others in the world. It works through such international agencies as the United Nations. Its work is proof that in international development there are no absolute givers or takers. The involvement of Canadians at home as well as their presence in countries as diverse as Brazil and Bangladesh has been mutually rewarding and enriching.

This mutually beneficial dimension of the CIDA activities described in this Review is not always evident in the hurly-burly of national and international life. In the 1980-81 period reported here, however, you will see something of the joys, frustrations, setbacks, and achievements that marked the devoted efforts of Canada's many non-governmental organizations and the thousands of Canadians who worked to build a better world. It is, above all, a living illustration of the truth that individuals, not institutions, will bring to our world the changes it needs.

Hon. Mark MacGuigan  
Secretary of State for External Affairs

# President's Message

... The human element...

What is development?

In the early days of world cooperation, when the developed countries of Europe and North America took the first bold steps to help their emerging neighbors, the answer seemed clear. Development was a new school, or dam, or bridge — something so tangible we could inspect it, take photographs to show the folks back home, and hold a ribbon-cutting ceremony to declare it complete.

Over the past three decades, and especially during the 1970s as we re-evaluated our basic concepts of development, a profound lesson has been learned: development is not a physical "thing" that we can identify, quantify, and evaluate. It is, rather, an impact, a qualitative change in the way people think, act, and relate to their environment.

What causes development?

Here, too, a parallel lesson has been learned. At first, the answer appeared obvious: money. Sufficient influx of capital investment, it was assumed, would make projects succeed. We now understand that development happens only when our efforts free Third World people from the constraints that limit their lives, so that they can participate in their national development efforts.

It is not surprising that the initial approach was so straight-forward: the success of the Marshall Plan in the rapid rebuilding of post-war Europe set a pattern that long dominated development efforts in Asia and Africa, where the reality was very different. Only physical capital — the plants, roads, and airports — devoured by the war, had been lacking in Europe, while the other essentials of development — knowledge, experience, human skills — still existed.



(CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

In the Third World, skilled human resources were in short supply. New nations lacked people trained to create and run the systems, institutions, and machines. Five-year plans failed and investments became irrelevant because the most important factor in the development equation was being underestimated and taken for granted.

Our re-evaluation has provided us with a greater understanding that relatively too much emphasis was put on capital and physical resources, and too little priority given to the human element. We have learned that development is not so much a

physical product, but rather a cultural process, and we must now tackle the task of achieving development impact, something far more difficult to measure and justify in normal evaluation terms. Today we know that what an agency such as CIDA must produce is not products in the usual sense but development itself.

From this fundamental review of our basic concepts flows the mainstream of Canada's assistance program in the 1980s. CIDA is now investing more heavily in human capital, shifting the focus from projects that build economic infrastructure to those that build education, health, and people-to-people relationships.

A key part of what we have learned is that we must respect the right of others to choose their own path. We used to assume that the people of the Third World needed, and, more importantly, wanted to develop along the industrial pattern of Europe and North America. And underlying this approach was an assumption that the developing countries were a homogeneous group — that a project transposed to Asia was the same as a project transposed to Africa. Today we are trying to come to terms with the different social and cultural values of the Third World that have rendered such assumptions unworkable. The implications are vast. Development is a slow process, precisely because it is cross-cultural. The transfer of technology takes a very long time to achieve full impact. Construction cannot be carried out without understanding how the host society will use it, and without helping people prepare for the resulting changes in their life.

A dam that saves water for irrigation also creates a reservoir where water-borne diseases can spread. What health education will be needed to protect the local people? Clean water from a new village pump may give women several hours of "free" time



each day — but how will that time be used? Will the social interaction of a four-hour walk be maintained in some other way, or will neighbor be isolated from neighbor?

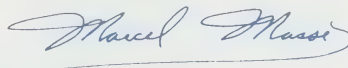
Based on three decades of experience and growing insight, Canada's assistance policy has matured from a simple pursuit of economic growth for growth's sake, through deepening awareness of the social dimension, to a more complete vision that takes into account the cultural roots of development.

This new, cultural model of development incorporates much of what some people — missionaries, sociologists, and Third World thinkers such as Gandhi — long ago tried to tell economists and planners: that the essence of development is people. But in the post-war boom period the economist was king. Only later did we learn in our own societies that the knowledge of other groups had to be built into the planning process.

To approach our task within this cultural context, we at CIDA are deepening our planning. We realize that our projects will not be fully efficient unless we understand the values of the other society more clearly from the beginning — and that development demands greater participation of the people in the life of their own nation. Experience has shown us that development imposed from above or outside may provoke hostility and mistrust, while development that answers a society's cultural needs usually inspires not only acceptance but total commitment.

Perhaps the cultural model is merely today's wisdom, and will yield in time to a still more complete concept — but I believe it expresses, in contemporary terms, how world development can best be advanced. Its influence can already be seen in some of Canada's assistance efforts. More and more,

those Canadians who act on our behalf in the Third World will serve as catalysts rather than principals in the process of change. And in understanding other cultures they will become aware of the relativity of our own values and culture. In this sense development is a two-way street — since it changes and challenges Canadians every bit as much as it does the citizens of the Third World. In this Review we mention only a few of the Canadians now engaged in this process, but through them we salute the many who have accepted the challenge.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Marcel Massé". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Marcel Massé  
President

# Introduction

All Canadians are in the Third World. Their presence is in sacks of wheat and dried milk, wells and dams, roads and railways, laboratories and schools. . . . Everywhere CIDA goes, Canadians go.

Some are there in person. They tend not to boast, but they do "talk shop." "Shop" might be the story of the group inspecting a war-devastated "no man's land" which found 20 old women starving in a cave. Did someone leave them there for safety and forget about them? The only certainty was that the land around them had been mined. Piggy-back, and one by one, they were carried away from starvation, filth, and disease to food, water, and medical attention. One man made six return trips through the mined field. He was a Canadian.

Wherever food and medical aid are needed, Canadian money and people will usually be found. An intricate pattern of CIDA projects, and operations to which CIDA has contributed, is spread across the globe.

The contributions of the nation and of individuals, cash and kind, are motivated by a complex variety of impulses — from revulsion at poverty, hunger, and disease to recognition that in a world where a voice can be bounced off a satellite from one continent to another in seconds, we are all neighbors.

The relationship between rich and poor is, like marriage, a deeply human matter that involves mutual understanding, caring, and sharing. But it is also an economic relationship, "for better or worse." "For worse" we know about. It is the poverty that holds back so many nations, and the 0.42 per cent of our gross national product donated to the Third World over the fiscal year. We are getting to know more about the "for better" all the time. A line of credit to Honduras for its logging industry brought greatly needed orders for Canadian heavy machinery. Canadian expertise in

airline operations in remote areas earned prestige and profit for several small businesses. During the past year, many private companies across Canada have benefited from contracts to advise, build, and supply.

CIDA has three channels through which Canadian resources — both human and financial — are put to work in the Third World. The Bilateral, Multilateral, and Special Programs Branches are responsible for the transfer of development assistance, be it constructing a hydro installation, providing funds for the purchase of food and medicine for earthquake victims, providing food aid to alleviate human suffering and promote agricultural develop-

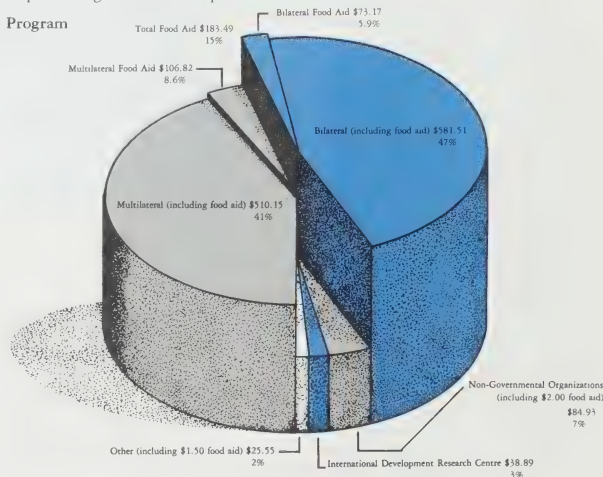
ment, or supporting indigenous organizations in improving rural living conditions. Five other CIDA branches — Resources, Policy, Comptroller's, Personnel and Administration, and Public Affairs — provide the day-to-day support which keeps the administrative machinery in operation and accountable for its actions.

Each of CIDA's eight branches has a role to play in creating and maintaining a development assistance program that is helping to build a more just and equitable world. What follows is a brief review of CIDA's activities during 1980-81, and how the various branches worked towards achieving that goal.

## Expenditures by Program

Fiscal Year 1980-81  
(\$ million)

Total Program  
1980-81  
\$1,241.03



# CIDA's Assistance Transfer Branches

## Bilateral Programs Branch

CIDA's Bilateral Branch oversees the expenditure of almost half our development assistance. It has primary responsibility for the design of the multi-faceted programs CIDA operates in each recipient country, based on agreements between governments.

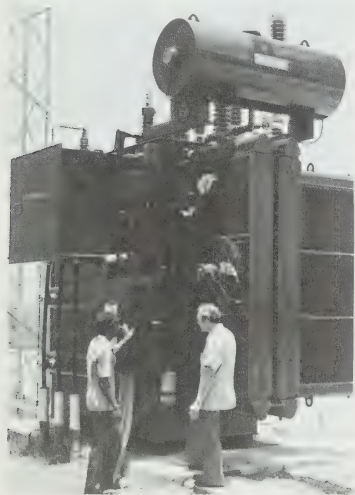
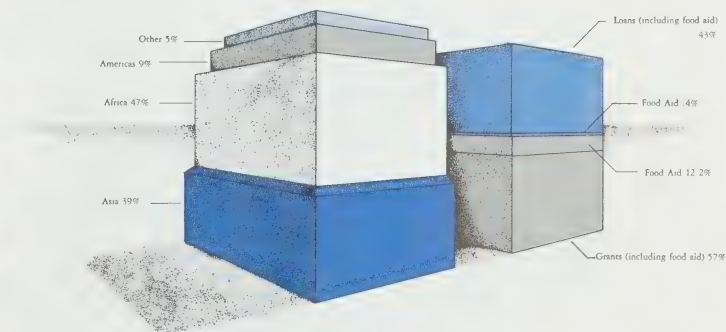
A CIDA-supplied transmitter at the Sophia electrical sub-station in Guyana. Bilateral assistance may take the form of food-aid, infrastructure equipment, lines of credit, commodities, or any combination of them. (CIDA photo: F. Kerr)

Bilateral assistance may take the form of food aid, commodities, infrastructure projects, lines of credit, or any combination of them. Grants and loans go out with conditions attached that would give apoplexy to a banker, such as a 10-year grace period and no interest, or seven-years' grace and three-per-cent interest. The Branch's economic analysts determine where, and how much, aid is needed. They determine too where CIDA can be most effective, and what elements in a Third World economy Canada ought to consider a priority.

"Infrastructure", in the economist's jargon, describes a large part of the projects and programs carried out by Bilateral Branch over the years. Infrastructure means the basic foundation and framework, the costly physical installations that allow a nation to improve, for example, its transportation, or to bring electricity to its villages.

In the early years of development cooperation, donor countries faced the dilemma of how to provide the modern infrastructure that can make progress possible, when recipient countries had no labor force trained to use it — and, of course, little or

Bilateral Disbursements 1980-81



no infrastructure on which their people could gain skills. And clairvoyance would have been needed to answer the deepest development riddle: what will happen when Third World cultures, ancient and proud, interact with new, external forces introduced from the industrialized world? The only certainty was that infrastructure was lacking, and seemed essential. Industries cannot establish where there are no roads or railways; projects any more than village-scale are bound for confusion and failure without communications systems; a modern society cannot develop without power; and people cannot live in good health without clean water.

Since self-sufficiency for Third World countries is the common purpose of North and South, the creation of basic infrastructure is still important and CIDA's Bilateral Branch committed 64 per cent of its funds to building this foundation in 1980-81. More and more, however, funds are being provided for training local people — on the spot, in a nearby country, or in Canada, so that when the Canadians return home, the host country will be able to extend and maintain its infrastructure.

Our own economic woes have made Canadians realize the urgency of rational investment in the future, and experience has shown that seed scattered thinly on arid fields does not bring the richest harvest. To avoid accomplishing too little by attempting too much, Bilateral Branch concentrates intensively on "core" countries, selected mainly on the basis of need and their ability to use Canadian assistance to the best advantage. Another highly eligible group is put in the "selective instruments" category, that is, they are treated on a project-by-project basis and funding is provided as projects are approved and implemented. What is left of the Bilateral budget goes where crisis or constructive purposes direct.

More than a thousand projects were developed and managed by the Bilateral Branch in 1980-81, from multi-million dollar dams to the delivery of hand-icraft supplies. Grain storage bins helped protect the food supply in Bangladesh; villages in Pakistan were connected to electricity; and in various African communities there is now water where before there was none.

Canada's own development experience, recent and diverse, gives us a special appreciation of the Third World's needs. We are experts at growing wheat where not enough rain falls, at taking electricity and water into rural villages, at harnessing rivers, and at harvesting oceans and forests.

## Multilateral Programs Branch

Multilateral enterprise is the world taking "The United Way," and for the same reason that Canadians join in community efforts. The products of our joint efforts are greater than the sum of our individual efforts.

The multilateral approach, like the United Way, works by cooperation. Donors contribute to an organization whose board of governors represents the countries that give and the countries that receive. Together they decide on projects.

Multilateral organizations work for various ends and in different ways, but they share a unique kind of power and influence on an international level. They can influence both donors and recipients. Although the money involved is figured in millions, and even billions, the source of their prestige is not entirely explained by dollar-power. Because they are international, symbolic of our desire to work together to build a better world, they are re-

latively immune to the political and commercial self-interest which inevitably shapes the policy of individual governments. Objectivity and a global vision earn them respect.

Four types of multilateral institutions receive Canadian support: international financial institutions; the technical cooperation programs of the United Nations (UN) and of Commonwealth and Francophone institutions; food aid programs; and disaster and refugee relief organizations.

International financial institutions, by operating on private capital markets, are able to raise funds for major projects, sometimes of a magnitude that transcends national boundaries. Access to private capital markets is made possible by the guarantees



International development is replete with acronyms of multilateral bodies — confusing to the uninitiated but well recognized by those they help.



One of the reasons CIDA supports multilateral humanitarian assistance organizations such as UNICEF and the Red Cross is that they exist in anticipation of disaster, prepared with supplies and experienced personnel to relieve human suffering. (CIDA photo)

of donor countries such as Canada, guarantees in the form of callable capital. In this way a multiplier effect is created which, at present, can increase donor paid-in contributions by a ratio as high as nine to one.

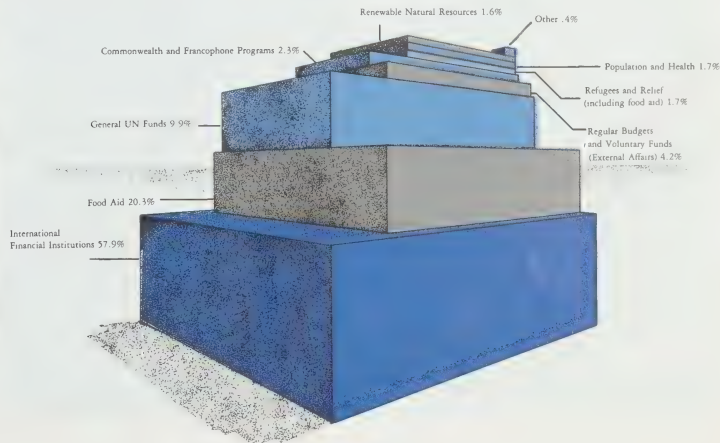
Of the many international technical cooperation programs, Canada's chief interest is in the United Nations Development Program, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the research centres of members of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation,

and the *Programme spécial de développement de l'Agence de coopération culturelle et technique*.

Canada chooses the programs to which it contributes on the basis of need, discernible results, and Canada's particular interests, such as research for agricultural development.

A little more than half of Canada's food aid is now delivered through multilateral channels, chiefly through the World Food Program. The most dramatic use of food aid is to meet life-and-death human need when there is a disaster of major proportions, but food distributed through multilateral food aid programs is regularly used by Third World governments to pay for local labor em-

#### Multilateral Disbursements 1980-81





played on agricultural development projects, often called "food-for-work" programs.

While it is recognized that food aid is only a short-term solution, and that the only way underdeveloped countries will strengthen their economies is by increasing agricultural production, dams and irrigation works are long-term projects. People are malnourished and starving now, hence Canadian food aid will continue until investments in the agricultural sector materialize.

The most widely publicized of CIDA's activities, because it is the most pressing and appealing, is

international humanitarian assistance. The response to disaster must be rapid, appropriate, effective, and often massive. In such cases an international organization is best equipped to co-ordinate the assistance of various donor countries. The channels used most frequently by Canada are the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and UNICEF.

The year 1980-81 saw famine and political strife in Africa, hurricanes in the Caribbean, and earthquakes in Italy, Algeria, and Greece. Man's inhumanity to man necessitated immediate relief to

the refugees of Southeast Asia, the Ogaden, and El Salvador.

The profile of Multilateral Branch is deceptively low. While it is one of the least visible "development" sectors of CIDA, with fewer personal dramas to relate, it nevertheless handles more than one-third of Canada's official development assistance.

### Multilateral Assistance

'There's the bank on the corner. . .

And there are international development banks. They do not take in money, invest it, and share out the profits on the principle that to him that hath shall be given. Instead, they raise money on international capital markets and from donor governments and share it out on the principle "to each according to his needs" — and the ability to use his share productively. The Muhuri Dam in Bangladesh is one of the many development-bank projects to which Canada has contributed. After the dam comes irrigation and newly productive land. Technicians trained at the dam and in related irrigation work create a ripple effect as they spread out to work on other water projects that are perhaps made possible by the land's new productivity. The initial investment multiplies its benefits as irrigation leads to more irrigation and trained people become the trainers of others. Deposits in these world banks are not cash in canvas bags stowed in a Brink's armored vehicle. They are largely pledges on paper. But the pledges of many nations make possible projects which no one country could afford to fund.

### International Humanitarian Assistance Funding Disbursed by Multilateral Programs Branch During 1980-81

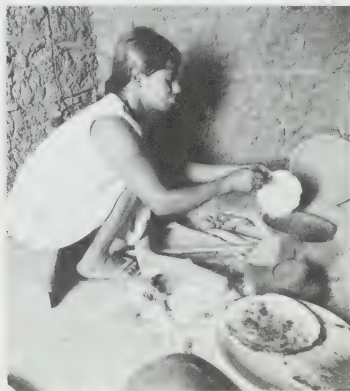
#### Support for Operations and General Programs

UN High Commissioner for Refugees	\$ 2,250,000
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	\$ 2,200,000
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	\$ 300,000
UN Fund for Namibia	\$ 175,000
International Committee of the Red Cross	\$ 375,000
Sub-Total:	\$ 5,300,000

International Emergency Relief (Response to appeals for assistance to victims of natural and man-made disasters in some 30 countries in Asia, Africa, and the Americas)	\$ 13,266,000
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Total: \$ 18,566,000

More than half of Canada's food aid is delivered through multilateral channels, most notably through the World Food Program. (CIDA photo: D. Mehta)



## Special Programs Branch

In 1968 CIDA became the first development agency in the industrial world to establish a program of cooperation between government and private agencies working in the Third World. This approach was designed to tap the range of talent, expertise, and resources that Canada's private sector can provide to the developing countries. The rationale behind the creation of the Special Programs Branch was, and remains today, that people are the key element in development, and that governments must work with them as partners.

CIDA currently sets aside almost 10 per cent of its funds to support private sector involvement in world development. Unhindered by the protocols governing Canada's official relations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and institutions work at the grass-roots level in developing countries and are especially good at getting help to those who need it most. CIDA cooperates by providing matching grants to help expand the scope and increase the impact of a given project. In recognition of the effectiveness of this flexible channel of aid, CIDA is steadily increasing the percentage of its budget devoted to the non-governmental sector.

CIDA's support of NGOs reflects the longstanding support and commitment given by the Canadian people to the work of these groups. For over a century, Canadians have been contributing to their overseas development efforts. Each year the donations increase. In 1980-81 Canadians contributed over \$100 million to finance the overseas development efforts of more than 200 NGOs based in Canada.

The basic goal of the work supported by Canadian NGOs is to promote self-reliance among the peoples of the Third World, for development is more



likely to occur if people take charge of it themselves. In assisting these groups, CIDA's NGO Division gives priority to projects that will create jobs, develop human skills, and encourage the maximum use of local resources.

Some Canadian NGOs are primarily fund raisers, such as the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace and the Canadian Save the Children Fund. The major thrust of such groups is to establish, or work in, partnerships with in-

Orphaned or abandoned boys who formerly lived in city streets are offered a new life on a farm in Honduras. The farm is operated by the Help Honduras Foundation, one of over 200 Canadian voluntary groups working to help people in the Third World. (CIDA photo: J. Williamson)

digenous groups; they help such groups to implement their plans in their own way, and to achieve their goals with a little help from their friends. Some NGOs collect supplies (frequently books and medicines) while others recruit volunteers. *L'Assistance médicale internationale* works on all three fronts.

Some groups of volunteers make no appeal to the general public for funds, but form a pool of highly skilled and educated professionals. Retired businessmen and a growing number of middle-career executives on loan from their companies travel to developing countries to share their management expertise when called upon by the Canadian Executive Service Overseas. Lecturers and professors are given leaves of absence by their universities for development work. The Canadian Teachers' Federation, as well as supplying financial and material resources for development education projects, provides teams of volunteer teachers to help their counterparts in developing countries upgrade their academic and professional qualifications.

To complement programs directly involving Canadians, CIDA also works with international NGOs (INGOs) that have a special role to play in encouraging and strengthening organizations and activities in developing countries. INGOs can mobilize resources from several countries and operate in regions that do not have links with Canadian NGOs. Further, their credibility and acceptability

in the developing world allows them to put Canadian assistance to good use quickly and effectively. Among the more than 130 INGOs in contact with CIDA are the Association of Geoscientists for International Development in Bangkok, the Asian Institute for Rural Development in India, and the *Association pour le développement naturel d'une architecture et d'un urbanisme africains* in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

Successful development requires the marshaling of efforts of all segments of society. Universities, community colleges, professional associations, labor unions, cooperatives, and resources personnel organizations all have people available to take part in development projects who possess not only technical and scientific expertise, but also organizational capabilities and knowledge of human relations specific to their field of work, their institution, and their culture. The new Institutional Cooperation and Development Services (ICDS) Division at CIDA fosters joint ventures between such institutions in Canada and their counterparts in the Third World. By providing funding to these groups, ICDS helps to cultivate activities that can lead to mutual enrichment and an increased ability on the part of developing nations to achieve social and economic progress.

ICDS is now involved in assisting several Canadian organizations at work in the Third World. The Canadian Nurses Association is helping the West African College of Nursing to draw up standards for graduating nurses in five African countries; in Nimoura, Papua New Guinea, a CUSO volunteer is teaching fishermen commercial fishing, boat-building, and business administration skills; and this year 22 farmers from Tanzania and Kenya paid a visit to Prince Edward Island. They have discovered interests in common.

Tanzania grows sisal to make binder twine, and P.E.I. farmers are tired of plastic rope that makes cows sick when they chew it. The two groups are planning a binder twine cooperative in Tanzania to ship supplies to a marketing cooperative in P.E.I. During their discussions, the subject of coffee prices came up: they agreed it would be a good idea to extend their cooperative activities to growing and buying coffee without middlemen.

The Industrial Cooperation Division encourages Canadian firms, large and small, to establish or expand operations in developing countries. The Division offers advice, planning assistance, and often a contribution to the initial investment costs of a new business enterprise that has beneficial potential. Such ventures help developing countries improve their industrial sectors and build stronger economic links between Canada and the Third World.

## Universities in Development

The Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division of Special Programs Branch provides advice and financial assistance to Canadian educational institutions wishing to take the initiative to develop projects of their own in developing countries. The following are some examples of projects on which CIDA and Canadian universities collaborated during 1980-81.

- The University of Saskatchewan is planning a project with the University of Somalia to share Canadian expertise in animal health, agriculture, and education.
- The University of Alberta and the University of Nairobi are cooperating in a joint venture to extend training in the Nairobi Faculty of Commerce.
- An analytical chemistry centre is being established in Sri Lanka with the help of Dalhousie University.
- Carleton University and the University of Dar es Salaam are working together to improve the teaching of technology in Tanzania.
- Brandon University is helping the University of Swaziland to set up training centres in rural areas.
- Memorial University is using video units to train workers at the National Dairy Research Institute of India and is making reciprocal visits with extension workers of Guyana University.
- The University of Montreal is collaborating with the University of Abidjan in the design and testing of three programmed learning books, appropriate to Ivory Coast use and designed to assist West Africans in learning French.
- University of British Columbia water quality experts are working with their Peruvian counterparts to improve the health, fisheries, and living conditions of 250,000 Indian fishermen and farmers who live around Puno Bay on Lake Titicaca.

Through the International NGO Division, CIDA is also cooperating with international educational institutions by co-financing administrative traveling fellowships with the Association of Commonwealth Universities, by reinforcing technical commissions with the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes, and by providing impetus to the Commonwealth Association of Polytechnics in Africa.

An essential feature of these, as of many CIDA-assisted projects, is that they are joint ventures involving Canadians and citizens of the Third World. Special Programs Branch invests a great deal of energy in promoting people-to-people relationships in development. The new Management for Change Program works to the same end. It enables senior decision makers in developing countries to learn first-hand about dynamic, modern methods of management through collaboration with their Canadian counterparts. Its first project, in cooperation with Dalhousie University, brought 10 senior public servants from Zimbabwe on a three- to four-month training program to expose

them to the workings of Canadian government departments.

Throughout 1980-81 Special Programs Branch assisted over 190 NGOs with a total of \$73,173,811.

Almost 10 per cent of CIDA's funds are used to support the work of private organizations in developing countries. Priority is given to projects that create jobs, develop human skills, and encourage the maximum use of local resources. (CIDA photo: J. Williamson)



### International Joint Ventures

The Mar Fishing Company Incorporated recently opened their cannery in Zamboanga, Philippines. This processing operation incorporates the latest in Canadian equipment and food processing technology with a total investment of \$10 million. The company was established in 1976 as a joint venture between Marcopper Mining Corporation of the Philippines and British Columbia Packers Limited, one of Canada's largest fish products companies.

Feasibility investigations into the project began with the assistance of the Industrial Cooperation Program of Special Programs Branch. Based on the information provided by the study, B.C. Packers decided to enter into the joint venture, and a tuna fishing and loining operation was established in the Philippines, with the canning process initially undertaken in Canada.

Since the completion of the Zamboanga Cannery, Mar Fishing Company employs 500-600 people, and expects to increase this figure to 900-1,000 by the end of 1982. Many of these people come from families who have been fishermen for generations. A further 5,000 jobs serving the main catching/processing operation have also been created.

# CIDA's Service Branches

## Resources Branch

No two development projects are exactly alike even in the same country, and a project in the Third World is very different from the same exercise in Canada. The CIDA branch most intimately acquainted with the difficulties and surprises of projects and programs overseas is Resources. Every CIDA contract goes through their hands.

Resources Branch is CIDA's reservoir of practical professionals, with architects and agronomists, surveyors and engineers, energy and education experts all on staff. Any specialist the Branch cannot provide, it knows how to obtain. But even the consultants draw on the professional skills of Resources Branch employees who draw up exact terms of reference.

Resources is where the advisability and feasibility of any project is considered, and where its size, cost, and method are defined in accordance with local conditions and the overall planning of Third World development. Resources, too, identifies materials and equipment, and manages the process that leads to their acquisition and delivery in the host country. And Resources mobilizes the manpower to build the bridge, dig the tunnel, drill the well, or blast for minerals.

Most of the advice and services provided by Resources Branch is offered in support of Bilateral Branch programs and projects. It is support that takes a project off paper and puts it onto overseas soil.

If a request for a road on which to transport fish is submitted to Bilateral Branch by Indonesia, the enquiry does not come with "where, how, kind,

and cost" specifications. Resources investigates what kind of road would best serve the area. A single-lane dirt road may be enough, or the real need may be for a paved highway because a major fisheries expansion project is under way. Whatever else is needed — workers, materials, machinery to put refrigerated transport trucks on the road shuttling fish to markets, it arranges.

Three of the five divisions in Resources Branch are directly involved with overseas projects and programs; two are service divisions.

The big, expensive projects in energy, transporta-

tion, water supply, architecture, and major construction all pass through the Infrastructure Division. If policy makers have decided to emphasize transportation in a particular area, Infrastructure Division can provide experts in civil aviation, roads, railways, or coastal navigation.

The Natural Resources Division provides expertise in agriculture, fisheries, forestry, mining, and industrial service, but within those areas there are specializations. Different farming techniques are needed for dryland farming in different countries, for irrigation farming, and for animal husbandry. Mining, fisheries, and forestry have their own fields



Technical advice and services for CIDA projects — ranging from dryland farming to civil aviation — are provided, or arranged, by the Resources Branch. (CIDA photo: M. Faugère)



of specialization.

A Social Development Division provides technical advice and services for projects concerned with education and health, as well as support for institutions and services to human settlements, particularly where development has caused the movement of population.

Considerable effort goes into education, from "animateurs" sent to spread elementary reading and writing skills (functional literacy), so that people can operate on equal terms with more fortunate neighbors, to the building of universities.

This Division houses the administration which recommends scholarships for Canadians specializing in development who are ready for the masters' degree level; for Third World students wanting to study in Canada; or for those ready for post-doctoral experience in a Canadian institution or laboratory.

The two service divisions run Branch business and organize supply — of people and equipment.

Getting from Canada into the adventure of Third World development is not as simple as watching a seductive TV documentary on the Serengeti and deciding "That's for me!" Resources Branch evaluates the qualifications of individuals who want an opportunity to contribute, and of companies, institutions, trading houses, and contractors applying for contracts.

A new set of contract regulations published during the year resulted from stiff competition among private companies for projects abroad. Response to it has been good. The vice-president of an engineering and surveying company whose proposal was rejected, nevertheless wrote to commend the thorough evaluation and review of his company's submission, commenting: "We are impressed with the thorough nature of the review process."

Once chosen and approved, individuals under contract next pass on to the Briefing Centre, where they learn about the new environment they are going to live in. It is an important step to ensure that when people go abroad they will not be unhappy and return before the project is completed.

Initially the Briefing Centre was formed to prepare CIDA's field representatives, cooperants, and their families, but now private companies ask for and receive the service. Many took particular notice this year when 10 unbriefed families returned from a two-year posting after only three months and took legal action against their company, claiming they had been misled about what to expect. The 22 CIDA-briefed families on the same project all stayed.

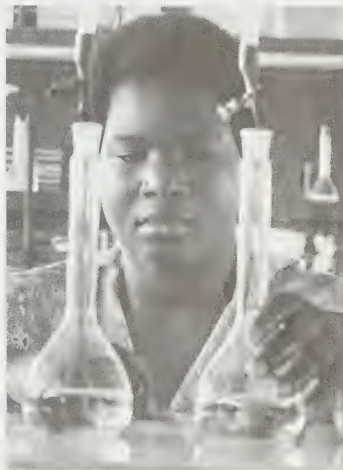
To work in a developing country, an individual must not only be highly competent, but must also be able to adapt, pass on skills, and have good relations with the local people. The Briefing Centre uses every tool available: lectures, films, readings, case studies, meetings with returned cooperants and Third World resource persons in Canada, language training for certain countries, and advice on such details as whether to provide employment for a cook, a gardener, and perhaps a guard.

After a period overseas, workers sometimes become estranged from Canada and old friends. Upon their return they make a final trip through the Briefing Centre for debriefing, to divest themselves of the feeling of being strangers in their own land and to share with other Canadians the benefit of their own experiences. A few Resources Branch experts, however, live with a suitcase always packed; they are citizens of the world.

## Policy Branch

As in past years, the role of Policy Branch continued to reflect two broad dimensions: (i) Agency policy development and evaluation, and (ii) initiation and management of the on-going internal and interdepartmental process for articulating them.

As regards policy development, the Branch's role came into a sharper focus in 1980-81 with the government's decision to relax some of the budget-



One of the responsibilities of Policy Branch is the co-ordination of CIDA activities relating to the integration of women in development — a reflection of the priority given to involving women as full participants in the development process. (CIDA photo)

ary constraints which characterized the overseas development assistance (ODA) program in the two previous years. A further feature of the year in review was the government's adoption of a three-year allocation for the assistance program. The background work which led to this decision and the planning of activities for implementing it were among the major activities of the Branch in 1980-81.

The year's decisions and analytical work also have important long-term implications since they serve as a foundation for a "turning around" of the relatively weak assistance performance (as a ratio of gross national product, or ODA/GNP ratio) in the 1978-80 period, so that Canada can move toward achieving the government's stated objective of a ratio of 0.5 per cent by 1985, and toward making all possible efforts to reach the United Nations' target of 0.7 per cent by the end of the decade. This is consistent not only with the importance which the government attaches to development assistance, but also with the very positive response to Canada's assistance program from the developing countries and the growing public recognition and support within Canada of the role and objectives of our development cooperation efforts.

It is this confluence of events in 1980-81 which has provided fresh substance and direction to the assistance program, and thus to the role of Policy Branch in articulating them so as to ensure an efficient and effective assistance program.

Within the above perspective of its role, the following were some of the specific activities in which Policy Branch was engaged in 1980-81.

The Branch continued to co-ordinate the Agency's inputs and participate in the interdepartmental discussions toward establishing Canadian positions on issues considered by the "Economic Summit" pro-

cess. This consultation among the seven leading industrialized free-market countries of the world was initiated in 1975, with the Summit held in Rambouillet, France. Although the Summits address essentially economic issues in a global perspective, a significant departure at the sixth Summit (Venice, June 1980) was the initiation of discussion on development assistance and North-South relations. These issues were to constitute one of the key themes of the seventh Summit, which Canada was to host in July 1981. The willingness of the leaders to examine these issues as a matter of priority, and the political commitment made by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau facilitated an active role for CIDA (and within it, Policy Branch) in the preparations toward the Ottawa Summit, but also in the continuing dialogue on development cooperation and related issues (for example, the North-South Summit at Cancun, Mexico, in October 1981).

The importance of the "policy" function in such Summits derives not only from the identification of program initiatives and options for consideration by the leaders, but also from the advance preparation and analysis of possible implications flowing from commitments made by Canada at the Summit.

Anticipated growth of the assistance program (already mentioned) meant that budget implications for CIDA had to be analyzed and allocated, and internal consultations on their relevance for program activities had to be initiated. There was also the need to orient these adjustments within the framework of the government's new emphasis on concentrating the assistance program, both geographically (on "core countries") and sectorally (on agriculture and food self-sufficiency, energy, and human resource development). There was also a decision to provide additional encouragement and re-

sources to the role of non-governmental organizations in view of their greater flexibility over governmental programs in reaching particular population groups.

To give substance to these new directions, appropriate strategies must be identified, and the most practical structures and mechanisms need to be designed. Policy Branch's catalyst function included activities in these areas in 1980-81.

Canada has been a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) since its inception in 1961. The donor group of the Organization — the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) — regularly examines the aid policies and activities of member countries. The latest review of Canada took place in the year under review (December 1980). Policy Branch continues to be the focal point for Canada's participation in the activities of the DAC, in view of its mandate for co-ordination of this nature at the international level. The Branch was responsible for the preparation of the development assistance review "Memorandum" and supporting statistical analyses, co-ordinating interdepartmental preparation and inputs, and for representing Canada at the review. An important highlight of the December 1980 review was that the Committee took special note of the government's decision to reverse the downward trend in Canada's ODA/GNP ratio.

Policy Branch is also responsible for the co-ordination of activities relating to the integration of women in development. This reflects the government's stated priority to involve women as full participants in the development process.

Since women in the Third World normally devote their lives to their families, strengthening their role involves improving their ability to feed their families, particularly in cases where the men must

leave the family to seek work in urban areas. For example, much of the agriculture in the Third World is done by women, but where their labor or conditions beyond their control result in too little food for their families, they often deprive themselves. Self-sacrifice can lead to a vicious circle whereby the women become malnourished and are prone to disease, which in turn leads to reduced ability to work and produce food.

Programs concentrating on such areas as health care, literacy, etc., have a vital impact on the status of Third World women. The challenge in involving the women of the Third World in the mainstream of development, and thus helping them derive a fair share of the fruits of development, is to provide channels for strengthening and utilizing their skills, built on the infrastructure provided by the institutions and traditions of the country. This means the donor must allow an

additional element of flexibility in the choice of projects and the approach to programming.

The cooperative movement has proven to be an effective tool for involving women in raising livestock or practising crafts, and is an area where Canada can provide particular expertise. To illustrate: the cooperative movement came into play in a CIDA-sponsored project in Lesotho when two diamond mine cooperatives employed 377 men and 360 women. Previously, the men left home to work in South African mines; now, the families are united, as men and women both contribute to their welfare.

The "evaluation" function of Policy Branch is in the process of refining its mandate, role, and procedures to deal with the complex issue of evaluating the impact of development assistance. A corporate evaluation policy has been developed which, when fully implemented, will meet the guidelines established by the Office of the Comptroller General, while recognizing both the difficulties of managing projects overseas in conditions that bear little relationship to the Canadian scene, and the requirements for public accountability to be expressed in terms that can be understood by the Canadian public. Since evaluation is an integral component of the policy formulation cycle — which includes policy development, implementation, evaluation, and policy modification as warranted by the results of evaluation — any system devised must be acceptable and credible to the diverse Agency programs in order to be a useful tool for purposes of decision-making.



Since much of the agriculture in the Third World is done by women, strengthening their role involves strengthening their ability to feed their families. (FAO photo)

## Comptroller's Branch

It was a good idea. Improve the storage facilities by building a transit shed and warehouse. There would be less crop spoilage and greater returns on international markets. It was another example of a developing country, with Canadian assistance, taking a step forward on the road to self-sufficiency.

Then the sheds were flattened by a hurricane.

This is but one example of the problems confronted by CIDA in managing projects around the world. There are many others: an earthquake devastates a bridge construction site; a coup d'état brings work to a standstill as all projects are re-examined in light of a new perspective, be it from the right or left; balance of payments problems prevent a host country from contributing its share of project costs — a lengthy construction delay ensues.

Such factors, all beyond the control of CIDA, directly affect the success or failure of a project. They can be neither foreseen nor avoided. It is all part of operating in countries spread across the face of the globe. It makes Canadian developmental assistance, in economic terms, a question of risk management.

Some risks can be minimized. And the Comptroller's Branch plays a major part in reducing the financial risks in CIDA projects. It does much more than assist in controlling expenditures and balancing the budget — in itself a challenge since official development assistance is set at a fixed percentage rate of the gross national product which tends to rather sharp fluctuations.

Through its Management Information Systems Division, the Comptroller's Branch develops and implements all the management information systems required for purposes of program planning, pro-



Before and after: the devastating effects of Hurricane David, Roseau Deep Waterport, Dominica. (CIDA photos)

gramming, and management, and the statistical data needed to discharge the Agency's role as a depository of development assistance information. In this regard, among others, it is developing a sophisticated computer service to provide an up-to-date information base and to ensure that project disbursements remain within program ceilings.

The Branch also develops financial policies, systems, and procedures for management of the Agency's budget — currently in excess of \$1 billion spread over some one hundred countries. To aid in this operation, it designs and maintains accounting and reporting systems which can provide cost analyses as work proceeds, enabling man-



agers to maintain financial control throughout a project.

The Comptroller's Branch is a key element in the Agency's dealings with Treasury Board and in ensuring that the policies and directives of that central agency are followed. It makes certain that CIDA expenditures are in accordance with, and do not exceed, the appropriations voted by Parliament.

The Branch is directly or indirectly involved in most stages of a project's life. Where warranted, projects are structured so as to include a series of checks and balances to ensure that funds are being spent as intended. An accounting of expenditures is required before further funds are forthcoming. Projects require plans of operations in which technical experts must approve the feasibility of the proposals before any advance money changes hands. Similarly, all work must be certified complete before payment is made.

Financial Management Advisers from the Comptroller's Branch provide expertise to project officers on all questions of financial management. They often investigate the capabilities and track record of voluntary organizations and international institutions, as well as individual countries, before Agency funds are provided. They also review project arrangements and contracts in order to ensure that economy, efficiency, and effectiveness exist in project management.

Timing, for example, is an important factor in all projects. Equipment must be purchased so as to be available when needed and, in many countries, supplies have to be bought, transported, and stored and work has to be completed before the monsoons hit. By analyzing a project, the Financial Management Adviser may be able to spot and remove a potential problem which might have set work back

six months or more. With each delay, of course, overhead costs rise.

In short, Financial Management Advisers are a vital part of project management for two reasons. They not only provide financial expertise in the design of the project, they also represent the Comptroller's Branch in the expenditure of money.

The problems that can arise to affect a project are, of course, endless but every effort is made to remove or at least minimize the factors that can hinder success. In one instance, for example, preparations for a large development project in Asia were almost finalized when a financial assessment determined that the financial management processes in the country were such that they would have caused, amongst other difficulties, a two- or three-month delay from the time Agency funds were deposited in the capital, to the time the cheque was received in the region where the work was being carried on. As a result of suggestions by a CIDA Financial Management Adviser, the country's financial management apparatus was streamlined to ensure that funds were available in the region when needed.

Involvement of the Comptroller's Branch in CIDA projects does not end when work is completed. In view of the requirements set down by the Auditor General, project audits are often performed to determine the extent to which funds have been spent according to plan. As well, audits are undertaken on all management policies, procedures, and practices. Action is taken to remedy weaknesses and utilize strengths for the future. It is a continual search for ways to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

## Personnel and Administration Branch

Choosing the people to fill about a thousand positions at CIDA headquarters in Hull, Quebec, and the 54 staff postings overseas, is the responsibility of CIDA's Personnel and Administration Branch.

It is not an easy job. CIDA needs people with a wide variety of professional skills and experience to carry out Canada's assistance program in developing countries. It needs people who have a good knowledge of international financial and policy institutions and development agencies, and who can play a role in formulating Canadian positions on issues; people who are abreast of investment opportunities in developing countries and who can match these opportunities with prospective investments from Canadian businesses; people who have a thorough knowledge of the capabilities of voluntary agencies and who can evaluate requests for CIDA assistance; people who can assess a country's development plans and the effects a given project will have on improving conditions; people who can match a country's needs with the services and resources that Canada can provide and who have the managerial skills to see a project through to a successful end.

Professional and managerial skills are not the only criteria for working at CIDA. It takes a special kind of person to work in international development. A strong personal commitment is necessary in order to make a real contribution because assistance programs do not just involve project goals, budgets, and finished products. They are about people. Ideas of development differ from country to country and a sensitivity to people of a different culture, along with an ability to relate on a personal level, is crucial to success. No matter how valuable a project may be, unless it is wanted and supported by the local population, it will not succeed.



Opportunities to increase the skills necessary to do the job are provided to CIDA employees through the Personnel and Administration Branch. A variety of project management, financial administration, and personnel management training is offered to those employees who need it to perform their various functions. Language training, an efficient library service, and secondments to other government departments and international institutions, such as the United Nations and regional development banks, are also provided.

CIDA's most important concern, of course, is the official assistance budget. The smaller the overhead to administer that assistance, the better. With this in mind, the Personnel and Administration Branch is exploring the possibility of decentralizing CIDA operations into the main fields of development assistance activity. This is an extremely expensive proposition due to the cost of maintaining officers overseas. An officer's salary is only a small part of the cost, and the total required to place someone in a foreign country is \$250,000. Another \$170,000 in maintenance costs is needed each year thereafter. But this direct expense has to be set against the improved quality of program delivery, and if decentralization is shown to be more cost-effective, it will justify itself.

A factor that is beginning to have an influence on both the cost and availability of officers is the issue of working spouses who face career interruptions in following partners overseas. More and more, the Branch has to deal with the question of finding suitable work for spouses in the host countries, and the problems that may arise because of local employment laws.

The need to control and manage expenditures also plays a role in determining the number of personnel in each branch at CIDA. Multilateral, for example, which funnels aid into international institu-



tions that direct large-scale projects, needs fewer people than Bilateral, which works on a direct country-to-country basis and requires enough people to assess a country's needs, administer the programs to help meet them, and ensure that the funds are being spent as intended.

Personnel and Administration operates on the same principle that governs the disbursement of assist-

A strong personal commitment and an ability to relate on a personal level — both crucial to the success of any development project — are basic prerequisites for CIDA cooperants. (CIDA photo)

ance: it is a question of deciding what resources are required and where they can be placed to do the most good.



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## Country Focus

This year we have chosen to examine CIDA's activities through its four regions of operation — Commonwealth and Francophone Africa, the Americas, and Asia. This choice was made because of the policy decision to move to a "country focus" in CIDA's program activity — the full impact of which is destined not to be felt for a few years yet. What country focus entails is a fundamental change in the manner by which the planning process deals with the programs to be adopted. Where before each program branch developed its own plans according to budgetary restrictions and appropriate criteria, after which a composite program for each country emerged, under country focus the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)\* for each core country is developed *before* an examination is made of the appropriate delivery mechanism

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\* The Indicative Planning Figure is an indication of the amount of country-to-country Official Development Assistance provided by Canada over a five-year period to a recipient country, whether channeled through NGOs, other private sector organizations, or government-to-government loans and grants.

to meet the identified needs of the country. Thus the main focus shifts from the concerns of CIDA's various programs to the full scope of needs in each of the developing countries assisted by Canada. In this way the Country Program Manager, though located in Bilateral Branch, can recommend, for example, that non-governmental channels be emphasized in responding to the identified situational needs. Jamaica was an early choice for country focus, and can serve as a prototype of the new process for other countries, in or beyond the Americas region.

In past CIDA reviews, country selections dealt almost entirely with bilateral assistance. Because of this new perspective, multilateral, resources, and non-governmental organizations' activities are featured in the following sections, in a departure from past practice.

# Commonwealth Africa

One-tenth of the world's people live in Africa, and hundreds of thousands spread over half the continent are hungry. Nature is the fundamental cause, bringing no rain, too much rain, or rain at the wrong time, but human frailty has also made its contribution.

Canada can ignore neither the wretchedness of present hunger nor the imperative demands of the future. And for every cry of "food for the hungry," there is a pragmatic voice to warn that money spent to send food rather than to create food (machinery, fertilizer, irrigation . . . ) is serving to trap the industrial countries in an eternal process of relieving hunger, and the developing countries in perpetual dependence. When food aid is distributed in urban areas at subsidized prices, the farmer's income goes down. The incentive to produce is diminished and should the farmer move to the city, there is one more urban family to feed and one less rural family to grow crops.



Tanzanian workers in a CIDA wheat-growing project on a high plateau near Kilimanjaro, Africa's highest mountain. Canadians helped Tanzania develop a disease-resistant, high-yield wheat strain for weather remarkably like that of a Saskatchewan summer. (CIDA photo: B. McCarthy)

CIDA's decision to increase funds invested in food production, distribution, marketing, and storage became inevitable. In the near future, Bilateral Branch plans to double its assistance to agriculture.

Canada's biggest food production project this year in Commonwealth Africa was the extension of wheat-growing in Tanzania.

The Western Canadian farmer watching a section of Number One Northern dipping in a careful breeze knows intimately the joy of Tanzanians scanning their 20,000 hectares of rolling wheat. All over the world farmers thank God for fertile land and a good crop. On a plateau in Tanzania, where the weather is remarkably like that of a Saskatchewan summer, Tanzanians thank God — and Canadians.

The wheat-producing plateau, run by a Tanzanian form of a crown corporation, is divided into five, 4,000 hectare farms. CIDA's most spectacular project in Commonwealth Africa, it has fed hundreds

CIDA cooperant and Tanzanian counterpart pause during a day's work. By 1983, this wheat-growing project should provide 50-60 per cent of the country's wheat requirements. (CIDA photo: B. McCarthy)



of thousands of people already. When it reaches its final stage of 81,000 hectares, probably in 1983, it will provide 50 to 60 per cent of the country's wheat requirements. This year crops worth more than \$5 million were harvested.

The project began with an experimental station almost at the foot of Africa's highest mountain, Kilimanjaro. The western summit is called, in Masai, "the house of God". Within sight of it, over a period of years, Canadians and Tanzanians tested wheat strains, adapted them to the climate, immunized them against local plant diseases, and bred the strain that would produce abundantly on the nearby plateau. Two farms were added in 1980-81.

Wheat for Tanzania was only one of the year's 170 Bilateral Branch projects in Commonwealth Africa, each one a stone dropped in the chasm between the world's rich and poor. For the most part they were projects directly affecting rural areas, where 90 per cent of the population lives. And for the most part they were agricultural projects, such as establishing dairies in Swaziland and Malawi and breeding the new commercial grain, triticale.

CIDA's bilateral assistance to Commonwealth Africa in 1980-81 amounted to \$110 million, including \$15.5 million in food. A financial food-aid reserve is maintained in CIDA for response to critical unforeseen situations, but this has been an exceptionally difficult year and need has considerably outrun resources.

Canada also contributed substantially to African food aid programs through the World Food Program.

The Commonwealth Africa Division now includes 23 countries. "Commonwealth" is not in this case used to denote a connection with Britain. The term refers to all African countries that are not

French-speaking. Those receiving most CIDA funds, the core countries, are Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Ghana, Egypt, and a group of three small countries treated as one unit for administrative purposes: Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Zimbabwe was added to the group during the year, and increased attention was given to Uganda.

Early in 1981, the Hon. Mark MacGuigan, Secretary of State for External Affairs, announced that

Canada would provide at least \$10 million a year over the next five years to Zimbabwe for agriculture, transportation, and development projects such as roads and hydroelectric works. CIDA's International NGO Program is contributing to a university scholarship program supporting 624 students who, in two years time, will be graduates participating in the nation-building process. Support is also being provided to a retraining program

for ex-guerrillas to reintegrate them into Zimbabwean society.

In Uganda, the economy is virtually bankrupt — one of several legacies of Idi Amin. As an initial response to this situation, CIDA contributed \$3 million for the purchase of spare parts and materials needed in the reconstruction effort. Funds were also made available to help with the rehabilitation of several primary schools. Along with

### Water Water Everywhere...

Along the Volta River in Africa, villagers say: "The river will eat out your eyes." And along the river bank 15 out of every 100 people have had their eyes "eaten out" by a parasite. They call it "river blindness."

In the Third World there are 37 water-borne diseases. Twenty-five thousand people (the equivalent of the population of Fort Erie) die each day from diseases contracted from drinking or bathing in contaminated water, and every year the industrial world spends \$30 million on research into tropical

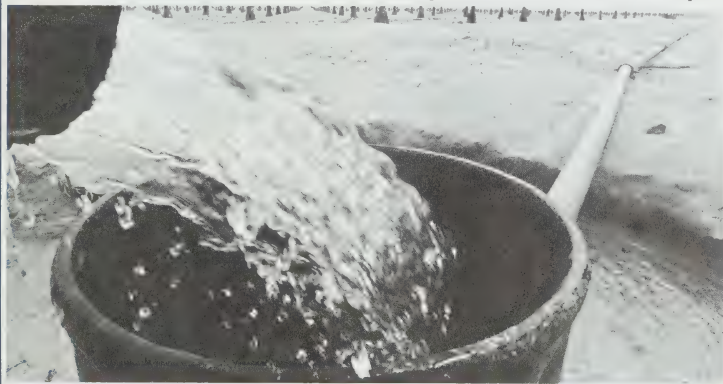
diseases — the price of two jet fighters.

Thousands of wells are needed in Africa alone. Experiences like that of Ron Dalgleish are commonplace. CIDA's Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid (VADA) Division borrowed Ron from the University of Saskatchewan for three years to work in Lesotho. His assigned community greeted his arrival with: "Water, please!"

Appalled at the difficulty and cost of finding an adequate supply of clean water, he offered instead a selection of fruitful smaller projects. The reply was: "Water, please!"

With \$150,000 from CIDA, water came to two villages in Lesotho, piped from a new reservoir built at a mountain spring. Two villages have sufficient food, less disease, more trades and skills, and peace of mind for \$150,000 — the cost of one middle-priced house in Vancouver or Calgary.

In developing countries, clean water is often a matter of life and death with an estimated 80 per cent of all health problems being attributable to contaminated water. The United Nations has declared the 1980s as the International Decade of Water Supply and Sanitation to publicize the seriousness of the problem and to increase efforts to improve the situation. (World Bank photo: W. Graham)



economic problems Uganda faced a devastating drought in the north. CIDA responded with \$2 million in emergency food aid. Through the International NGO Program, CIDA also provided \$214,884 for the acquisition and resale to small producers of hand hoes to help build up food production in the rural areas of Uganda.

Countries receiving food aid and assistance for projects were Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, and Sudan. In Sudan CIDA agreed to carry out a \$12-million mechanized dryland farming project. The work will be on 4,000 hectares of heavy clay soil for which Canadian farming equipment should be ideally suited. Ethiopia, with a population of 20 million and a per capita income of \$140,\* crippled by drought and refugees, received \$4 million in food aid, chiefly wheat.

The rest of the Commonwealth Africa group (Djibouti, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, and Somalia) were supported also, although in some instances only by minor projects. Canadian High Commissions\*\* administered a total of \$1,085,000 in the 23 Commonwealth African countries.

With food production a priority and Lesotho among the core countries, the Non-Governmental Organizations Division joined with the Presbyterian Church in Canada to train young people in farming and marketing. For most men in Lesotho

the only employment usually open to them is in the mines of South Africa, the country which surrounds them on all sides. Agricultural training gives a possible alternative, and improves life for the women and children who remain at home.

The countries in this region which benefit most from the interest of NGOs are Kenya, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Sudan. Somalia too is turning increasingly to non-governmental organizations. Overburdened by hundreds of thousands of re-

### Women and Water

Liberation does not mean the same thing to Third World women as it means to Canadian women. In rural Africa, it means freedom from the daily hike of several miles for water, not freedom to be treated on an equal basis with men. Abundant clean water is the African woman's idea of liberation.

Non-governmental organizations are noticing an increasing number of vocal women's groups. They know what they want, and they want it now. CIDA responds with assistance.

In Olsh-Oibor an itinerant Masai group received assistance because of the initiative of a Kenyan women's organization, and some Ottawa women.

The Ottawa women's collection of funds was matched three to one by CIDA. The small Kenya club sponsoring the project raised a substantial contribution, and the National Council of Women of Kenya funneled the funds to UNICEF.

The outcome, a clean, reliable water supply, convinced the Masai that a settled life had a great deal to be said for it. They made homes, planted gardens, raised vegetables for sale, learned beekeeping and honey production, and the women, no longer forced to spend hours walking for a little unsanitary water, became skilled weavers.

fugees, it urgently needs emergency relief, wells, and medical assistance. CIDA contributed over \$1.5 million, through Multilateral Programs, to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for emergency relief in Somalia during 1980-81.

Canadians, through CIDA, touch the lives of Commonwealth Africans daily, through education, community development, health training, food and water projects, and cooperative and credit union organizations. But no one can measure precisely which of the year's achievements will have the most far-reaching effect. It could be the printing press given to Uganda to produce school books.

### Kenya

When men heaved in unison to pull in a boat in old Kenya, they sang "Harambee" — "Let's all pull together." Muscles worked in rhythm to sound, and to the heartbeat of a community. Today, traditional methods are no longer enough to feed Kenya's people, but the ancient coastal tradition, used by Jomo Kenyatta to lead his people into nationhood in 1963, has more meaning now than ever.

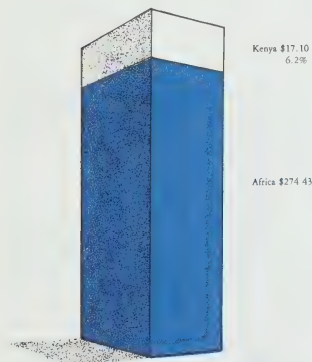
It is in the spirit of Harambee that small communities take up collections for a progress project: a well, a drainage system, an irrigation network, a forge, or a tractor. Once a project is started, the Kenyan government makes its contribution: a nurse for a clinic, supplies for a school, drilling equipment, technical advice, and often a grant.

Through CIDA, through non-governmental organizations, and through international financial institutions, Canada also responds to the call of Harambee.

\* Annual per capita income figures are based on World Bank statistics for 1979 and are expressed in U.S. dollars throughout the Review.

\*\* CIDA provides funds to Canadian Embassies and High Commissions so they can respond quickly to requests for assistance on small projects. The funds, from CIDA's regular Bilateral Branch allocations, are usually limited to a maximum of \$25,000 per project, and are given to such organizations as community or agricultural cooperatives, village development committees, hospitals, schools, and recognized non-governmental organizations.

Bilateral Assistance to Kenya (\$ million)



It has not been a good year for Kenya. The country's treasury has been emptied by drought, the high cost of oil, and the low prices paid for Kenya's chief cash crops, coffee and tea.

Even if the climate were not unpredictable, and if the population were not increasing at about four per cent a year, Kenya would need assistance to modernize. The land is largely stubborn, semi-arid rangeland and graceless desert. Only 17 per cent, confined to central and western Kenya, is good arable land.



The pressure of numbers means there is nowhere for people to move except into semi-arid areas. "Go West, young man!" was the advice given to the young looking for opportunity in America a century ago. Today in Kenya it is: "Go East." The incentive is the same: free land.

Kenyans know they will have to learn dryland farming. And no one is better equipped to help them than Canadians. Drought, grasshoppers, and winds whipping away topsoil are still part of the Canadian West's collective memory.

CIDA cooperator instructing students at the Kenya Technical Teachers' College near Nairobi. While Canadian teachers are now needed to train students, in two years, most of the staff will be Kenyan. (CIDA photo: N. Bell)

Pooling resources, Canadians and Kenyans have built the Njoro Wheat Research Station, where agronomists are cross-breeding wheat and rapeseed, chiefly from Canadian strains. One hundred years of trial and error were needed before wheat breeding became a conscious art in Canada. Because of our experience (and with a \$5.5 million grant from



CIDA), Kenyans expect to cover the same ground in seven years. The experts working with the Kenyans are from the University of Manitoba, which has sent staff to the Njoro Station and in return welcomed students on CIDA scholarships. By 1986 the Research Station will be run by trained Kenyans.

Another important CIDA project, the Kenyan Rangeland Ecological Monitoring Unit (KREMU) involves making the best use of difficult land. Its dilemma is how to make semi-arid areas productive without damaging the country's third major industry — tourism. In years when drought diminishes coffee and tea harvests, or a glut on the market brings down prices, safaris from all over the world are Kenya's biggest income earner.

Using helicopters to assess to what extent traditional rangelands can support cattle grazing, KREMU provides information about where settlements might be encouraged, where farms could be extended into parklands, and where stock and game might co-exist. Anticipating that sharing space might mean sharing diseases, CIDA is also conducting research on various wildlife diseases which could be transmitted to domesticated stock.

Canada's role in KREMU ended in 1980-81, after an investment of six years and \$2,612,500. CIDA

### Can't Sleep? Try Counting Shoats

But of course! Everyone knows what a shoat is. It is what Kenyans and Canadians working on a CIDA-sponsored project see from a small plane or helicopter. Monitoring stock and game in semi-arid areas, they cannot distinguish between sheep, goats, or anything else about the same size. Sheep which might be goats (or goats which might be sheep) are shoats. It is a numerically awesome beast in Kenya.

continues to be involved in a KREMU offspring, however, the Wildlife Planning Unit, whose purpose is to help Kenya maintain its parks in their natural state.

Of as much concern to the Kenya government as land use is water for people and animals. It plans to bring clean water to all its citizens by the year 2000. The task is prodigious for more than half of Kenya receives less than 400 millimetres of rainfall

### To Bee or Not to Bee

That is not the question in Kenya. The decision is definitely in favor of bees. A project to make beekeeping a serious and significant source of income is well on its way.

A grant of \$650,000 to a new Kenya Apiculture Section of the Ministry of Livestock and Development is buying hives and paying beekeepers. The Canadian bee does not care for the change in climate, but the University of Guelph is breeding a bee that likes Kenya. Equipment is going out to small cooperatives and entrepreneurs. So that Canadian specialists may be replaced by Kenyans, the University of Guelph is also training students on scholarship.

The traditional way of getting honey in Kenya was to burn down the tree to get at the hive. The yield was about five kilograms of honey and a horde of furious bees. The new-style operation results in 30 to 60 kilograms of honey per hive, and cooperative bees.

A training centre opened at Ngong is giving eight months of preparation to beekeepers from all over Kenya, after which they return to any of 500 rural districts to train local farmers. There are already about 10,000 new-style hives, and the operation is expanding so successfully that CIDA has committed \$1.5 million over 10 years.

a year, and the water available in rural areas is often unsanitary, even deadly. Throughout 1980-81 CIDA carried on with a five-year, \$6-million project to design new water systems, equip maintenance workshops, and train Kenyans.

Non-governmental organizations do not often think in millions, yet their effect on development is profound. During 1980-81 they worked in Kenya on projects affecting food, water, roads, power, educa-



Safe from the wrath of angered bees, a Kenyan beekeeper checks out a hive. With financial support from CIDA and training from the University of Guelph, Kenyans are finding that beekeeping can provide a good income. (CIDA photo: J. White)



tion, and health — sometimes in unique ways. A remarkably successful water project aided by CIDA was started by a medical doctor tired of trying to heal bodies made sick by foul water. He gathered some Kenyan helpers and a Canadian who knew a lot about pumps, and together they came up with various designs to meet various needs — with all of the pumps to be made out of scrap. A transmission from an old car lying around? A coil from an ancient air conditioner? A bicycle chain? A nozzle attached to nothing? They all became usable.

The group now has a series of sample pumps, together with drawings, lists of what parts are needed, and detailed instructions on how to make a pump out of junk. The group distributes the written instructions throughout Kenya, and even

suggests where scrap can be begged, borrowed . . . or bought if necessary. The instructions are in great demand.

In all CIDA-funded projects this year, Canadian experts have been needed to train Kenyans. It will not always be so.

Chairman Gecau of the East African Power and Light Company was a small boy when he learned about Wordsworth's "host of golden daffodils; . . . fluttering and dancing in the breeze." He was middle-aged when he visited England and first saw a daffodil — a puny thing, compared to tropical flowers. But more to the point, Chairman Gecau wished he had been taught the nature of electricity instead.

One of Canada's proudest accomplishments in Africa is the Kenya Technical Teachers' College, 19 kilometres from Nairobi in a large and exquisite tropical garden. The College has 600 students (but can accommodate 700), all learning technical trades. Classes are free as is residence for 500 on the grounds.

After graduation the new technical teachers are required to pass on their knowledge and skills in small towns and villages, and to encourage local industries. Kenya has 14 polytechnics and many secondary schools waiting to employ them.

Two years from now most of the Canadian staff at the College will have been replaced by Kenyans. Already a team of 20 teachers of technical, industrial, and business arts from Canada is outnumbered by the 35 Kenyan teachers.

The University of New Brunswick was contracted to provide staff and to train students on scholarship. Last fall the University took graduation ceremonies overseas to Nairobi and about 40 students were granted degrees; Kenya President Daniel Arap Moi received an honorary degree.

The students were led into the College hall by a CIDA worker and his two daughters, all three in full Scottish dress and playing bagpipes. The pomp and ceremony marked spectacularly the students' achievement, CIDA's sound investment (\$16 million), and the growing recognition that Earth is home to a family of nations that can find their future health and strength only in mutual support.

Kenya President Daniel Arap Moi confers a degree during a graduation ceremony at the Technical Teachers' College. After graduation, the new teachers are required to pass on their skills and knowledge in small towns and villages. (National Film Board photo)



## Order of Canada Recipients



Walter T. Burns (at left, facing camera), Team Leader of CIDA's Adaptive Wheat Research Program in Tanzania from 1974-79, directed the development and application of agronomic practices, in cooperation with Tanzanian authorities, that resulted in increasing wheat yield to match and sometimes exceed Canadian standards for dryland farming.

The first CIDA cooperants to be made Members of the Order of Canada for their work in international development.



Richard M. Veenis (centre), Team Leader on the CIDA/Zambia Railways Management and Technical Assistance Project, was instrumental in making the railway one of the most effective and efficient of Zambia's para-statal organizations. Since Zambia is landlocked, the railway is a vital link in the national economy.

# Francophone Africa

The fiery breath of the Sahara touches about two-thirds of Francophone Africa, which includes 28 countries, with a total population of about 155 million people. Many of these millions live in countries designated by the United Nations as among the poorest in the world. Their inheritance is poverty, hunger, and disease. Unemployment is acute, and inadequate housing is commonplace. In several of these countries, average annual per capita income is around \$280.

All too often human fallibility has compounded nature's harshness. Unmindful of the art of conservation, governments and citizens have watched the land's productivity diminish. Also, the assets and fruits of the land have often been unfairly distributed.

Yet there is no condition in Francophone Africa that good will and cooperation between North and South cannot ameliorate, or even eliminate. What people have caused, be it hundreds of thousands of refugees (one in four of the world's refugees is African), or soil erosion, people have the power to remedy; what is inhospitable in the nature of the land, humanity now has the knowledge and skills to minimize.

The challenge has rarely been greater. Francophone Africa has had one of its worst years since the last acute drought period half a decade ago.

Among the hardest-hit countries was Mali: wells dried up and swamps turned to dust. It has been estimated that 30 per cent of the country's animals, wild and domesticated, had died by the end of 1980. Senegal, rarely free from drought, and Upper Volta also suffered acutely.

There were other causes for distress, mainly resulting from the economic interdependence of nations, and over which Francophone African countries had little or no control. In Niger uranium has



not been as profitable as expected. Ivory Coast, highly dependent on its coffee and cocoa exports, saw prices drop drastically. Inflation in wealthy countries reduced demand for particular commodities, including chocolate, coffee, peanuts, and tropical wood. Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Madagascar, and Cameroon were all affected. The social unrest which often accompanies financial hardship erupted in war in Chad. The fortunate middle-income countries on the road to industrialization

The search for water is often fruitless in Francophone Africa. Severe drought has dried up wells and turned swamps to dust. CIDA is helping to alleviate the distress with irrigation and well-drilling projects. (CIDA photo)

CIDA is involved in health, education, and community-development projects to provide children such as these with more hope for the future. (CIDA photo: M. Faugère)



(Cameroon, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, and Madagascar) have also suffered the effects of world recession.

In recent years development-minded countries have been demonstrating that they have the will to change the face of the Sahel. Widespread drought in 1973 and 1974 arrested the attention of the industrialized world, and a new measure was taken of the poverty and hunger, the unemployment, and



Soil samples being taken in the Port of Douala. Improvements to the harbor are being undertaken by a Canadian company under contract to CIDA. (CIDA photo: C. Peligrin)

the growing refugee problem. A fresh estimate was made of Africa's need for capital and technical skills. Again in 1980 drought acted as a catalyst. The United Nations called for cooperation and increased effort from donor countries, and they responded.

Canada played an energetic role in Francophone Africa during 1980-81, contributing towards irrigation and well-drilling, and supplying food and fertilizer. CIDA is involved in numerous infrastructure projects, particularly rural electrification, rail transportation, and harbor facilities. Health, education, and community development are also major concerns. During the year, CIDA supported more than 220 Canadian NGO projects with contributions totalling approximately \$3.2 million.

CIDA is also collaborating with several international NGOs working in the region, including the

*Association pour le développement naturel d'une architecture et d'un urbanisme africains* and the *Institut africain pour le développement économique et social (INADES — Formation)*. The former works in the housing sector utilizing local material to build durable low-cost housing. *INADES-Formation* works with agricultural animators and small producers to expand their agricultural expertise and increase rural food production.

Canada's relationship with Francophone Africa is not confined to being a donor country. There is a steady trading partnership, particularly with the middle-income countries. Our imports are not extensive: Canada's needs are largely confined to primary products — crude oil, ore, and such tropical agricultural products as coffee, raw sugar, and cocoa. Our exports, however, are widely varied. Africa buys agricultural products (wheat, rapeseed, and powdered milk); transportation equipment (airplanes, locomotives, ships, railcars, and trucks), electrical equipment; prefabricated houses; machinery and equipment for agriculture, forestry, and mining; and chemicals, asbestos, pulp, and paper. Trade has doubled in the past five years, and now reaches \$1.7 billion.

Awareness of Africa as a commercial partner is growing in Canada. An increasing number of Canadian companies ask CIDA for advice and assistance in taking the initial steps to become established in Africa. In 1980-81 the Industrial Cooperation Division of Special Programs Branch responded to requests for financial assistance from Canadian companies interested in working in 12 Francophone African countries.

## Cameroon

Cameroon is famous for its beauty. Indeed, it has many attractions, not the least of which is its status as a middle-income country with an average annual per capita income of \$560. That places it in a fortunate position compared to other countries in Francophone Africa.

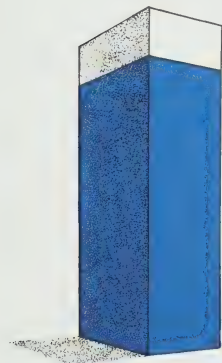
Some of the country's advantages are not statistically measurable, such as the dynamic energy of its population of 8.5 million. Some are entirely obvious, such as its geographical location. The country shares borders with six other nations, and has a sea port on the Gulf of Guinea. The trade potential is enormous.

A long history and 236 ethnic groups make Cameroon a country rich in tradition, and the mingling of the races has given it a distinctive cultural and religious ceremonial style. Ruled in turn by the Germans, English, and French, the people of Cameroon have been independent only since 1960, when Ahmadou Ahidjo was elected President of the Republic. Canada appointed its first ambassador to Cameroon — and the first to an African country — in 1962.

The alphabetical seating-order in the General Assembly of the United Nations results in Canada's delegation being seated next to that of Cameroon. The closeness of the delegates is reflective of the relationship between the two countries. Like Canada, Cameroon recognizes two official languages, French and English. Three-quarters of its people live in French-speaking areas.

Currently 14 Canadian companies have contracts with CIDA for projects in Cameroon. They are working on major improvements to the Port of Douala, the Trans-Cameroon Railroad, and a rural electrification project. They are also providing

Bilateral Assistance to Cameroon (\$ million)



technical support for the forest industry, and supplying equipment for road building.

Transportation is one of Canada's chief interests in Cameroon, because improvements in transportation are greatly needed and Canada has a lot of experience in the field. Twenty locomotives from Bombardier have been delivered, and arrangements are being made to maintain them. Aircraft were sent to Cameroon as part of a trade agreement.



Blocks being readied for housing construction. Cameroon faces severe housing problems as more and more people move from the country seeking a better life in the cities. CIDA and NGOs are responding with emergency aid, shelter, and medical attention. (CIDA photo: Dr. C.W. Jeanes)

Because of the country's political stability and its five-year plans, Cameroon is popular with development planners. Canada has provided some \$90 million to Cameroon since the beginning of its assistance program.

There is also considerable exchange between the two countries that is essentially the result of private enterprise. Assisted by CIDA contributions, several medium-sized Canadian companies carried out studies in 1980-81 with the intention of opening business enterprises in Cameroon beneficial to

### Paul-Émile Cardinal Léger

The longstanding tradition of Quebec missionaries working in Africa continues.

One of Canada's most famous sons lived until recently in Francophone Africa, respected and loved by Africans as well as by Canadians. His Eminence, Paul-Émile Cardinal Léger provided the inspiration for the creation of two organizations working in Africa. Fame Pereo fights leprosy and hunger, and Cardinal Léger and his Endeavors is devoted to helping the world's most destitute people. Much of Cardinal Léger's own work is devoted to helping lepers in Cameroon.

both Canadian and local firms. One company from LaSalle, Quebec, for example, is interested in setting up a joint venture to manufacture bicycles.

But Cameroon also has its problems. In the north several thousand people from Chad have sought refuge from their war-torn homeland. Cameroon has its own undernourished and its own unemployed, but once the refugees have arrived, the human obligation to feed and house them exists. Even with the will, it does not have abundant means to feed, house, and employ the Chadians.

Multilateral and relief agencies are responding with emergency food aid. In such situations, Canada provides what it produces: wheat, powdered milk, and edible oil. In drought-afflicted countries even powdered milk can create a problem. There is sometimes not enough water to reconstitute the powder. Mothers are advised to save all cooking water to be used a second time for making milk.

Refugees in the north are only part of the homeless-and-hungry problem. Like most of the Third World, Cameroon has growing urban



shanty-towns made up of people who have moved from rural areas where life has proved too hard. They are, like the refugees, an uncontrollable phenomenon. *The Cameroon Tribune* has recommended that housing construction should be controlled by permits, and any unauthorized building should be destroyed. However, if the cardboard and tin shelters are torn down, the urban refugees are still refugees — one rung further down the ladder.

Again CIDA and the NGOs are responding with emergency aid, including shelter, medical atten-

tion, and efforts to re-locate the homeless and to make rural life a viable alternative.

The Minta Mission in the centre of Cameroon is a notable achievement in this regard. The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP) appealed to the town of Saint Bruno, Quebec, for assistance. CIDA doubled the community's contributions. With the money, the CCODP renovated 10 bridges to improve the transport of produce from village to town. In some of the poorest rural areas it built eight schools and provided wagons and harness as part of a plan to

re-build village life. The contribution of the citizens of Saint Bruno was \$17,466. With CIDA's and other private donations, the total sum involved was \$48,255, which was used to make rural life a more promising alternative for more than 10,000 people.



A market place in Cameroon, a country rich in tradition, with a distinctive culture and religious ceremonial style. (CIDA photo: Dr. C.W. Jeanes)



# The Americas

Countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean are in various stages of development, as reflected by the size, variety, and complexity of their economies. From tiny island states such as St. Lucia and the other Leeward and Windward Islands to countries as large as Brazil, Colombia, and Peru, assistance needs are many and varied. Haiti, with an annual per capita income of about \$260, requires projects that will provide for basic human needs: food, clean water, housing, and medical care. Jamaica, a middle-income country with a structured economy and an orderly government administration, needs massive transfers of financial resources rather than a multiplicity of interrelated projects. Brazil, an industrialized nation, requires technical assistance to help exploit its great forestry, mining, agricultural, and hydroelectrical potential.

While varied and diverse, all 35 developing countries of the Americas have several problems in common: population growth and unemployment; a need to increase food production but a flight of rural population to the cities; increasing debts but a slowdown in production. Surprisingly, those Third World countries closest to North America suffer somewhat from their proximity: while too poor to balance the budget, they have come to expect some of the amenities of the North American lifestyle. The Caribbean, so near yet so far from industrial wealth, is particularly affected by the disparity between expectations and achievement.

All these factors are taken into account in formulating CIDA's assistance program for the Americas.

Considerable progress has been achieved in Honduras where CIDA has an extensive forestry program. Seventy per cent of the country is forest, and Hondurans say: "The forest is life." Three-fifths of the forest is hardwood, yet only the soft

pine is harvested. Cooperants from Canada have lived in the hardwood forest for months at a time in isolation, endangered by poisonous insects, snakes, and forest fire, investigating the harvesting and conservation potential of the 150 species of trees. They live and work in huts and offices built from trees cut down around them, unsanded, unsoiled, and unpolished — but solid mahogany!

Canada has provided Honduras with \$12 million of equipment and technical assistance, including a new sawmill and logging equipment, for a five-year forestry project.



CIDA has an extensive forestry program in Honduras, a country that is 70 per cent forest-covered. Canada is providing \$12 million in equipment and technical assistance for a five-year forestry project. (CIDA photo: J. Williamson)

Honduras' neighbor, Nicaragua, needed more basic aid. Canada sent \$4.5 million in wheat to meet a critical food shortage, and CIDA and Nicaragua are working on a study of how to improve food security in the country.

CIDA's biggest project in the Americas was in the poorest country, Haiti, for an integrated rural development scheme that includes waterworks, health services, education, agricultural production, erosion

control, cottage industries, and marketing arrangements. More than 1,700 square kilometres and about 300,000 people are involved.

## Latin America

Latin America is by far the largest area of the Americas, with 14 countries receiving one type or another of Canadian development assistance. Several are officially designated by the UN as middle-income countries. However, the inequitable distribution of wealth in most Latin American nations is so conspicuous that "middle income" does not accurately reflect the conditions of life for most of the people who live there.

CIDA projects in Latin America are aimed at improving the social and economic development of the population in the various countries.

### Peru

Peru is a tropical country straddling the Andes mountains and containing the headwaters of the legendary Amazon River. Its name comes from an Indian word meaning "land of abundance", a reference to the economic plenitude produced by the highly organized agricultural technology of the Inca civilization that ruled the region for centuries. Inca engineers greatly increased crop production in the coastal area by building irrigation canals that tapped the water high in the mountains, and by terracing the sides of the mountain valleys. With the Spanish conquest, however, emphasis shifted from producing food to the mining of gold and silver.

The agricultural terracing done by the Incas is still visible, as are the ruins of several of their great cities, serving as useful reminders of the accom-

plishments of the Inca civilization. For today, Peruvians are trying to rebuild their country — not to achieve the romance and grandeur of that former age but rather the economic prosperity that accompanied it.

Peru is a country rich in natural resources — minerals, fish, forests, rivers with great hydroelectric potential. But the geological processes that created such abundant resources also created conditions of an intimidating nature. Peru is a land of great geographical contrasts: the Pacific coastal

### Bilateral Assistance to Peru (\$ million)



strip is arid and mostly desert; much of the land in the mountainous Sierra region is unsuited to agriculture because of high altitude, exposure to winds and a short growing season; and the low-lying forest plains of the north-east are hot and humid, even within sight of the snow-capped Andes.

It is this north-eastern region, amounting to some 60 per cent of the country's area, that many believe holds the key to Peru's future. Though inhospitable conditions and a lack of communications are obstacles to its present development, the region's virtually unexploited river valleys and immense forest reserves will one day bring electricity, fuel, and manufactured goods to light up Peru's economy.

Much work remains to be done, however, before that goal can be reached. Although Peru is a middle-income country with an annual per capita income of \$730, its wealth is unevenly distributed. Many people live in poverty, particularly in the slums around Lima, the capital, and in the rural areas of the Sierra where per capita income is less than \$100 per year.

Much of the population is undernourished. Although Peru is the world's largest fishing nation, 98 per cent of its catch is processed into fishmeal. Because of the need for foreign exchange and the lack of a table fish industry, the country exports protein via the fishmeal while lacking it in the people's diet. Consumption of milk products is well below the levels established by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, and only 15 per cent of the rural population has access to potable water. Further, the country is not self-sufficient in food, and must import massive quantities of maize, wheat, rice, milk and milk products, and vegetable oil. A high birth rate is placing an even greater strain on the food supply.



The civilian government of President Fernando Belaunde Terry, elected in July 1980 after 12 years of military rule, is attempting to come to grips with these serious problems. It has pressed on with the ambitious agrarian reforms begun in the 1970s, redistributing large landholdings. But agricultural production has continued to decline, unemployment is high, purchasing power is less than it was 10 years ago, and inflation is running at a rate of 65 per cent. Attempts at economic reform are being hindered by the large foreign debt and the severe balance of payments deficit, caused by the importing of food together with great fluctuations

in revenues from the export of coffee, wool, copper, and fish products.

Canadian assistance to Peru is concentrated on two sectors crucial to the solution of the current economic problems, and strategic to the country's future development — agriculture and natural resources.

In agriculture, the goal is to contribute to Peru's self-sufficiency in food, thereby easing the balance-of-payments deficit, and to improve the nutrition of the people. A top priority is to increase wheat and barley production on the limited land available

CIDA is helping Peru increase its agricultural production — not an easy task with the Andes mountains running the full length of the country. (CIDA photo: R. Poling)

for farming. Canadian agronomists are working with their Peruvian counterparts to adapt varieties of wheat and barley that will be both rust-resistant and high yielding. Research extension activities are taking place in the Sierra to establish rapeseed as a viable economic crop to help farmers meet Peru's need for edible oils and to create a new source of income.

Farming on the edge of the Andes is a far cry from prairie wheat farming. Even on the Peruvian coastal plain there is little use for the combine, but Canadian advisers are hoping to triple cereal production in a few years. Both cereal and milk production are being stimulated, enabling small and medium producers, as well as cooperatives, to obtain equipment, animals, and Canadian services.

CIDA continued work this year at Tarapoto, where Canada has built an Agricultural Technical School for 620 students of electricity, auto and agricultural mechanics, carpentry, and metalwork. A large part of the 85-hectare site is a training farm. From the day the project began to take shape in 1978, the school has moved steadily into the newly-trained hands of Peruvians. This year, six Canadians assisted 38 Peruvian teachers. The total cost of the project has been \$4.2 million. Operational funds and salaries are now being paid by the students who learn and work — making furniture, repairing tractors, and running a profitable farm.

The second major area of CIDA involvement in Peru is in forestry — an incredibly rich resource which at present is under-utilized. Peru has 74 million hectares of tropical forests — less than 10 per cent of which is being harvested, even though



(CIDA photo)

the country cannot meet its own needs for construction timber. Several million dollars worth of forestry products are imported annually.

Part of the difficulty is the very richness of the resource. There are approximately 2,500 species of trees in Peru but fewer than 100 have been

studied. Of these, the commercial use of only seven or eight is known. Tree cutting must therefore be very selective.

Another problem is transport. Between the Amazon forests and Lima, the principal market, lies a distance of 700 kilometres and two mountain ranges.

Finally, Peru has little technical forestry expertise, less equipment, few roads, and no control over its forests. Migrant groups often move into the forest, burning the trees to clear the land for agriculture. They practice traditional farming methods and, when the land is no longer productive, they move further into the forest and the process starts anew. The cleared land, meanwhile, without the anchoring support of the tree roots, quickly erodes. Rational use of the forest would provide the migrants with a better living and, at the same time, conserve this renewable resource.

CIDA has been helping Peru develop its forest resources since 1974. It has financed a plan designed to tap this resource and is funding scholarships for Peruvians in forestry sciences with a view to training groups of technicians and professionals to develop and conserve the forests. The students receive training at universities in Canada and Latin America as well as practical experience in Canadian industry.

During 1980, CIDA initiated the planning for a major commitment to the development of Peru's forests. Canadian expertise and experience will be concentrated on helping Peru get the most from this rich resource. The new program is designed to increase productivity, encourage the rational use of resources, increase conservation, and ensure forest regeneration. It is aimed at helping not only entrepreneurs and professional foresters, but also people and communities in the forest regions. Lines of

credit will be provided for equipment and services to help modernize the industry and increased funds will be set aside for programs to increase forestry science skills and management expertise.

CIDA will also be providing assistance to Peru in the management of other natural resources. Chief among these are the Amazon tributaries and other mountain rivers which have a hydroelectrical

### Sunshine Chickens

The only thing there is plenty of in the Andahuaylas, the central mountains of Peru, is sunshine. The idea for sunshine chickens, hatched by Oxfam-Canada, cost \$12,300 including \$3,700 supplied by CIDA. Entire villages turn out for lessons on how to raise chickens in solar incubators.

Some villages already have kerosene incubators (most have no electricity), but kerosene is expensive and a fire hazard. The solar incubator stores the sun's heat during the day in melted paraffin, and releases it at night as the paraffin solidifies. There is almost no cost involved after the incubator is installed, and earnings are 63 per cent higher than with kerosene equipment.

Day-old chicks are brought from Lima by plane, which can land only in the dry season. The chicks have to be flown in because the air is so thin in the mountains that few incubated eggs hatch. When the plane lands, the chicks are driven rapidly to their farm destination. They are likely to die of cold if the driver stops for coffee. With a conscientious pilot and driver, eight broods a year can be raised.

The news is spreading so rapidly that organizers are having difficulty keeping up with the demand for solar incubators.

potential equal to that produced by Quebec. At present, only 10 per cent of that potential has been developed.

Canadian non-governmental organizations, with CIDA assistance, are active in Peru. Most of the projects organized by private groups are designed

In the agriculture sector, CIDA's goal is to contribute to Peru's self-sufficiency in food, thereby easing the country's balance of payments deficit, and to improve the nutrition intake of the population. (CIDA photo: A. Holbrook)



to provide clean water, better hygiene, and health care. Sanitation and hygiene are elementary in rural areas. Life expectancy is 55.7 years for those not among the 65 of every 1,000 infants who die before age one.

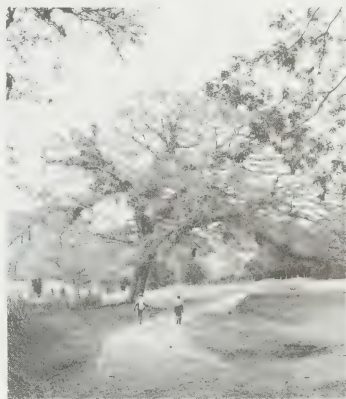
A three-year water project to build 32 systems started by CARE Canada has been followed up with health checks, and the improvement in health in villages involved has been dramatic. CARE built reservoirs with metal lids, piping, and valves, and taught communities to disinfect the systems. Locally appointed guardians keep the keys to the valves and reservoirs.

International non-governmental organizations such as the World Alliance of YMCAs and the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are helping Peruvians strengthen their capacity to meet the country's needs. The National Association of Girl Guides of Peru, with CIDA assistance, has a full-time community worker co-ordinating development activities in and around Juliaca in the Sierra and Chiclayoon on the Pacific coast.

Donor countries are optimistic about the future of Peru's economy. There is also increased interest on the part of international industrial consultants and private investors. The Industrial Cooperation Division at CIDA has financed six studies in recent months on the possibilities of joint ventures in Peru by Canadian and Peruvian private firms. Canada certainly sees every reason to be optimistic.

## The Commonwealth Caribbean

CIDA's assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean is different not only in kind, but in purpose from that given to Latin America. The first purpose is to maintain economic, social, and political stability. The Caribbean is virtually on our doorstep. We have a vested interest in its political stability.



(CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

Though diverse and generally isolated from one another, countries in the Commonwealth Caribbean have several factors in common: the English language, democratic institutions, cultural ties



and, especially, vestiges of a colonial system — such as an economic structure in which populations produce goods they do not consume and consume goods they do not produce. Many Caribbean countries depend largely on imports to feed their people and produce raw exports (sugar, bauxite, bananas, coconut products) which are extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in world demand. The result is often high unemployment and balance of payments problems.

When CIDA made a painstaking review of its relations with the Caribbean in 1976, it concluded that the various countries in the region already possessed the basic infrastructures on which to build their economies. What was most needed was job creation. But balanced economic development and self-sustaining growth are required for increased employment. Thus Canada agreed in 1979 to contribute, through CIDA's Multilateral Branch, \$10.5 million to the Special Development Fund of the Caribbean Development Bank and another \$6 million to a new Technical Assistance Fund.

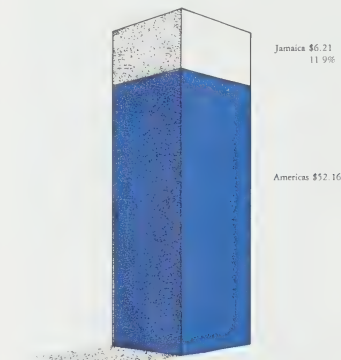
Promoting Caribbean enterprise is often consistent with promoting Canadian enterprise. The Industrial Cooperation Division of the Special Programs Branch invested \$1 million in 1980-81 to help Canadian and Caribbean businessmen come together in ways profitable to both.

## Jamaica

The attention of many foreign-aid watchers has been turned to Jamaica this year. Although it is not the only place where CIDA's "country focus" approach is being developed, there is no other country which so clearly called for the innovation.

Country focus is a logical extension of two previous CIDA decisions: first, to select core countries for

Bilateral Assistance to Jamaica (\$ million)



intensive action; second, to select key areas of concentration in the core countries. Now, in the light of country focus, Bilateral Branch, Multilateral Branch, Special Programs Branch, and many non-governmental organizations are marshaling their activities into a single momentum to serve the primary need identified and agreed upon by the Jamaican and Canadian governments.

Jamaica is a country of special interest to Canadians. The capital city, Kingston, is some four flying hours from Toronto. As many as 80,000 Canadians make the flight south between Novem-

ber and April each year. As well, some 500 Canadians live in Jamaica, and Canadian business investment there amounts to approximately \$200 million. Friendship, historical ties, tourism, and trade bind the two countries.

A spectacular mountainous country with rushing rivers and excellent beaches, Jamaica is one of the world's leading vacation areas. Tourism, together with exports of bauxite, sugar, and bananas, form the basis of the island's economy and account for 70 per cent of its foreign exchange — that so important prerequisite for paying international bills. Meeting its obligations, however, has become increasingly difficult for Jamaica as, like other countries in the region, it faces declining world demand for its products. The ensuing unemployment — 30 per cent of the more than two million Jamaicans are out of work — has led to political unrest which, in turn, has adversely affected the tourist industry.

As a result, Jamaica's economy is in a precarious state. In 1980 the balance-of-payments deficit was close to \$400 million. Foreign exchange reserves have all but disappeared and the external debt is more than \$1 billion. Without funds to buy raw materials, factories are running at 45-per-cent capacity. Production in the agricultural and fisheries sectors has steadily declined.

To help alleviate the problem, Canada is providing Jamaica with balance-of-payments assistance. Since 1976, the Canadian government has approved \$14 million in two concessional lines of credit to purchase Canadian goods in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. To date \$6.3 million has been provided. This year, money was used to buy agricultural goods (chiefly tractor parts and farm implements), zinc, bricks, seed, potatoes, fertilizers, hand tools, cement, steel items, and beekeeping equipment. The supplies helped to increase





Children outside a CIDA-funded school. CIDA is helping Jamaica invest not only in its future, but also in its present: a management studies program at the University of the West Indies, with CIDA assistance, sent 28 scholarship students to the University of Western Ontario on a four-year course. (CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

crop production which created more jobs. Procurement of materials for 12 prefabricated bridges to help farmers transport their goods to market continued during the year and the local garment industry was given a boost with a \$13,000 investment in mannequins, thread, needles, pins, and scissors.

To reduce its food imports, paid for with scarce foreign reserves, Jamaica is using two other lines of credit, valued at \$2.5 million, to purchase Canadian commodities. The Jamaican government has selected fish products as the first priority, in particular New Brunswick canned sardines and canned herring. The fish products pass in millions of tins to the Jamaican government buyer, then on to the Commodity Trading Company, to wholesalers, to retail stores, and, finally, into the homes of Jamaicans.



This year a garment school was provided with a Canadian adviser to help young Jamaicans learn sewing skills. (CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

As with most Third World countries, Jamaica needs assistance in developing its human resources through training and education programs in order to compete in today's industrialized world. It has long suffered the handicap of an educational system — a heritage of the old colonial order — that did not encourage the development of innovative and entrepreneurial skills. CIDA has contributed heavily to help develop Jamaica's educational sector, including financing the construction of some 170 schools in recent years. In 1980-81 a Canadian adviser was provided for a garment school, and a program for training public service employees was financed. A management studies program at the University of the West Indies, with CIDA assistance, sent 28 scholarship students to the University of Western Ontario for a four-year course.

Through the Inter-American Legal Services Association, CIDA is supporting an outreach program of the Kingston Legal Aid Clinic. A mobile

office staffed by Jamaica lawyers will follow the judges' circuit through the rural parishes of central Jamaica offering low-cost but high-quality legal assistance to rural people for whom lawyers would otherwise be unobtainable.

One of the year's most creative and satisfying projects was worked out by the Canadian High Commission and the YMCA. In Kingston, young boys washing cars for a fee, selling papers, or simply begging are a common sight. Most of them are between seven and 14 years of age, but do not attend school. Often they are the family breadwinners. With help from the High Commission's Mission Administered Funds, the YMCA "adopted" 32 boys who receive medical care, some traditional education, and training for the job market. Local businessmen supply food and a dentist gives free treatment. The motto of the Street Corner Boys project is: "If you don't help yourself, no one else will."

Despite the problems that prevail in Jamaica today, the island's future holds much promise. Jamaica is the world's second-largest producer of bauxite, needed by Canada in aluminum production. There are 182,000 hectares of forest, including coconut palms and valuable *Honduras mahogany*. There are sugar and coffee plantations, fresh-water and ocean fisheries, and a wide variety of factories and industries which, with raw materials and spare parts, could double their output. And there is the tourist industry.

# Asia

Asia is home to more than half mankind. It is often a cruel home, where an inconceivable number of people, about half a billion, are perpetually victimized by hunger and disease. The area is so vast, the numbers of people below the absolute poverty line so unimaginable, that the full extent of Asia's need is immeasurable. Though Canada sends more food to Asia than to any other area of the globe, malnutrition is commonplace. Acute suffering inevitably follows a bad harvest. When there are grain shortages in the rest of the world, so that Russia moves into the buying market, tripling the cost of wheat, millions in Asia starve.

That picture of Asia is still valid today. But by the end of the century, when OPEC wells are running

dry, Asia may well have power and influence, perhaps even affluence. Many of its countries are rich in resources. Even Nepal, one of the poorest of the poor, has gigantic rivers waiting to be harnessed for electrical power. With the help of the industrialized world, Asia is beginning to use its resources. Already India and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN, which includes Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore) have become profitable trading partners for Canada, keenly interested in transportation, telecommunications, and power generation.

The immediate future depends on food production, distribution, and storage, and on roads, railways,

power, and water to sustain rural areas. Rural development is now recognized as the first condition of national development. Industry has helped some Asian countries to thrive — but for most, as the welfare of the farmer goes, so goes national development. The proportion of Canadian aid going to agricultural concerns has increased to about 40 per cent of Asia Division's funds. In 1980-81 more than \$100 million was invested in that sector.

The "green revolution" is not merely a journalistic catch-phrase. There have been astonishing increases in food production since donor countries and Asian governments combined forces to give agriculture priority. India and Bangladesh, the two countries where Canada has sent a large share of its food aid in the past decade, have success stories to tell. India is within sight of the promised land, where enough food grows to feed everyone, and Bangladesh has made gigantic strides in that direction.

The vastness of Asia made regional projects, as opposed to country projects, difficult until ASEAN provided a channel. CIDA committed \$1.5 million in 1981 towards a tree-seed centre which will speed reforestation in all the ASEAN countries. Thailand is providing land, buildings, staff, and regular operating costs. The other ASEAN countries contribute staff and pay for project activities in their own territory. Canada's contribution will be forestry experts, the cost of postgraduate training in Canada, technical training, workshops and seminars in the ASEAN countries, and some forestry equipment.

The "green revolution" in Asia is not merely a journalistic catch-phrase. There have been astonishing increases in food production since Canada and other donor countries joined forces with Asian governments to give agriculture priority. (CIDA photo: P. Huddleston)



In keeping with Canada's policy of aiding the most needy and concentrating efforts in core countries, CIDA has planned long-term programs with six Asian governments, those of India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. About 85 per cent of the poorest people in the Third World (excluding China) live within their boundaries.

Common factors shared by the six countries include poverty and, by Canadian standards, high population density. Pakistan, Nepal, and Indonesia still have high birthrates, but the average in Asia is falling — it is now 2.2 per cent a year compared with 2.8 per cent in Africa. Experience is bringing an understanding of how to influence birthrate despite traditions which value large families. Bringing women into the work force, giving them a sense of self-worth and independence by giving them an opportunity to add to the family income brings better results than merely making birth control devices available.

The six core countries also have in common a dependence on agriculture. At least 75 per cent of their citizens live in rural areas, where the greening of Asia must happen.

Cooperation pacts between governments have brought water control, fertilizer, farm machinery, and the power to run equipment into Bangladesh and Sri Lanka so effectively that both are counting the years to food security. India may already have reached that stage.

In geography, resources, and human welfare, the six core countries differ a great deal. In Sri Lanka, for instance, life expectancy is 69 years; in Nepal it is 43 years. The other core countries have life expectancies of around 50 years. It is estimated that 78 per cent of the population of Sri Lanka can read and write. In Nepal the figure is 20 per cent. In Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India about 36 people

out of every 100 are literate. It would seem that Sri Lanka "has it made" yet it is one of the world's poorest countries — and an outstanding example of what governments with concern for the welfare of their citizens can achieve.

The six countries vary so widely that to reach the same goal (superproductive agricultural communities) different measures are necessary. The essentials are the same: seed, fertilizer, water control, machinery, rural roads and trains, and impregnable storage bins for the lean years. However in Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Pakistan

CIDA emphasizes water projects; in Indonesia and India it cooperates largely on rural development initiatives such as roads, agricultural credit, and electricity. Health and population control are built into the Nepal and Bangladesh programs.

India presents special difficulties because it has a dualistic economy, with well-developed industry but terrible rural poverty. Canada supports growth of the industrial sector, showing particular interest in oil and gas exploration, and helps India to develop its rural areas.

The work of non-governmental organizations has

### What's on TV Tonight?

Millions of India's people cannot participate fully in their country's development because they have never had an opportunity to learn to read and write. But there is a new answer to their problem — a satellite. India will launch its own, already labeled INSAT, early in 1982. In the future, the illiterate and literate alike will be able to come home after a hard day's work and settle down to learn new development skills on TV.

First, there are some staggering obstacles to overcome. Almost 40 per cent of Indian villages have no electricity. At present television reaches about 20 per cent of the population, mainly in the urban areas. By 1985 that figure may approach 40 per cent.

Some villages have a community television which begins when the sun goes down and the electricity goes on, but the power may be switched from one village to another so that viewing is available only part of the week. A weekly feature film and a popular comedy act are carried on the only channel, but for the most part programs are about development.

So too are the films shown across India on the 160 projectors owned by the Indian Ministry of Agriculture. The Family Welfare Department is also preparing to entertain villagers with films on family planning.

There are plans to change the quality (not the kind) of film available. In 1980-81 York University and the Jamia Millia University in New Delhi took the first steps towards establishing an Indian Communications Centre. An investigation into the state of video and television technology in the country will be followed up by a new faculty at Jamia Millia to teach film, television, and radio. The stated purpose is to advance education in its larger sense, which includes developmental communications with the country's illiterate millions.

Programs already planned for beaming off INSAT are on family planning, education for girls, dowries, nutrition, agriculture, urban migration, ecology, literacy, and adult education.

become so large a factor in Asia that this year the NGOs launched the Asia Partnership Program. It will link the enormous variety of local NGOs in India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal with Canadian voluntary organizations so they can cooperate to achieve even greater impact.

CIDA relies on NGOs in Asia a great deal — particularly CUSO and the Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) — because of their long experience in helping people to identify precisely and only what they need to help themselves. CUSO's refugee camp in Thailand, for example, is totally managed by Thai organizations and by refugees.



Through support of regional, international, non-governmental organizations — such as the Asian Institute for Rural Development, which is starting an exchange of technology within Asia, and the Asian Community Health Action Network, which promotes the pooling of information on community-controlled health services and traditional medical practices — CIDA is helping Asians recognize and put to full use their own wealth of development experience.

Over the last two years Asia has needed more refugee relief assistance than any other part of the world. CIDA provided assistance, through Multilateral Programs Branch, to help Afghan refugees in camps in Pakistan, and Kampuchean and Vietnamese in Thailand and other countries.

Food aid now takes a smaller percentage of CIDA's

Refugee children from Kampuchea. In 1980-81 CIDA contributed, through Multilateral Programs, to UN organizations and the International Red Cross for refugee relief in Asia. (UNHCR photo 8080: Y. Hardy)

Canadian expertise is helping people in various countries throughout Asia learn more profitable methods of fishing and marketing. (CIDA photo: D. Maltby)



Asian budget than in the past, and prices have risen — the cost of buying and shipping a ton of Canadian wheat to Bangladesh was \$165 in 1976-77, but ranged between \$280 and \$520 in 1980-81. Thus, although many parts of the region needed extra food, Asia Division was able to send bilateral shipments of food aid only to Bangladesh and India. CIDA, however, also kept its multilateral food commitments to international financial institutions such as the World Food Program, and to various non-governmental organizations, such as the Mennonite Central Committee and its Food Bank.

### A Mountain View

Two Canadian doctors, recently graduated and married, have gone to work in the highest hospital in the world — the Kunde Hospital — almost 4,000 metres up in the Himalayas of Nepal. Dr. Jamie Uhrig and Dr. Penny Dawson are each to be paid, including foreign allowance and hospitality fund, the sum of \$25 a week. Their contract is for two years.

The only way to reach the hospital, sponsored by the Sir Edmund Hillary Foundation, is to climb 1,200 metres on foot (at the 2,770 metre level there is a landing strip). Everything in the hospital, from the operating table to the iodine, was carried in by Sherpas.

The commonest local health problems are intestinal parasites and illnesses caused by diet deficiencies. There is also a high incidence of tuberculosis (TB) despite the mountain air.

CIDA is contributing to the Kunde Hospital and is also sending \$50,000 worth of antibiotics through *Assistance médicale internationale* for treatment of 15,000 TB patients throughout Nepal.



But Asia needs not only grain, but protein. Canada's experience in fishing is proving valuable. Even where tradition says stand on the shore and throw out a net, as it does in Indonesia, it is not

difficult to persuade fishermen that there are more and bigger fish off-shore, if they are supplied with small, safe boats. Nor is it difficult to make the point that, if the fish can be refrigerated, they will

command a better price farther inland. Villages in Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines are learning more profitable methods of fishing and marketing with Canadian assistance. They are also discovering that one man's junk fish is another man's delicacy. Indonesians have been throwing back "inedible" sea life that gourmets in Singapore, Korea, and Japan love to eat.

And "eat" is what development is mainly about.

## 1981 — Year of the Disabled

To be deaf in India is infinitely worse than being deaf in Canada. In India, a belief in reincarnation carries the weight of antiquity, and a handicap is considered judgment for some evil committed in a previous life. To attempt to ameliorate it is, by tradition, to fly in the face of the Almighty. Often the deaf are not merely poor and neglected, but ostracised.

There are about seven million deaf people in India. Silent Voice, a Canadian organization, is opening centres (each capable of helping 5,000 deaf people) to teach sign language, lip-reading, and also technical and vocational skills. When the handicapped earn their own living, their status in the world changes. CIDA is donating \$100,000 over two years for facilities, salaries, and teaching aids.

Meanwhile, a Calgary-based organization, Operation Eyesight Universal, is extending its activities throughout 16 countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, and Latin America. The program was initiated by a Canadian doctor who, in 1963, returned from India to tell Canadian businessmen that many of the sightless in tropical countries could have vision returned to them for only \$10 per operation. Today the cost averages \$25, including surgery, hospital care, and glasses.

Eye-care camps are set up temporarily, local doctors donate their services, and CIDA funds help to provide instruments and drugs. More than 12,000 people in India had their sight restored in this way last year, while over 555,000 people re-

ceived eye-care treatment worldwide with the help of Operation Eyesight Universal.



Thousands of people throughout Asia and other tropical countries are having their vision improved by Operation Eyesight Universal, a Calgary-based organization funded by CIDA.

## Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a young country with an ancient culture, a poor country that is rich in potential.

Its brief nationhood, for the most part, has been calamitous. The country emerged in 1971 after a bloody war with Pakistan with its roads, bridges, industries, and commerce in ruins. Its fighting force was decimated, a loss which proved more than a private sorrow. Bangladesh had lost a great proportion of its skilled workers. Bangladesh Railways alone counted 1,300 workers killed. In the early chaos, millions of skilled workers migrated to Pakistan and India.

The population, increasing at the rate of 2.7 per cent a year, has since grown to more than 90 million in a land less than half the size of Newfoundland. Half are under the age of 15 years, and there have been few opportunities to acquire the skills needed for development.

After 1971, two coups and several martial-law administrations intervened before a general referendum in 1977 gave the country its first democratically elected government. During the first five years, too, tidal waves, cyclones, and drought dragged the country down to bankruptcy and famine. Though the starving children of China had



passed from the world scene, their place had been taken by the starving children of Bangladesh.

Between 1972 and 1980 Canada sent Bangladesh food aid valued at \$357 million. Most was sold to the public at controlled prices in ration stores; some was used on "food-for-work" projects, and some for emergency distribution.

Because of the country's geography, emergency stockpiling of food is essential. Drought, and flood, and cyclone are recurring problems. With an average elevation of only 11 metres, Bangladesh is one of the flattest areas in the world with broad flood-prone rivers and a vulnerable coastline along the unruly Bay of Bengal. In its early years the country could neither stockpile food nor feed its millions.

Most people (about 90 per cent) live in rural villages. Moslem inheritance law has so divided the land that about half the landowners hold less than 4,000 square metres (less than an acre) and some own only 800 square metres (about one-fifth of an acre). Many are landless.

When rural people are unable to sustain themselves they move to the city hoping, usually in vain, to find work. Until recently two out of three residents of Dacca were refugees living in boxes, sewage pipes, or simply under the sky. Resettling these city immigrants where they can make a living has been a turning point for Bangladesh.

It is now clear that as early as 1977 the fortunes of Bangladesh had begun to change, but the abyss of starvation and disease into which the country had fallen seemed bottomless, and the world took some time to notice what was happening. Canada was among the countries that helped the Bangladesh government tackle the seemingly hopeless task of reconstructing the country, and start this quiet

transformation. Today it is estimated that Bangladesh will be able to feed its people in 1985. The reconstruction phase has passed; the government and donor countries are now cooperating to move forward in the development of Bangladesh.

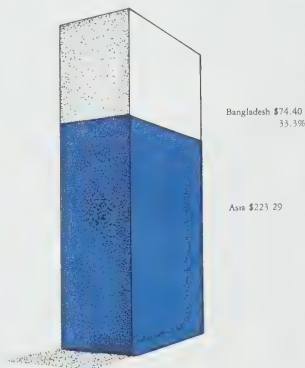
The squatters have gone from Dacca. They have moved to clean camps outside the city where they have been allotted small plots. Schools, clean drinking water, and sanitation have been provided, as well as jobs for the men on a "food-for-work"

basis. Extra food is supplied to the women and children at home.

True, there are still few roads and fewer bridges, and children still make up a large part of the labor force, starting as young as four-years old to tote vegetables to market. They go to school if and when they can. But there are few starving children on the streets today.

With the element of crisis gone, CIDA examined

Bilateral Assistance to Bangladesh (\$ million)



Through Proshika and other self-help projects, CIDA is supporting the development efforts of the people of Bangladesh. (CIDA photo)

future directions and chose four areas of specialization: agriculture, transportation, power, and forestry.

During 1980-81, Bilateral Branch confined itself, in forestry, to renovating the Khulna Newsprint Mill, but railways continued to be a major commitment. In a long-term, extensive rehabilitation



Canada has made a considerable investment in power in Bangladesh. Work on power stations, generators, and lines has been going on for some years. When the work is finished, according to contract in 1982, CIDA will have spent \$1,625,000 to assist Bangladesh in getting the most from its power system. (CIDA photo)

of the railway system, Canada is supplying locomotives, rolling-stock, workshops, and technical advice. Canadian and Bangladeshi railway workers have restored war-damaged locomotives previously assessed as beyond repair and put them back on the rails. CIDA has committed \$60 million to a multifaceted, five-year railway project to end in 1984.

Canada has also made a considerable long-term investment in power. Work on power stations, generators, and lines has been going on for some years. When it is finished, according to contract in 1982, CIDA will have spent \$1,625,000 to assist Bangladesh get the most from its power system.

The main conclusion drawn from eight years of cooperation with Bangladesh is that rural development, particularly agriculture, must come first. At present the yield per acre is half that in India and a third of Japan's. The country has fertile soil, abundant river water, a year-round growing season which can be made to yield three crops, and an under-used labor force — but in 1980 wheat needed to meet food shortfalls, and its transportation from Canada, cost \$40 million.

Work on a six-year multilateral plan involving flood control, drainage, and irrigation works, known as the Muhuri Irrigation Project, is still under way. Canada is contributing \$9.2 million to the \$55 million total.

However, control of government pumps and water valves is often in the hands of relatively rich landowners — and, in any case, better yields do little for the landless if they cannot pay the price of food. The welfare of the country is shackled to semi-feudal traditions. Where and to what extent that can be changed is a hard question.

But the commitment to change has been made. It began in a small way as a CUSO project. Under

the label "The Proshika Process," it grew so strongly that CIDA support was switched from the Non-Governmental Organizations Program to the Bilateral Branch to allow larger-scale financing, with CUSO continuing as the executing agent. Proshika is not so much an investment of cash as an exercise in persistence and persuasion, with Bangladeshis taking the initiative and the risks.

Hundreds of twentieth-century prophets are plodding through Bangladesh dust preaching welfare through self-help. A tiny amount of money saved by each member of a self-help group makes a common fund for interest-free loans. The poor have innumerable occasions for borrowing from money lenders: a wedding, a funeral, an illness, even an overnight guest. Many have lost their small-holdings to the local financier.

Proshika works, and the number of groups is now around 1,500. When there are several groups in a community they combine into a union, and the unions combine forces for greater power. At that point, joint savings are enough to make a significant investment in development.

Canadian funds are spent on training centres, usually simple bamboo structures built by the landless poor, and on modest salaries to Bangladeshi "animateurs." At the centres the animateurs meet, work out strategy, and learn, for example, new gardening techniques to pass on to groups.

A group must exist for longer than six months to be eligible for a Proshika loan, must have saved one-quarter of the amount requested, and must want the loan for a collective project, such as sinking a well or stocking a fish tank. Repayment is made from monthly group savings, and there are almost no bad debts.

To be a paid animateur, a worker must have given more than six-months voluntary service and have shown toleration for harassment, abuse, and even danger.

The effect of Proshika in Kadalpur is notable. It is a village of about 15,000 people, with the union made up of 60 groups. At first, joint savings paid for hospital treatment. Later they were used to develop fish-farming and irrigation. Then incidents began.

- A rickshaw puller was beaten. All the groups in his region joined in a mass parade to the guilty rich man's house to "accept his apology."

- A man of property simply took over the house of a poor man. Faced with union members, he decided that discretion was the better part of greed.

A landowner ordered his hired-men to keep control of the allocation of water from an irrigation scheme, rather than hand it over to the elected control officer. He was persuaded to be reasonable by the appearance of 500 union members at his door.

So far no struggles have been organized on the major issues of low wages, 14-hour working days (16 hours during harvest), and the exploitation of sharecroppers. The unions are not yet strong enough.

When they are, women's groups will be with them. Nasim, the first woman animateur, was persistently harassed and accused of immorality, but she succeeded in forming 14 groups of women, who have raised money and bought goats.

The new vitality of Bangladesh is in the fields, in the marketplace, and in business, but it is nowhere

so remarkable as among women. Lacking education, money, and influence, they are nevertheless becoming sensitive to their role in the development of their country.

MATCH, an Ottawa-based non-governmental organization which matches the needs of women in other countries with the skills and contributions of women in Canada, is in close touch with this changing scene. MATCH was founded in 1976 by two Canadian women to help achieve the aims voiced at the International Women's Year Conference in Mexico the previous year, and to mark the beginning of the UN Decade for Women in Development. MATCH now has contacts with women in 120 countries, more than 60 projects on its

books, and 900 members across Canada. CIDA supplements private contributions, allowing MATCH to expand its project support.

These projects rarely run as smoothly as the projects of other voluntary agencies because villagers are usually unaccustomed to women having control of money. There is often an outraged reaction when they first become group entrepreneurs.

Yet most projects turn out like the one in the village of Ashoksen, where about 100 poor village

Extensive rehabilitation of the railways is a major CIDA commitment in Bangladesh, with Canada supplying locomotives, rolling stock, and technical advice. (CIDA photo)



women, both Hindus and Muslims, organized to make mats and nets from cane and bamboo, and to raise goats and poultry. They deposited part of their earnings into group savings, raising \$160 (a considerable amount in local terms) before approaching MATCH for capital to buy raw materials and equipment.

Husbands were initially distressed because their wives were "roaming around the village" and holding money, but they became used to the idea.

MATCH contributed a \$600 loan and the women's group, the Matree Mongol Samity, is today improving the standard of living in the village.

The storage bins in Bangladesh are now much fuller than they were. The country withstood a serious flood in 1980 without a major crisis, and within a year or two it is expected to be exporting rice. Farmers are diversifying with vegetables, sorghum, soybeans, and sunflowers to grow three annual crops. A Mennonite Central Committee solar dryer is preserving fruit and vegetables that used to rot in the rainy season. Jute, the country's sole export crop and almost its only means of paying for oil, is now being intensively cultivated, helped by Canadian potash and Canadian-designed pumps.

There is still a long row to hoe, but it is a fertile row, and Bangladeshis have mind and muscle tuned to development work. In the words of a senior Asia Division official: "Bangladesh has done all the donor community has asked it to do; it is up to the donor community to act on what Bangladesh is requesting."

## Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka, an island only 432 kilometres long and 224 kilometres wide off the southeast tip of India, is the site of Canada's biggest single investment in the Third World, and of the most ambitious irrigation and power undertaking ever launched through the cooperation of the industrialized world with a poor country. And Sri Lanka is poor: per capita income is less than \$230 a year.

Three-quarters of Sri Lanka is harsh, drought-plagued land where the topsoil lies only one metre deep at best. At least 2,000 years ago its people began building reservoirs to catch water for irrigation and the island kingdom prospered. In colonial times the reservoirs were abandoned, and now small-scale measures would be futile. The population has grown to more than 14 million, with 21 million projected for the year 2000. The only salvation for Sri Lanka is a massive alteration in the face of the land.

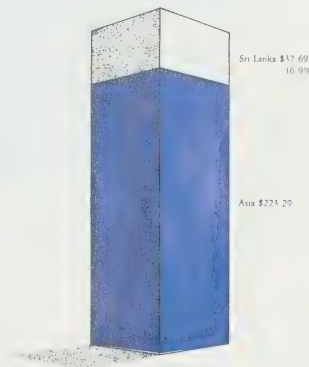
The \$2 billion Mahaweli Development Scheme is the combined effort of Sri Lanka, a multilateral institution, and five donor countries. In time their cooperation will produce five dams, five power stations, and a network of irrigation channels spreading over 262,600 hectares of the island's dry interior. Canada, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the World Bank are helping to transform one-third of Sri Lanka. "Mahaweli" translates as "the great sands." The great sands are being turned into green paddy fields.

When a Canadian company was first contracted to make a feasibility study, a 30-year plan was envisaged; but the Sri Lanka government, watching world inflation, urged speed. Later could be too late. Sri Lanka is committed to half the total cost of the segment Canada is building, the Maduru

Oya Dam. Canada's share is \$76 million.

The Maduru Oya is on the site of a reservoir built more than 1,500 years ago, now only an archeological curiosity. In a water-bringing ceremony performed since time out of mind, a procession walks to the Mahaweli Ganga to "cut the waters by sword." The sword is a relic believed to have belonged to an ancient god. Today a consortium of Canadian companies from Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver is performing the ritual in its own fashion.

## Bilateral Assistance to Sri Lanka (\$ million)







Youth in Sri Lanka face the future with growing confidence. With 78-per-cent literacy, a population growth rate of two per cent or less, and a low death rate, the country has many of the prerequisites necessary for development. (CIDA photo)

The Mahaweli scheme also calls for the irrigation of 262,600 hectares of the country's dry interior. As the land comes into full production, Sri Lanka will grow enough rice for its own needs and probably a surplus for export — even though rice is eaten at every meal every day. (CIDA photo)

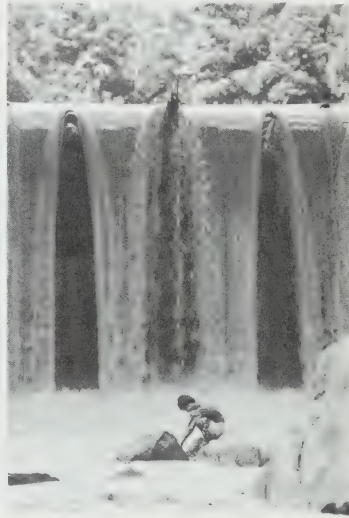
When the channels are dug and water flows across the plain, the Sri Lanka government will already have moved 35,000 families (200,000 people) into the area, giving each family one hectare of land. For people displaced by rising water, resettlement is under way. The entire land area to be irrigated and supplied with power will provide smallholdings for more than a million people. The over-all project will meet a large part of the country's electrical power needs for the next decade.

CIDA's Asia Division is predicting that there will



be water from the Maduru Oya Dam in time for the 1982 main rice crop, with one, two, or even three crops a year possible on the irrigated land. Canada's dam will be the first of the five under construction to be completed.

A young Sri Lankan washes in the shadow of a dam on the Polgolla River. Canada and several other industrialized countries are helping Sri Lanka harness the great hydroelectric potential of its rivers in the Mahaweli Development Scheme. When completed, the project will meet a large part of the country's power needs for the next decade. (CIDA photo)





The agreement with Sri Lanka requires Canadian companies to be used, as well as Canadian trucks, graders, and front end loaders. Canada's workers and equipment arrived on time.

The bigger the project, the bigger the problems. In this case, the animal population of one-third of Sri Lanka will be displaced by people and water. Few people are distressed about the discomfited snake population, but there is a great deal of concern about a herd of 200 elephants in the Maduru Oya area. However, given a choice between feeding people or elephants, Sri Lanka chose people, and set aside wildlife parks for animal life.

Displaced people are not so easily accommodated, especially in a country the United Nations has

### Look Both Ways

At the Maduru Oya Dam site in Sri Lanka, the streets are narrow gashes in reddish dust. Only an occasional jeep throws up a cloud, but still it is wise to look both ways. The cobras, vipers, and pythons which previously had undisputed possession of the area are not accepting displacement gracefully.

One hundred Canadian families live in modest concrete bungalows with concrete floors and metal roofs that make a horrendous noise when it rains. The bungalows are "home" until the dam is finished. Vegetation around the houses has been cleared to discourage snakes (there are 18 different varieties). The dust, which covers everything once the ground cover has gone, is at least better than a python sliding in the door, which still happens occasionally. The dam-building families always look both ways — with the same careful scrutiny that they apply as they sieve the bugs out of the flour.

listed as one of the places "most seriously affected" by the world economic crisis. Some of the NGOs that helped to re-establish the 800,000 people made destitute by a cyclone at the end of 1978 have returned for the Mahaweli resettlement.

Health services and schools must follow people. Malaria is a plague in the resettlement area, with more than seven people out of every 100 suffering from it. Children's diseases and infant mortality are high. Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are still scarce.

The Canadian UNICEF Committee is there, working on a multi-faceted project. It has planned health centres, safe water systems, transportation, and fish ponds, to be supplied with fingerlings by the Sri Lanka government.

As part of the project, volunteers at an experimental village health clinic are being trained in basic health care, including first aid, malaria control, and sanitation. School curricula, all the authorities agree, must emphasize both agriculture and health. There will be school gardens where students will learn modern ways of growing good crops.

By the end of 1983, UNICEF Canada expects to see, in the Mahaweli area, health care for 220,000 families, with at least two trained health volunteers in every hamlet, 2,000 latrines, 200 sanitary wells, 10 deep wells, and two piped-water systems. CIDA's contribution is \$301,874.

Canada sent wheat worth \$6 million to Sri Lanka in 1980-81. Over the next few years, as the irrigated land comes into full production, the country will grow enough rice for its own needs — and probably a surplus for export, even though rice is eaten by virtually every Sri Lankan at every meal every day.

Self-sufficiency day was brought forward by 16 Asia Division projects, particularly by a supply of potash for fertilizer, subsidized by Canada so that farmers with one hectare would be able to afford it. Canadian potash is also being used to improve the tea, rubber, and coconut estates which provide 70 per cent of the country's foreign exchange.

Despite the dust, snakes, bugs in the flour, and shortage of drinking water, Canadians work in Sri Lanka with satisfaction. The success of development efforts is obvious. School is compulsory from age five to 13, population growth is two per cent or less, health services are improving, and the death rate is lower than in other Asian countries. Poor as it may be now, Sri Lanka is a success story being written.

# Special Initiatives During 1980-81

## Parliamentary Task Force on North-South Relations

There is still a lot to learn about development assistance, the most effective ways of conveying it, the most fruitful ways of absorbing it, about cooperation and mutual benefit.

The past year has been one of the richest in experience and learning for Canadians since assistance began about 30 years ago and the Parliamentary Task Force on North-South Relations made a significant contribution. A seven-member committee headed by Herb Breau, Liberal MP for Gloucester (Chairman) and Douglas Roche, Conservative MP for Edmonton South (Vice-Chairman), heard submissions and made recommendations about food and agriculture, trade and tariffs, payment balances, and deficit financing relevant not only to Canada and CIDA but to all donor countries and multilateral institutions.

One of the first observations made by the Task Force is that conditions change faster than we can keep up with them. India has become the ninth-largest industrial power in the world (Canada is seventh); Bangladesh may be self-sufficient in food by 1985; some "poor relations" have become world traders. Indeed, world politics have changed so drastically that the diplomatic cocktail-party circuit is now more likely to be discussing a North-South "mutual interest" than an East-West crisis.

A major development is that the idea of assistance has changed. We no longer live in a world held together by charity, but in a world where the interdependence of nations is undeniable. The rise of OPEC has forced the North to recognize that it too is dependent, edging its way painfully towards self-sufficiency, in energy if not in food.

The Task Force recognized that change has created



complex political challenges. Those concerned with sustaining political action in development must accommodate the varying concerns of Canadians. Efforts to observe all those concerns sometimes result in conflicts between domestic and foreign policy. Sound policy must reflect the views of those who feel moral obligation and humanitarian concern, as well as those whose attitude to Third World development is strictly pragmatic.

For example, we must give developing countries a fair share of world trade. The Task Force Report recommends that the government review its import restraints with a view to reducing discrimination against new traders from the South. However, Canadian workers and small businesses should not have to carry the burden of increased competition in their field. The committee urged the government to accommodate them with retraining programs, financial assistance for relocation, and pension portability.

Adequate food supplies are all too infrequent in developing countries. One of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Task Force on North-South Relations — and a basic element of CIDA's program — was that industrial development be built on a sound agricultural base. (WHO photo: P. Almay)

The Report also recommends that the government increase assistance to small and medium-sized companies to help them extend trade with developing countries.

However, the Task Force is not prepared to see more trade opportunities opened up to developing countries without some pressure for more equitable distribution of trade earnings. It recommends a "social clause" in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade committing signatories to a just labor standards code.

Both North and South are suffering from the drastic increase in the price of oil in the past decade, and the Task Force urges all industrialized countries to work on energy conservation measures. Projects in underdeveloped countries which use renewable resources instead of oil should be encouraged and supported; in particular reforestation projects, both to provide fuel and to preserve the land. The Task Force also recommends that Canada should support World Bank efforts to create a new energy affiliate to finance energy projects in the Third World.

The major Task Force recommendation concerning food is that Canada support a proposed International Wheat Agreement to create a wheat reserve which will stabilize the price through fat and lean years.

The Task Force also recommends an increase in assistance beyond the goal announced in 1980 — 0.5 per cent of gross national product by 1985. Canada should aim for a target of 0.57 by 1985.

## Futures Secretariat

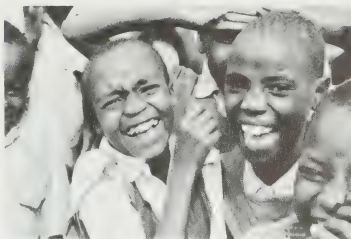
The increasing awareness that oceans and mountain ranges have been reduced to fences between backyards, and that intercontinental "barn raising" is today the appropriate celebration of human solidarity, motivated the formation of the Futures Secretariat.

The Secretariat began as an item in a speech. The Hon. Mark MacGuigan, addressing a special session of the United Nations General Assembly on August 26, 1980, spoke of the need for an organized way of informing Canadians about the Third World.

People not directly involved in development work have little access to information about projects and progress, even though \$100 million in voluntary donations to non-governmental organizations over the past year shows that Canadians are committed to helping the developing nations.

In October 1980 the Minister convened a meeting of leaders of non-governmental organizations, business, unions, churches, and professions, where it was agreed that "we can no longer afford to be ignorant or naive about the nature or the magnitude of the challenge we face." The Futures Secretariat, an independent information source, became a fact. Subsequently Kurt R. Swinton was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Hon. David MacDonald, former Minister of Communications and Secretary of State, became President.

The purpose of the Secretariat is to help Canadians become aware of, and involved in, decisions about the future of their society. Because of the interdependent nature of today's world, Canada's future is very much tied up with the achievement of a just, participatory, and sustainable global society.



The type of world these children inherit is going to be shaped by the decisions we make — or do not make — today. (CIDA photo: J. White)

The Secretariat faces the task of educating Canadians on development and helping them to realize that it is not just a Third World issue: it begins right here at home. Our individual role may be only that of one in four billion, but no one else can play it for us.

Canadians are particularly well-suited to playing a creative role in world development. The multicultural aspect of our society gives us an advantage in relating to the peoples of this world. Under our federalist system of government, we have learned a great deal about the many ways in which power and wealth can be divided, balanced and, above all, shared to the greater overall benefit. The very founding of this country was based on the two traits so important in our global society — independence and interdependence. Hardy pioneers carved a nation out of the intimidating North American wilderness and in the process learned that nation-builders need their neighbors. The infrastructure of our present social programs

— Canada Pension Plan, Old Age Security, Medicare, equalization payments — reflects not only the Christian morality of sharing but also this combination of self-help and support when in trouble.

Why not carry this sense of community on to the world stage? It is certainly in our interest to do so. For while we are still working toward a community of interests, we certainly have a community of problems: fear of a nuclear war, economic uncertainty, environmental degradation, a helplessness on the part of individuals in the face of giant institutions and an ever-advancing technology, a concern over the role of the aged in society, and problems of regional exploitation. The Futures Secretariat is trying to make Canadians aware of these problems and to give them the information to make the necessary decisions. But it is up to us as individuals to become involved and to act on the information provided. For it is not only the decisions we make — but also those we fail to make — that will condition the world we have to live in tomorrow.

## Canadian NGO's Assisted by CIDA's NGO Division during 1980-81

Africa Inland Mission

African Medical Research  
Foundation

African Wildlife Husbandry  
Development Association

Ailes de l'Espérance (Les)

Alberta Council for  
International Cooperation

Anglican Church of Canada

Arusha Cross-Cultural Centre

Assistance médicale internationale

Association des villes jumelées

Association pour le Développement  
participé

Association québécoise des  
organismes de coopération  
internationale

Association québécoise pour  
l'avancement des Nations Unies

Au Carrefour des Cèdres

Azilda Lions Clubs

Baptist Federation of Canada

B.C. Inter-Church Committee for  
World Development Education

B.C. Save the Children Fund

Boy Scouts of Canada

Calgary Inter-Faith Committee

Camrose One World Centre

Canadian Association of the  
Sovereign & Military Order  
of Malta

Canadian Baptist Foreign  
Mission Board

Canadian Catholic Organization  
for Development and Peace

Canadian Council for International  
Cooperation

Canadian Council of Churches

Canadian Crossroads International

Canadian Friends Service Committee

Canadian Hunger Foundation

Canadian Lung Association

Canadian Lutheran World Relief

Canadian Organization for  
Rehabilitation through Training

Canadian Red Cross Society

Canadian Save the Children Fund

Canadian UNICEF Committee

Cardinal Léger et ses Oeuvres

CARE Canada

Carrefour de Solidarité  
internationale

Carrefour Tiers Monde Inc.

Centre de Solidarité d'Alma  
Incorporé

Christian Children's Fund of Canada

Christian Movement for Peace

Christian Reformed World Relief

Club 2/3

Coalition of Provincial  
Organizations of the  
Handicapped

Collaboration Santé internationale

Collège de la région de l'Amiante

Comité de Solidarité de  
Trois-Rivières Inc.

Comité régional d'éducation pour  
le développement international

Compassion of Canada

Couchiching Institute on  
Public Affairs

CRUDEM Canada-Haiti Foundation  
Incorporated

Development Education Centre

Dominica Development Foundation  
of Canada

Dominion Food for the Hungry

Edmonton Cross-Cultural  
Learner Centre

Edmonton Society for Amputee Aid

Emmanuel Relief Rehabilitation  
Institute

Fame Peroo Institute

Families for Children

Federated Women's Institute of  
Canada

Fellowship Baptist Churches

Fondation Témoignage, Fraternité,  
Partage

Foster Parents Plan of Canada

Frontiers Foundation Inc.

Girl Guides of Canada

Gospel Missionary Union  
of Canada

Guelph International  
Resource Centre

Gurkha Welfare Appeal

Help the Aged

Horizons of Friendship

Hunter Group

IDERA Resource Centre  
of B.C.

Indo-Canadian Community  
Centre

Infact Canada

Institute for Development  
Education through the Arts

Inter-Church Fund for  
International Development

Inter-Church International  
Development Education  
Association of Edmonton

International Child Care of  
Canada

International Sound Foundation

Inter Pares International  
Development Service

Inter-Varsity Christian  
Fellowship

Jamaica Self-Help Organization  
for the Relief of Poverty

Jeunesse du Monde

Kiwanis Club of Ottawa

K.-W. Overseas Aid

Leprosy Mission of Canada

London Cross-Cultural  
Learner Centre

Manitoba Council for  
International Cooperation

Matadi-Luozi Action  
Incorporated

MATCH

Mennonite Brethren Missions/  
Services

Mennonite Central Committee  
of Canada

Mennonite Economic Development  
Associates

Metres for Millions

Missi-Haiti

Mission Aviation Fellowship  
of Canada

Moravian Mission

Mouvement d'Intervention  
Mondial

Nanaimo International Development  
Education Association

National Spiritual Assembly  
of the Bahais of Canada

North-West Development Education  
Association

Operation Eyesight Universal

Ottawa-Hull Learner Centre

Overseas Book Centre

OXFAM-Canada

OXFAM-Québec

Pentecostal Assemblies  
of Canada

Plan Nagua

Planned Parenthood  
Federation of Canada

PLENTY

Presbyterian Church  
in Canada

Pueblito Canada

Rotary Clubs

St. Bruno Rectory

St. John's OXFAM Committee

Salvation Army

Saskatchewan Council for  
International Cooperation

Save a Family Plan

Secours aux lépreux

Service Mond'Ami

Seventh Day Adventist Church



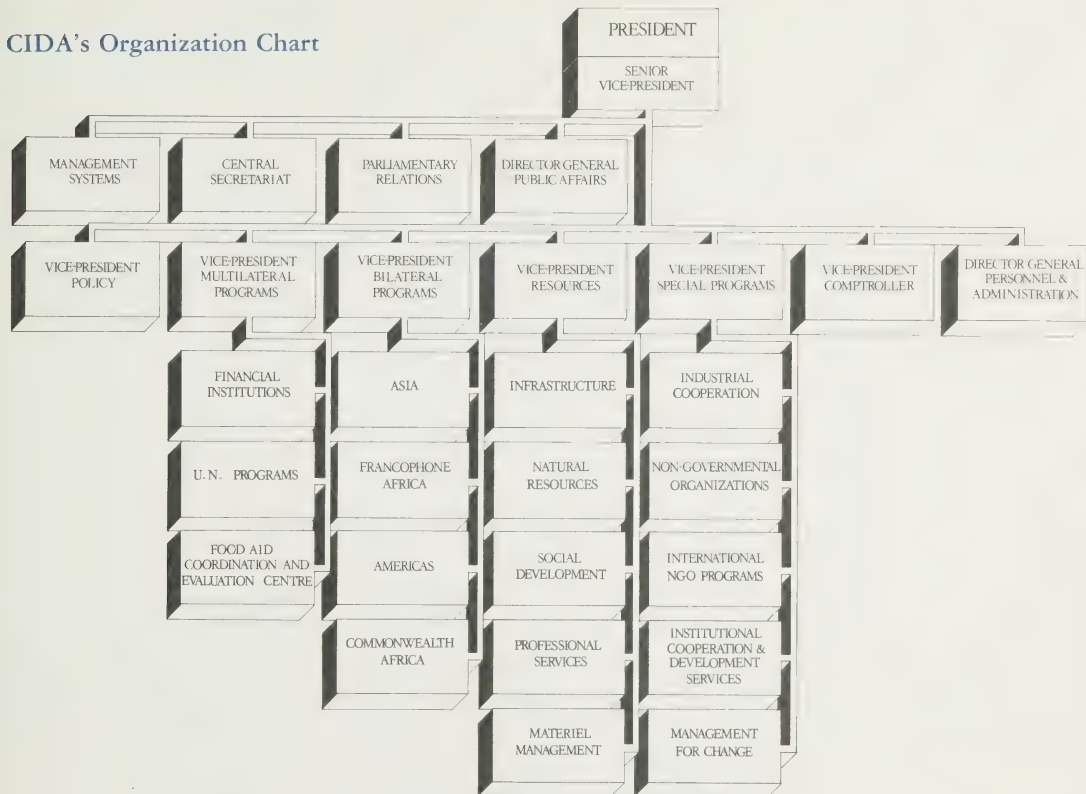
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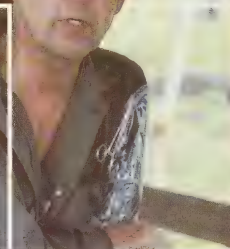
SHAIR International House  
Silent Voice Canada Inc.  
Sir Edmund Hillary Foundation  
Social Justice Committee  
of Montreal  
Sopar-Limbour  
Sudan Interior Mission  
Tibetan Refugee Aid Society  
Unisphere

Unitarian Service Committee of  
Canada  
United Church of Canada  
United Nations Association  
of Canada  
Victoria International  
Development Education  
Association  
Windsor Coalition for  
Development

World Citizen Centre  
World Literacy of Canada  
World Vision of Canada  
Wycliffe Bible Translators  
of Canada  
Young Men's Christian  
Association of Canada  
Young Women's Christian  
Association of Canada

## CIDA's Organization Chart





Canada

CAI  
EA81  
- A58

# Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review  
1980-81

## STATISTICAL ANNEX



Canadian International  
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de  
développement international





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ISBN 0-662-11919-3

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The 1980-81 Statistical Annex provides a breakdown of the disbursements for official development assistance made by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the official government agency responsible for aiding development efforts in the world. The major aid contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations are also identified.

An overview of CIDA's programs and activities during 1980-81 is presented in *Canadians in the Third World*, available from the Public Affairs Branch at 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0G4.



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# Canadians in the Third World

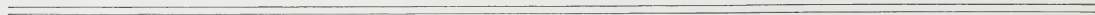
CIDA's year in review

1980-81

## STATISTICAL ANNEX

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## Part 2 Definitions

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### NOTE

The tables show disbursements of aid by *geographic* region and *do not* reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for *administrative* purposes.

All disbursements of aid are shown *net*, i.e., minus capital repayments on earlier loans. In other words, they represent *actual* Canadian aid.

Terms used in the tables are defined in Part 2.

\* These tables are special groupings of aid recipients and certain recipients may be part of more than one grouping.

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## Notes

1. In 1978 Canada cancelled all the Official Development Assistance (ODA) debts that the Least Developed Countries (LLDCs) had incurred as a result of previous Canadian aid. ODA debts totalling \$231.89 million were cancelled in FY 1977/78 and \$.04 million was cancelled in FY 1978/79.
- a. Debt cancellation of \$.04 million, plus repayments amounting to \$6.34 million on previous loans.
- b. Loan repayments.
- c. Loan repayments of \$12.14 million, debt reschedules of \$3.46 million and loan cancellations of \$1.23 million. In FY 1980/81 Canada rescheduled an amount of \$3.7 million — \$.24 million in service charges and \$3.46 million in capital repayments — due in March and September 1981 and March 1982 by Pakistan. The total loans were increased by \$3.7 million in 1980/81 and the capital repayment of \$3.46 million was cancelled. In FY 1980/81 Canada also cancelled a loan to Pakistan of \$1.23 million which had already been disbursed to a Canadian supplier for the purchase of a nuclear fuel fabrication plant. This amount had also been reported as aid to Pakistan in previous years disbursements and is now reported as a cancellation, which reduces total loans in FY 1980/81 by \$1.23 million.
2. Each year Parliament votes an amount for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) which administers its own funds. The amount shown is the actual disbursement minus administration which is not considered aid. See also Table F.
3. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. Only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore aid). The

percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and new coefficients were calculated for 1980/81. External Affairs also makes payments to multilateral and private international organizations that are fully active in development. See Table D-1.

4. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial and municipal governments also contribute directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
5. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table D-2.



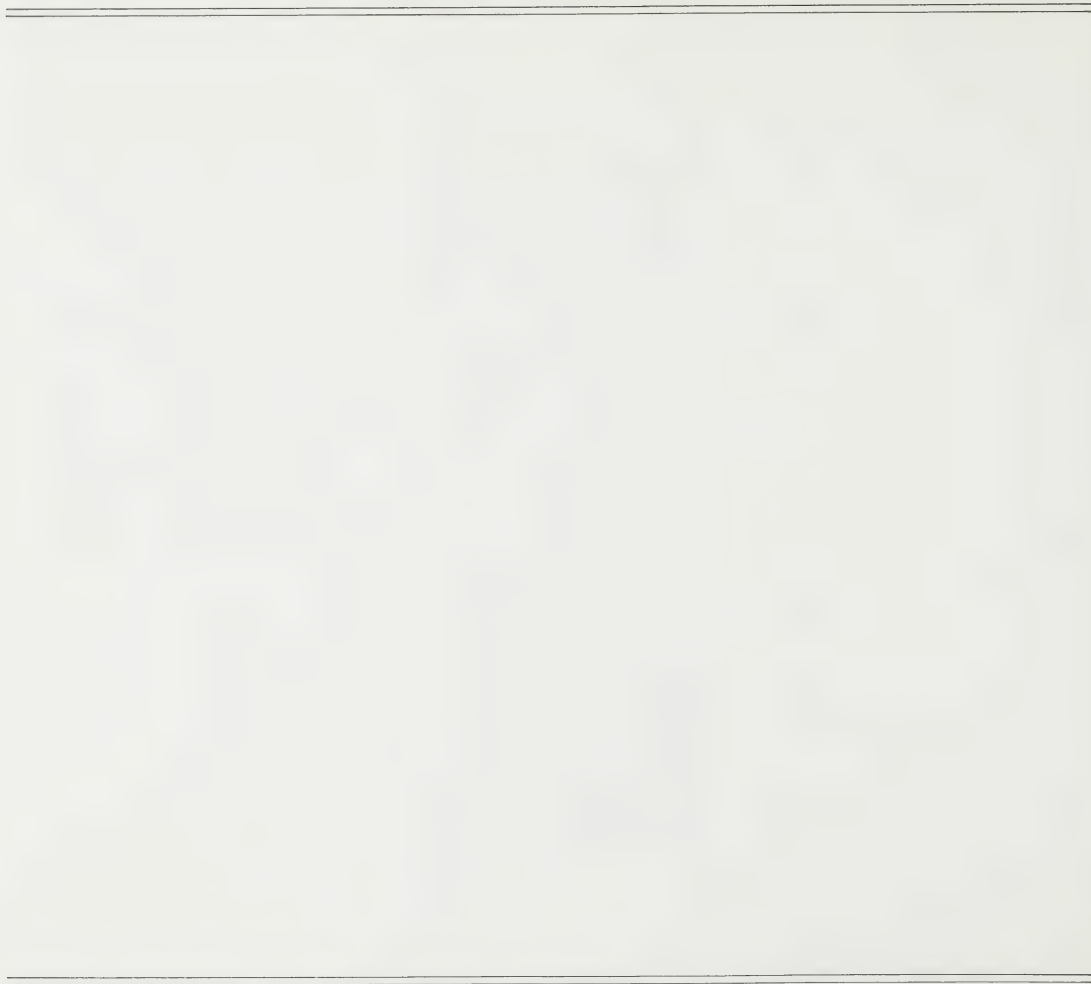


Table A

Aid Disbursements by Source of Finance  
(\$ million)

	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
<b>External Affairs Department</b>									
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) <sup>1</sup>	939.37	6.38 <sup>a</sup>	932.99	1,013.27	9.40 <sup>b</sup>	1,003.87	1,006.71	16.83 <sup>c</sup>	989.88
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) <sup>2</sup>	35.79		35.79	35.66		35.66	38.89		38.89
Contributions from External Affairs Department <sup>3</sup>	16.20		16.20	21.52		21.52	21.55		21.55
<b>Sub-total: External Affairs Department</b>	<b>991.36</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>984.98</b>	<b>1,070.45</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>1,061.05</b>	<b>1,067.15</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>1,050.32</b>
<b>Department of Finance</b>	<b>172.96</b>		<b>172.96</b>	<b>167.87</b>		<b>167.87</b>	<b>181.26</b>		<b>181.26</b>
<b>Sub-total: Department of Finance</b>	<b>172.96</b>		<b>172.96</b>	<b>167.87</b>		<b>167.87</b>	<b>181.26</b>		<b>181.26</b>
<b>Other Sources</b>									
Contributions by Provincial Governments to Non-Governmental Organizations <sup>4</sup>	6.50		6.50	9.50		9.50	7.50		7.50
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank <sup>5</sup>	1.46		1.46	1.67		1.67	1.95		1.95
<b>Sub-total: Other Sources</b>	<b>7.96</b>		<b>7.96</b>	<b>11.17</b>		<b>11.17</b>	<b>9.45</b>		<b>9.45</b>
<b>Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)</b>	<b>1,172.28</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>1,165.90</b>	<b>1,249.49</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>1,240.09</b>	<b>1,257.86</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>1,241.03</b>
<b>Percentage of ODA to GNP</b>			<b>.49%</b>			<b>.46%</b>			<b>.42%</b>
<b>Canadian GNP (\$ billion)</b>			<b>236.02</b>			<b>267.72</b>			<b>298.06</b>

Table B

## Total Aid by Program

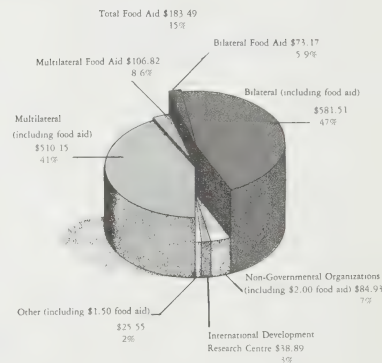
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Bilateral (Government to Government)</b>			
Africa	238.66	285.67	274.43
America	80.92	66.18	52.16
Asia	227.05	234.62	223.29
Europe	4.28	3.40	19.00
Oceania	.12	.42	.61
Miscellaneous	8.38	8.50	12.02
Sub-total: Bilateral	559.41	598.79	581.51
<b>Multilateral</b>			
General UN Funds	46.81	49.96	50.45
Renewable Natural Resources	18.77	19.20	8.24
Population and Health	10.45	10.40	8.50
Education	.53	.51	.40
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	9.28	10.47	11.88
Refugee and Relief Programs	7.19	9.43	8.80
Trade Promotion	.60	.60	.60
International Financial Institutions	284.93	281.99	295.41
World Food Program	94.51	94.58	103.32
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs Dept.	16.20	21.52	21.55
Other Multilateral	.87	.87	1.00
Sub-total: Multilateral	490.27	499.53	510.15
<b>Other Bilateral Programs</b>			
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	63.26	70.96	76.18
International Non-Governmental Organizations	7.53	7.17	8.75
International Development Research Centre	35.79	35.66	38.89
International Emergency Relief	5.00	19.00	12.97
Scholarships Programs	2.63	2.76	2.87
Miscellaneous Programs	2.01	6.22	9.71
Sub-total: Other Bilateral Programs	116.22	141.77	149.37
Total Aid (ODA)	1,165.90	1,240.09	1,241.03
Official Development Assistance (ODA)/GNP Ratio	.191%	.463%	.416%

## Expenditures by Program

Fiscal Year 1980-81

(\$ million)



Total Program

1980-81

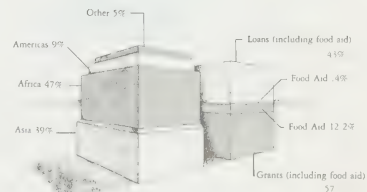
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Table C

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

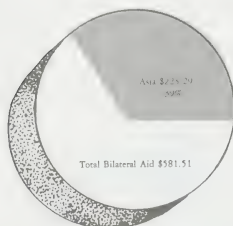
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Asia</b>			
<b>Afghanistan</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.22	6.62	1.09
<b>Total</b>	4.22	6.62	1.09
<b>Bangladesh</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	24.42	25.83	45.07
food aid	47.87	39.45	39.35
<b>Total</b>	71.79	65.18	74.40
<b>Burma</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.55	4.66	2.14
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.22	1.67	5.4
<b>Total</b>	3.77	6.33	2.68
<b>India</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.80	1.57	87
food aid	5.40	19.94	2.98
Sub-total	6.70	21.51	3.85
Loans:			
economic assistance	27.84	25.50	30.72
minus repayments	-2.63	-4.41	5.07
Sub-total	25.21	21.09	25.65
<b>Total</b>	31.91	42.60	29.50
<b>Indonesia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.67	3.66	4.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	9.05	8.09	13.93
<b>Total</b>	12.72	11.75	17.95

Bilateral Disbursements 1980-81



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Bilateral Aid to Asia  
(\$ million)



Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Jordan			
Grants: economic and technical assistance			.03
Total			.03
Korea (Republic of)			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	.03		
Loans: economic assistance minus repayments	-.04	-.04	-.04
Total	.01	.04	-.04
Lebanon			
Grants: economic and technical assistance			.06
Total			.06
Malaysia			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	.38	.33	.46
Loans: economic assistance minus repayments	2.46 -.48	1.82 -.40	2.02 -.28
Sub-total	1.98	1.42	1.74
Total	2.36	1.75	2.20
Nepal			
Grants: economic and technical assistance food aid	3.38 -.01	6.74	5.03 .25
Total	3.37	6.74	5.28



	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Pakistan*</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.12	4.51	3.43
Loans:			
economic assistance	57.64	64.19	41.65
minus repayments	- .85	1.53	2.26
minus debt rescheduling			3.46
minus loan cancellation			-1.23
Sub-total	56.79	62.66	34.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.91</b>	<b>67.17</b>	<b>38.13</b>
<b>Philippines</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.28	.36	.24
Loans:			
economic assistance	.05	.01	
<b>Total</b>	<b>.33</b>	<b>.37</b>	<b>.24</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.11	2.09	2.48
food aid	14.95	3.98	
Sub-total	17.06	6.07	2.48
Loans:			
economic assistance	13.13	10.09	35.46
minus repayments	- .15	- .22	.25
Sub-total	12.98	9.87	35.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.04</b>	<b>15.94</b>	<b>37.69</b>
<b>Thailand</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.36	.35	.25
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.21	6.47	10.89
minus repayments	- .03	- .03	.03
Sub-total	2.48	6.44	10.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>11.11</b>

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**Bilateral Aid Disbursements**  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Vietnam</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01		
food aid	.23		
<b>Total</b>	.24		
<b>Yemen Arab Republic</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.01
<b>Total</b>			.01
<b>Yemen (Democratic People's Republic of)</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.03
<b>Total</b>			.03
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.86	3.42	2.93
<b>Total</b>	2.86	3.42	2.93
<b>Total Asia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	50.69	60.11	58.11
food aid	67.94	65.27	42.56
Sub-total	118.63	125.38	100.67
Loans:			
economic assistance	112.60	117.81	155.21
minus repayments	-4.18	6.63	7.93
minus debt rescheduling			5.16
minus loan cancellation			1.23
Sub-total	108.42	111.21	122.59
<b>Total</b>	227.05	236.59	223.26

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Africa</b>			
<b>Algeria</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.26	.04	.01
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.4	.86	.76
minus repayments		.02	-.01
Sub-total	5.4	.84	.75
<b>Total</b>	.80	.88	.76
<b>Angola</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.03
<b>Total</b>			.03
<b>Benin</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.73	5.03	4.71
<b>Total</b>	2.73	5.03	4.71
<b>Botswana</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.40	3.56	2.92
<b>Total</b>	2.40	3.56	2.92
<b>Burundi</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	.10
<b>Total</b>		.03	.10
<b>Cameroon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.29	1.24	1.36
Loans:			
economic assistance	14.96	14.06	18.80
<b>Total</b>	16.25	15.29	20.16

Bilateral Aid to Africa  
(\$ million)



cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Cape Verde</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.02	.04
<b>Total</b>	.03	.02	.04
<b>Central African Republic</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.09	.02	.05
<b>Total</b>	.09	.02	.05
<b>Chad</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.35	.20	.02
<b>Total</b>	.35	.20	.02
<b>Comoros</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.01	.03
<b>Total</b>		.01	.03
<b>Congo</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.79	.24	.08
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.91	1.38	3.56
<b>Total</b>	2.70	1.62	3.64
<b>Djibouti</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	.03
<b>Total</b>		.03	.03
<b>Egypt</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.31	.29	.25
Loans:			
economic assistance		27.49	21.86
<b>Total</b>	.31	27.78	22.11

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Ethiopia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	8.2	2.09	1.24
food aid			5.95
<b>Total</b>	8.2	2.09	5.19
<b>Gabon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	59	29	26
<b>Total</b>	59	29	26
<b>Gambia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	0.4	0.3	0.4
food aid	0.0		
<b>Total</b>	1.0	0.3	0.4
<b>Ghana</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.29	4.71	6.01
Loans:			
economic assistance	12.47	13.26	8.38
minus repayments			- .30
Sub-total	12.47	13.26	8.08
<b>Total</b>	17.76	17.97	14.09
<b>Guinea</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	16	05	05
<b>Total</b>	16	05	05
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	05	03	05
<b>Total</b>	05	03	05

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**Bilateral Aid Disbursements**  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Ivory Coast</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.65	2.79	1.34
Loans:			
economic assistance	10.48	14.20	3.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.13</b>	<b>16.99</b>	<b>4.62</b>
<b>Kenya</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.09	9.93	10.22
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.55	2.86	6.89
minus repayments		-.01	-.01
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>6.88</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.64</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>17.10</b>
<b>Lesotho</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.65	7.02	3.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>3.84</b>
<b>Madagascar</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.05	.61	.42
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.94	3.04	11.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>11.58</b>
<b>Malawi</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	15.80	15.96	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.80</b>	<b>15.96</b>	<b>6.50</b>

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Mali</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.08	12.79	16.91
debt relief*	.01		
Sub-total	5.09	12.79	16.91
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus debt relief*	.01		
Sub-total	.01		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>16.91</b>
<b>Mauritania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.05	.67	.31
food aid			1.27
Sub-total	1.05	.67	1.58
Loans:			
economic assistance	.22	.05	.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>.72</b>	<b>1.75</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.22	.24	.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>.22</b>	<b>.24</b>	<b>.09</b>
<b>Morocco</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.37	2.67	1.80
Loans:			
economic assistance	.64	.02	2.45
minus repayments		.11	.05
Sub-total	.64	.09	2.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>4.20</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.03
food aid	2.60	.06	2.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>2.63</b>

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**Bilateral Aid Disbursements**  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Namibia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01	.02	.01
<b>Total</b>	.01	.02	.01
<b>Niger</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.07	4.08	3.78
<b>Total</b>	4.07	4.08	3.78
<b>Nigeria</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.32	1.02	.79
Loans:			
economic assistance	.60		
minus repayments	-.23	.46	-.25
<b>Sub-total</b>	.37	-.46	-.25
<b>Total</b>	1.69	.56	.54
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.20	5.32	4.97
food aid	.36	.52	1.28
<b>Total</b>	6.56	5.84	6.25
<b>Senegal</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.09	5.91	8.70
food aid	1.45	1.93	6.80
<b>Sub-total</b>	6.54	7.84	15.50
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.03	.92	.58
<b>Total</b>	9.57	8.76	16.08
<b>Seychelles</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.05	.04
<b>Total</b>	.10	.05	.04

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Sierra Leone</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.23	.37	.39
<b>Total</b>	.23	.37	.39
<b>Somalia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.02	.03
food aid			2.84
<b>Total</b>		.02	2.87
<b>Sudan</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.82	.47	.19
food aid		1.93	1.48
<b>Total</b>	.82	2.40	1.67
<b>Swaziland</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.49	1.38	1.13
Loans:			
economic assistance	.50	.51	.13
<b>Total</b>	1.99	1.69	1.26
<b>Tanzania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	28.46	24.22	26.33
food aid	4.52	3.42	2.97
debt relief*	.03		
<b>Sub-total</b>	33.01	27.64	29.20
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus debt relief*	-.03		
<b>Sub-total</b>	.03		
<b>Total</b>	32.98	27.64	29.20

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Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Togo</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.91	.40	.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.10	8.82	.29
minus repayments		.05	
Sub-total	3.10	8.77	.29
<b>Total</b>	5.01	9.17	.31
<b>Tunisia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.70	1.49	.71
Loans:			
economic assistance	22.54	9.51	11.54
minus repayments	- .03	.13	.08
Sub-total	22.51	9.68	11.46
<b>Total</b>	23.21	10.87	12.20
<b>Uganda</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.29	.27	.98
<b>Total</b>	.29	.27	.98
<b>Upper Volta</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.64	18.09	9.13
<b>Total</b>	3.64	18.09	9.13
<b>Zaire</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.20	4.84	6.97
food aid	3.07	3.23	2.49
Sub-total	6.27	8.06	9.46
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.46	.12	.24
<b>Total</b>	8.73	8.18	9.70



	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Zambia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.58	4.83	5.19
food aid		3.49	
Sub-total	2.58	8.32	5.19
Loans:			
economic assistance	15.48	7.66	1.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.06</b>	<b>15.98</b>	<b>6.85</b>
<b>Zimbabwe/Rhodesia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	0.4	0.4	3.11
food aid			2.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.55</b>
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
<b>East African Community</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.49	1.7	.33
Loans:			
economic assistance	.04	.01	
<b>Total</b>	<b>.43</b>	<b>.18</b>	<b>.33</b>
<b>Sahel</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	13.56	19.50	19.64
food aid	1.87		
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.43</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>19.64</b>
<b>University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.76	.72	.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>.76</b>	<b>.72</b>	<b>.77</b>

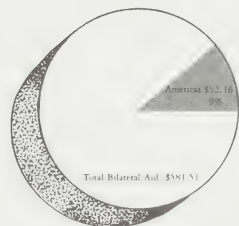
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**Bilateral Aid Disbursements**  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Various Francophone Institutions</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.05	2.26	.68
Loans:			
economic assistance	.08	.02	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>.68</b>
<b>Francophone Africa Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.72	2.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.72</b>	<b>2.30</b>
<b>Anglophone Africa Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.30	.52	.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>.30</b>	<b>.52</b>	<b>.40</b>
<b>Total Africa</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	131.45	167.28	155.26
food aid	13.93	14.58	28.12
debt relief*	.04		
Sub-total	145.42	181.86	183.38
Loans:			
economic assistance	93.54	104.59	91.75
minus debt relief*	-.04		
minus repayments	-.26	-.78	-.70
Sub-total	93.24	103.81	91.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>238.66</b>	<b>285.67</b>	<b>274.43</b>
<b>Americas</b>			
<b>Central America and Caribbean</b>			
Antigua			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.47	1.71	4.05
Loans:			
economic assistance	.59	.19	.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>4.32</b>

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Barbados</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.83	.36	.50
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.90	1.86	2.43
minus repayments	-.12	-.06	-.66
Sub-total	3.78	1.80	1.77
<b>Total</b>	4.61	2.16	2.27
<b>Belize</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.68	.56	.48
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.51	3.21	.10
<b>Total</b>	6.19	3.77	.58
<b>Costa Rica</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.16	.17	.14
<b>Total</b>	.16	.17	.14
<b>Cuba</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.35		-.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	.71		
<b>Total</b>	1.06		-.02
<b>Dominica</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.58	.42
food aid		.92	
Sub-total	.10	1.50	.42
Loans:			
economic assistance	.24	.45	.02
minus repayments			.01
Sub-total	.24	.45	.01
<b>Total</b>	.34	1.95	.43

Bilateral Aid to the Americas  
(\$ million)



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**Bilateral Aid Disbursements**  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Dominican Republic</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.10	.13
Loans:			
economic assistance		.24	.58
<b>Total</b>	.03	.34	.71
<b>El Salvador</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.80	6.4	5.7
Loans:			
economic assistance		.90	2.26
minus repayments	.17	-.17	-.17
Sub-total	.17	.73	2.09
<b>Total</b>	.63	1.57	2.66
<b>Grenada</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.29	.07	.07
<b>Total</b>	.29	.07	.07
<b>Guatemala</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.61	2.84	.89
Loans:			
economic assistance		.10	.44
<b>Total</b>	4.61	2.94	1.33
<b>Haiti</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	10.96	7.59	7.38
food aid	.01		
<b>Total</b>	10.97	7.59	7.38

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Honduras</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.66	1.79	2.07
Loans:			
economic assistance	8.22	2.83	1.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>4.62</b>	<b>3.68</b>
<b>Jamaica</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.02	.51	.62
food aid	.03		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.62</b>
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.92	5.64	3.70
food aid	6.96	1.94	2.49
minus repayments	- .59	.33	.60
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8.29</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>5.59</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>7.76</b>	<b>6.21</b>
<b>Montserrat</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	.07	.30
Loans:			
economic assistance	.25	.21	.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>.32</b>	<b>.28</b>	<b>.33</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.20	.20
<b>Total</b>		<b>.20</b>	<b>.20</b>
<b>Panama</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.04
<b>Total</b>			<b>.04</b>

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Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>St. Kitts</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.18	1.50	1.09
<b>Total</b>	.18	1.50	1.09
<b>St. Lucia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.39	.24	.51
<b>Total</b>	.39	.24	.51
<b>St. Vincent</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.25	.12	.46
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01		
<b>Total</b>	.26	.12	.46
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.13	.05	.04
Loans:			
economic assistance	.49	.16	.87
minus repayments	-.15	-.30	-.60
Sub-total	.34	-.14	.27
<b>Total</b>	.47	-.09	.31
<b>Turks, Caicos and Cayman Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.02	.03
<b>Total</b>	.03	.02	.03
<b>Virgin Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01	.02	.05
<b>Total</b>	.01	.02	.05



	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Leeward and Windward Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.48	3.01	2.03
<b>Total</b>	2.48	3.01	2.03
<b>University of West Indies</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.46	.51
<b>Total</b>	.10	.46	.51
<b>Other Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.66	1.76	.76
<b>Total</b>	1.66	1.76	.76
<b>Total Central America and Caribbean</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	28.26	24.37	23.32
food aid	.04	.92	
<b>Sub-total</b>	28.30	25.29	23.32
Loans:			
economic assistance	21.84	15.79	12.41
food aid	6.96	1.94	2.49
minus repayments	-1.03	- .86	2.04
<b>Sub-total</b>	27.77	16.87	12.76
<b>Total</b>	56.07	42.16	36.08
<b>South America</b>			
<b>Argentina</b>			
Loans:			
repayments	.02	-.02	.02
<b>Total</b>	.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Bolivia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.77	1.01	.97
<b>Total</b>	1.77	1.01	.97

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Brazil</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.03	1.77	1.41
Loans:			
economic assistance	.34	1.01	1.28
minus repayments	-.36	-.39	-.59
Sub-total	-.02	.62	.89
<b>Total</b>	2.01	2.39	2.50
<b>Chile</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.03	.03
Loans:			
repayments	-.28	-.28	.33
<b>Total</b>	-.24	.25	-.30
<b>Colombia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.10	2.16	1.87
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.76	5.18	3.24
minus repayments	-.03	-.23	-.44
Sub-total	5.73	4.95	2.80
<b>Total</b>	8.83	7.11	4.67
<b>Ecuador</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	.02	.10
Loans:			
economic assistance	.41	.31	
minus repayments	.03	-.03	-.03
Sub-total	.38	.28	-.03
<b>Total</b>	.45	.30	.07

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Guyana</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.86	.90	.78
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.08	5.19	4.39
minus repayments	-.11	.14	.21
Sub-total	3.97	5.05	4.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.83</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>4.96</b>
<b>Paraguay</b>			
Loans:			
repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>-.02</b>	<b>-.02</b>	<b>-.02</b>
<b>Peru</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.09	4.01	2.69
Loans:			
economic assistance	.21	.01	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>2.69</b>
<b>Surinam</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.01	
<b>Total</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>.01</b>	
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.91	3.52	.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>.76</b>

cont'd...

Bilateral Aid to Europe (\$ million)

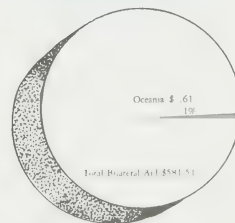


Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Total South America</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	14.90	13.43	8.61
Sub-total	14.90	13.43	8.61
Loans:			
economic assistance	10.80	11.70	8.91
minus repayments	-.85	1.11	-1.44
Sub-total	9.95	10.59	7.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.85</b>	<b>24.02</b>	<b>16.08</b>
<b>Total Americas</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	43.16	37.80	41.93
food aid	.04	.92	
Sub-total	43.20	38.72	41.93
Loans:			
economic assistance	32.64	27.49	21.22
food aid	6.96	1.94	2.49
minus repayments	1.88	-1.97	3.48
Sub-total	37.72	27.46	20.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>80.92</b>	<b>66.18</b>	<b>52.16</b>
<b>Europe</b>			
Malta			
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01	.40	.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>.40</b>	<b>.02</b>
Portugal			
Grants:			
food aid	4.27	3.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.00</b>	

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Turkey</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.02
Loans:			
economic assistance			18.96
<b>Total</b>			18.98
<b>Total Europe</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.02
food aid	4.27	5.00	
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01	.40	18.98
<b>Total</b>	4.28	5.40	19.00
<b>Oceania</b>			
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.22	.25
<b>Total</b>	.02	.22	.25
<b>South Pacific Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.20	.36
<b>Total</b>	.10	.20	.36
<b>Total Oceania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.2	4.2	6.1
<b>Total</b>	1.2	4.2	6.1

Bilateral Aid to Oceania (\$ million)



cont'd

# Bilateral Aid Disbursements

(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Miscellaneous Bilateral, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs, etc.			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	8.38	8.50	12.02
Total	8.38	8.50	12.02
Total Bilateral			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	233.80	274.14	257.98
food aid	86.18	81.77	70.68
debt relief*	.04		
Sub-total	320.02	355.91	328.66
Loans:			
economic assistance	238.79	250.32	267.16
food aid	6.96	1.94	2.49
minus debt relief*	-.04		
minus debt rescheduling*			-3.46
minus loan cancellation*			-1.23
minus repayments	-6.32	-9.38	-12.11
Sub-total	239.39	242.88	252.85
Total	559.41	598.79	581.51

\* See Note 1 p. 1.



Table D

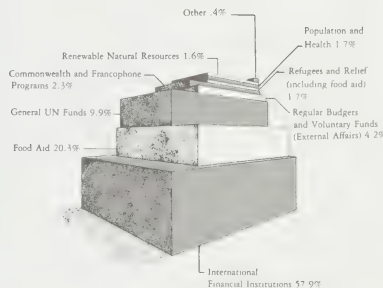
Multilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

D-1:

Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>CIDA Funds</b>			
<b>General UN Programs</b>			
United Nations Development Program	39.00	41.00	41.00
Junior Professional Officers	18	.25	.25
Integrated System Information Project		.50	
UN Children's Fund	7.50	8.00	9.00
UN Volunteers	.15	.15	
UN Uganda Police Training		.06	
UN Conference on LLDCs			.10
UN Conference on Energy			.10
<b>Sub-total: General UN Programs</b>	<b>46.81</b>	<b>49.96</b>	<b>50.45</b>
<b>Renewable Natural Resources</b>			
International Fund for Agricultural Development	11.00	11.00	
International Institute for Tropical Agriculture	1.20	1.30	1.30
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	1.25	1.30	1.30
— Kenya	.12		
International Rice Research Institute	1.20	1.30	1.30
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture	1.10	1.15	1.15
International Crop Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics	.90	.95	.95
International Laboratory for Animal Diseases	.55	.60	.60
International Potato Centre	.60	.65	.65
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry	.10	.10	.14
West Africa Rice Development Association	.50	.55	.55
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	.15	.15	.15
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	.30	.35	.35
<b>Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources</b>	<b>18.77</b>	<b>19.20</b>	<b>8.24</b>

## Multilateral Disbursements 1980-81



cont'd...

**D-1:**  
**Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies**  
**and International Organizations**

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Population and Health</b>			
UN Fund for Population Activities	8.00	8.00	7.00
World Health Organization			
population	1.10	.85	
smallpox eradication/expanded program of immunization	.10	.10	
tropical diseases	.50	.70	.70
onchocerciasis (IBRD/WHO)	.75	.75	.80
<b>Sub-total: Population and Health</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>8.50</b>
<b>Education</b>			
International Institute for Educational Planning	.20	.23	.15
UN Institute for Training and Research	.08	.28	.25
International Education Reporting Services	.05		
<b>Sub-total: Education</b>	<b>.33</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.40</b>
<b>Commonwealth and Francophone Programs</b>			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	7.80	8.80	10.00
Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service	.02	.02	
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program	.15	.20	.20
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	.65	.60	.80
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education			
Pharmacopeia Program	.02	.02	
Inter-African Consultative Committee		.01	
Association of Partially or Wholly			
French-Language Universities			
International Fund for University Cooperation	.38	.45	.45
Technical Assistance	.01	.04	.07
Conference of Ministers of Education of French-Speaking			
Countries (Confemen)			.05
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of French-			
Speaking Countries (Confesjes)			
technical assistance	.06	.07	.08
bursaries	.19	.16	.13
projects		.10	.10
<b>Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone Programs</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>11.88</b>

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Refugee and Relief Programs<sup>1</sup></b>			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	1.00	3.60	2.25
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	1.65	1.75	2.20
food aid	3.50	3.25	3.50
Indochina Humanitarian Relief	.95		
food aid	.01		
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.28	.30	.30
UN Fund for Namibia	.10	.15	.17
International Committee of the Red Cross		.38	.38
<b>Sub-total: Refugee and Relief Programs</b>	<b>7.49</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>8.80</b>
<b>Trade Promotion</b>			
International Trade Centre	.60	.60	.60
<b>Sub-total: Trade Promotion</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.60</b>
<b>World Food Program</b>			
Cash	10.00	10.00	10.00
Food Aid	84.54	84.58	87.85
International Emergency Program Food Reserve			5.47
<b>Sub-total: World Food Program</b>	<b>94.54</b>	<b>94.58</b>	<b>103.32</b>
<b>Other Multilateral Programs</b>			
Food and Agriculture Organization			
Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development	.20	.20	
Associate experts		.25	
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	.06	.08	.03
International Atomic Energy Agency	.26		.40
Special contribution	.10	.32	
IBRD — Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research			0.7
World Meteorological Organization			
World Weather Watch		.02	
Miscellaneous Contributions	.25		.50
<b>Sub-total: Other Multilateral Programs</b>	<b>.87</b>	<b>.87</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Total CIDA Funds</b>	<b>189.14</b>	<b>196.02</b>	<b>193.19</b>

cont'd...

D-1:  
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Department of External Affairs' Funds <sup>2</sup>			
Organizations Partly Active in Development <sup>3</sup>			
World Health Organization (67.1%)	3.09	4.95	5.07
International Labour Organization (9.2%)	.29	.45	.37
Food and Agriculture Organization (9.2%)	.15	.96	.59
United Nations Organization (2.5%)	.89	.67	.68
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2.7%)	.63	.17	.16
World Intellectual Property Organization (14.8%)		.16	.05
Universal Postal Union (5.1%)	.02	.02	.03
International Civil Aviation Organization (0.4%)	.01	.01	.02
Sub-total: Organizations Partly Active in Development	5.38	7.39	6.97
Organizations Fully Active in Development			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	4.23	5.79	6.46
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	1.07	1.17	0.82
Pan-American Health Organization	2.12	2.87	2.75
United Nations Trust for South Africa	.02	.02	.02
Commonwealth Foundation	.60	.89	.81
Commonwealth Youth Program	.60	.58	.66
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education	.01	.02	.02
Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Science	1.02	1.43	1.14
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	.01	.01	.01
Commonwealth Secretariat	.86	1.17	1.71
Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities	.13	.13	.13
International Committee of Red Cross	.10		
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	.05	.05	.05
Sub-total: Organizations Fully Active in Development	10.82	14.13	14.58
Total Department of External Affairs' Funds	16.20	21.52	21.55
Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus Dep't of External Affairs' funds)	205.34	217.54	214.74

D-2:

Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions<sup>4</sup>

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Department of Finance Funds</b>			
International Development Association contributions to special fund (advances)	168.80	163.86	177.11
International Finance Corporation capital subscriptions (investments)	4.16	4.01	4.15
<b>Total Department of Finance Funds</b>	<b>172.96</b>	<b>167.87</b>	<b>181.26</b>
<b>Total — International Financial Institutions</b> (combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance)			
grants	.58	.56	.51
loans	.67		
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.03
capital subscriptions (investments)	36.01	25.25	21.10
contributions to special funds (advances)	247.69	256.20	274.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>284.93</b>	<b>281.99</b>	<b>295.41</b>
<b>CIDA Funds</b>			
<b>African Development Bank</b>			
grants	.58	.11	.13
contributions to special fund (advances)	18.73	25.00	30.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19.31</b>	<b>25.11</b>	<b>30.13</b>
<b>Asian Development Bank</b>			
capital subscriptions (investments)	12.80	13.59	9.26
contributions to special fund (advances)	26.23	38.00	42.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>39.03</b>	<b>51.59</b>	<b>51.26</b>
<b>Caribbean Development Bank</b>			
grants		.15	.18
capital subscriptions (investments)		.82	.84
contributions to special fund (advances)	1.00	3.50	3.50
contributions to special fund for commercial livestock production (advances)			2.37
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>6.89</b>

cont'd...

D-2:

Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions<sup>4</sup>

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Central American Bank for Economic Integration			
loans	.67		
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.03
Sub-total	.65	-.02	-.03
Inter-American Development Bank			
capital subscriptions (investments)	19.05	6.83	6.85
contributions to special fund (advances)	31.47	24.17	17.10
repayments by Latin American countries <sup>5</sup>	1.46	1.67	1.95
Sub-total	51.98	32.67	25.90
Total CIDA Funds	111.97	114.12	114.15



D-3:  
Multilateral Aid (Summary by Source)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
CIDA	299.65	308.47	305.39
Department of External Affairs	16.20	21.52	21.55
Department of Finance	172.96	167.87	181.26
Latin America Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank <sup>3</sup>	1.46	1.67	1.95
<b>Total Multilateral Aid (D-1 plus D-2)</b>	<b>490.27</b>	<b>499.53</b>	<b>510.15</b>

1. See also Table G, Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief.
2. These contributions to international organizations are in addition to CIDA contributions made through multilateral channels and international non-governmental organizations.
3. See Note 3 p. 1.
4. Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31 each year.
5. See Note 5 p. 1.

Table E

Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>CIDA Contributions to Canadian NGOs</b>			
Food Aid	1.70	1.94	2.00
Other grants	55.06	59.52	66.68
Provincial Governments' Contributions to NGOs	6.50	9.50	7.50
Sub-total: Aid to Canadian NGOs	63.26	70.96	76.18
<b>International NGOs</b>			
Association of Geoscientists for International Development	.22	.15	.15
Centre for Education in International Management	.08	.08	
Foundation for International Training	.48	.22	.46
International Planned Parenthood Federation	3.65	3.64	3.64
International Union for Scientific Study of Population	.03	.03	
International University Exchange Fund	.46	.41	
Pan-African Institute for Development	.20	.22	.38
Society for International Development	.01	.08	.17
World Organization of the Scout Movement	.16	.19	.27
World University Service	.28	.14	.16
Other International NGOs	1.96	2.01	3.52
Sub-total: Aid to International NGOs	7.53	7.17	8.75
Total Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations	70.79	78.13	84.93

Table F

## Aid Disbursements by International Development Research Centre\*

(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Programs</b>			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	11.56	11.28	12.85
Social Sciences and Human Resources	8.49	9.55	9.24
Information Sciences	5.51	5.55	5.27
Health Sciences	4.78	4.54	3.95
External Liaison and Relations	3.57	3.90	7.34
Special Governing Board Activities	35	10	13
Program-Related Expenditures	1.53	1.74	
Cooperative Programs			11
<b>Total Aid from IDRC</b>	<b>35.79</b>	<b>35.66</b>	<b>38.89</b>

\* See Note 2 p. 1.

Table G

Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief\*  
(\$ 000)

		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Country	Purpose			
Afghanistan	Flood Relief	25		
	Refugees		400	2,750
Algeria	Earthquake Relief			250
Azores	Earthquake Relief		101	
Bangladesh	Burmese People	250		
Bolivia	Flood Relief	30		
Cameroon	Refugees			175
China	Drought & Flood Relief			50
Colombia	Flood Relief		50	
Djibouti	Drought Relief			86
Dominica/ Dominican Republic	Hurricane Relief		150	
East Timor	Protection of Civilians		200	
	Food & Medicine			25
El Salvador	Conflict		58	250
Ethiopia	Famine Relief	200		
	Drought Relief			150
	Crop Protection	200		
Fiji	Hurricane Relief		25	
Greece	Earthquake Relief			75
Haiti	Hurricane Relief			150
Honduras	Flood Relief		38	
India	Flood Relief	140		
Iran	Civil Unrest	50		
Jamaica	Flood Relief		25	
Kampuchea	Emergency Relief		15,000	4,750
Lebanon	Civil Conflict	1,200		
Nicaragua	Civil Conflict	185	170	
	Post-War Help		79	40
	Conflict		67	
Paraguay	Flood Relief		30	
Portugal	Flood Relief	50		
St. Lucia	Hurricane Relief			50
St. Vincent	Volcano Relief		43	
Somalia	Drought & Refugees			1,564
Sri Lanka	Flood Relief	25		
Sudan	Flood Relief & Refugees	50		200

		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Country	Purpose			
Thailand	Flood Relief	150		150
Uganda	Drought Relief			
Vietnam	Flood Relief	250	200	
Yugoslavia	Earthquake Relief			
Zaire	Refugees	200		
Sub-total: Allocation by Country		3,005	16,636	10,715
Not Allocable by Country				
Americas	Disaster Preparedness	133	126	101
Africa	Appeal for Victims of Conflict	1,750	2,000	2,000
	Flood Relief		75	
Asia	Refugee Relief		58	
S.E. Asia	Refugee Relief		100	150
Latin America	Protection for Political Detainees	112		
Sub-total: Not Allocable by Country		1,995	2,359	2,251
Total International Emergency Relief		5,000	18,995	12,966 *

\*See also Refugee and Relief Programs in Table D-1.

Table H

Aid Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Scholarship Programs</b>			
Commonwealth Scholarships	2.31	2.43	2.49
CIDA's Scholarships	.29	.27	.35
Scholarships for Zimbabwe Students	.05	.06	.05
<b>Total Scholarship Programs</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.89</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Programs</b>			
Incentives to Canadian Private Investment in Developing Countries	.46	.95	.21
Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid	.65	.77	1.00
Mennonite Central Committee	.90	1.50	1.50
<b>Total Miscellaneous Programs</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>9.71</b>

Table I

## Food Aid Recipients

(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Multilateral Food Aid</b>			
World Food Program	94.54	94.58	97.85
UN Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees	3.50	3.25	3.50
Indochina Humanitarian Relief	.01		
International Emergency Food Reserve			5.47
<b>Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid</b>	<b>98.05</b>	<b>97.83</b>	<b>106.82</b>
<b>Bilateral Food Aid</b>			
<b>Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	47.37	39.35	39.33
India	5.40	19.94	2.98
Nepal	-.01		.25
Sri Lanka	14.95	3.98	
Vietnam	.23		
<b>Sub-total: Asia</b>	<b>67.94</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>42.56</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Ethiopia			3.95
Gambia	.06		
Mauritania			1.27
Mozambique	2.60	.06	2.60
Rwanda	.36	.52	1.28
Senegal	1.45	1.93	6.80
Somalia			2.84
Sudan		1.93	1.48
Tanzania	4.52	3.42	2.97
Zaire	3.07	3.23	2.49
Zambia		3.49	
Zimbabwe			2.44
Sahel Regional Program	1.87		
<b>Sub-total: Africa</b>	<b>13.93</b>	<b>14.58</b>	<b>28.12</b>

cont'd...



**Food Aid Recipients**  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>			
Dominica		.92	
Haiti	.01		
Jamaica*	6.99	1.94	2.49
<b>Sub-total: Central America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>2.49</b>
<b>Europe</b>			
Portugal	4.27	3.00	
<b>Sub-total: Bilateral Food Aid</b>	<b>93.14</b>	<b>83.71</b>	<b>73.17</b>
<b>Other Food Aid Programs</b>			
Voluntary Agricultural Development Program	.55	.73	
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	1.70	1.94	2.00
Mennonite Central Committee	1.00	1.50	1.50
Emergency Relief Funds			
Kampuchea		2.00	
<b>Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>3.50</b>
<b>Total Food Aid</b>	<b>194.44</b>	<b>187.71</b>	<b>183.49</b>

\*Food aid is normally provided in grant form, but in 1978 Canada extended a line of credit (loan) to Jamaica for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs.

Table J

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)<sup>1</sup>

(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Africa</b>			
Benin	2.73	5.03	4.71
Botswana	2.40	3.56	2.92
Burundi		.03	.10
Cape Verde	.03	.02	.04
Central African Empire	.09	.02	.05
Chad	.35	.20	.02
Comoros		.01	.03
Ethiopia	.82	2.09	5.19
Gambia	.10	.03	.04
Guinea	.16	.05	.05
Guinea-Bissau	.05	.03	.05
Lesotho	3.65	7.02	3.84
Malawi	15.80	15.96	6.50
Mali	5.08	12.79	16.91
Niger	4.07	4.08	3.78
Rwanda	6.56	5.84	6.25
Somalia		.02	2.87
Sudan	.82	2.40	1.67
Tanzania	32.98	27.64	29.20
Uganda	.29	.27	.98
Upper Volta	3.64	18.09	9.13
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
East African Community <sup>2</sup>	.43	.18	3.4
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	.76	.72	7.7
Sahel <sup>3</sup>	15.43	19.50	19.64
<b>Sub-total: Africa</b>	<b>96.24</b>	<b>125.58</b>	<b>115.08</b>
<b>Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	4.22	6.62	1.09
Bangladesh	71.79	65.18	74.40
Nepal			5.28
Yemen Arab Republic	3.47	6.74	.01
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)			.03
<b>Sub-total: Asia</b>	<b>79.38</b>	<b>78.54</b>	<b>80.81</b>

cont'd...

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)<sup>1</sup>  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Americas			
Haiti	10.97	7.59	7.38
<b>Total: LLDCs<sup>3</sup></b>	186.59	211.71	203.27
<b>Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid</b>	33%	35%	35%

1. Some countries included in the list of LLDCs may also be included in the list of MSAs (See Table K). For definitions of LLDCs and MSAs, see Part 2. Of the 31 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are four that are not aided by Canada: Bhutan, Laos, Maldives and Western Samoa.

2. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

3. Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta.

Table K

Aid Disbursements to Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAs)<sup>1</sup>

(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Africa			
Benin	2.73	5.03	4.71
Burundi		.03	.10
Cameroon	16.25	15.29	20.16
Cape Verde	.03	.02	.04
Central African Empire	.09	.02	.05
Chad	.35	.20	.02
Egypt	.31	27.78	22.11
Ethiopia	.82	2.09	5.19
Gambia	.10	.03	.04
Ghana	17.76	17.97	14.09
Guinea	.16	.05	.05
Guinea-Bissau	.05	.03	.05
Ivory Coast	15.13	16.99	4.62
Kenya	6.64	12.78	17.10
Lesotho	3.65	7.02	3.84
Madagascar	2.99	3.65	11.58
Mali	5.08	12.78	16.91
Mauritania	1.25	.72	1.75
Mozambique	2.60	.06	2.63
Niger	4.07	4.08	3.78
Rwanda	6.56	5.84	6.25
Senegal	9.57	8.76	16.08
Sierra Leone	.23	.37	.39
Somalia		.02	2.87
Sudan	.82	2.40	1.67
Tanzania	32.98	27.64	29.20
Uganda	.29	.27	.98
Upper Volta	3.64	18.09	9.13
Regional Programs			
East African Community <sup>2</sup>	.43	.18	.34
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	.76	.72	.77
Sahel <sup>3</sup>	15.43	19.50	19.64
Sub-total: Africa	150.77	210.41	216.14

cont'd...

Aid Disbursements to Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAs)<sup>1</sup>  
(\$ million)

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
<b>Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	4.22	6.62	1.09
Bangladesh	71.79	65.18	74.40
Burma	3.77	6.33	2.68
India	31.91	42.60	29.49
Nepal	3.37	6.74	5.28
Pakistan	60.91	67.17	38.13
Sri Lanka	30.04	15.94	37.69
Yemen Arab Republic			.01
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)			.05
<b>Sub-total: Asia</b>	<b>206.01</b>	<b>210.58</b>	<b>188.80</b>
<b>Americas</b>			
El Salvador	63	1.57	2.66
Guatemala	4.61	2.94	1.33
Guyana	4.83	5.95	4.96
Haiti	10.97	7.59	7.38
Honduras	9.88	1.62	3.67
<b>Sub-total: Americas</b>	<b>30.92</b>	<b>22.47</b>	<b>20.00</b>
<b>Total MSAs</b>	<b>387.70</b>	<b>443.46</b>	<b>424.94</b>
<b>Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>73%</b>

1. For the definition of MSAs, see Part 2. Of the 45 developing countries listed by the United Nations as most seriously affected, there are three that are not aided by Canada: Kampuchea, Laos and Western Samoa.
2. See Note 2 Table J.
3. See Note 3 Table J.

Table L

## Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad During 1980

(as of July 1, 1981)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economic Planning	2	15	3	20
Public Administration	1	23	5	29
Power, Transport, Communications	24	104	3	131
Industry, Mining	19	33	2	54
Trade, Banking, Tourism	1	14		15
Renewable Resources	12	125	39	176
Health	3	4		7
Social Services		5		5
Education	5	124	12	141
<b>Total by Area</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>64</b>	
<b>Total Advisers Abroad</b>				<b>578</b>

Table M

## Students and Trainees in Canada During 1980

(as of January 1, 1981)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economics and Administration	10	119	9	138
Renewable Resources	4	75	26	105
Health and Social Services		18	13	31
Mining		41	15	56
Engineering	7	174	16	197
Education		77	3	80
Public Utilities	1	9		10
Fine Arts		13	1	14
Natural Sciences	6	87	30	123
Law		3		3
<b>Total by Area</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>113</b>	
<b>Total Students and Trainees in Canada</b>				<b>757</b>

Table N

First<sup>1</sup> and Third<sup>2</sup> Country Students and Trainees  
(academic year 1980-81)

Area	First Country	Third Country	Total by Area
Asia	8	75	83
Africa	226	101	327
Central and South America and Caribbean	6	299	305
Total by Type	240	475	
Total First and Third Country Students and Trainees			715

1. Students and trainees studying in their own country under CIDA sponsorship.
2. Students and trainees studying in another developing country under CIDA sponsorship.



Table O

Selected Data on Aid to Developing Countries  
by Major Donor Countries, 1980

Donor Country	Net ODA <sup>1</sup> (millions of \$U.S.)			Rank in Terms of Total ODA	ODA/GNP <sup>1</sup> Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total			
DAC Members <sup>2</sup>						
Australia	477	180	657	14	.48	13
Austria	146	28	174	21	.23	21-22
Belgium	441	139	580	15	.49	12
Canada	640	396	1,036	10	.42	15
Denmark	253	215	468	17	.72	10
Finland	61	45	106	23	.22	23
France	3,331	713	4,044	2	.62	11
Germany	2,274	1,243	3,517	3	.43	14
Italy	73	600	673	13	.17	25
Japan	1,961	1,343	3,304	4	.32	17-18
Netherlands	1,174	403	1,577	7	.99	6
New Zealand	51	20	71	25	.32	17-18
Norway	271	202	473	16	.82	8
Sweden	676	247	923	11	.76	9
Switzerland	170	76	246	20	.24	20
United Kingdom	1,255	526	1,781	6	.84	16
United States	4,366	2,772	7,138	1	.27	19
Sub-total: DAC	17,620	9,148	26,768		.37	
OPEC Members <sup>3</sup>						
Algeria	40	43	83	24	.21	24
Iran	-25	28	3	27	.00	27
Iraq	775	54	829	12	2.12	5
Kuwait	1,031	157	1,188	8	3.88	3
Libya	218	63	281	19	.92	7
Nigeria	9	33	42	26	.05	26
Qatar	266	33	299	18	4.50	1
Saudi Arabia	2,766	267	3,033	5	2.60	4
United Arab Emirates	1,004	57	1,061	9	3.96	2
Venezuela	10	120	130	22	.23	21-22
Sub-total: OPEC	6,094	855	6,949		1.18	
Total	23,714	10,003	33,717			

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)  
GNP: gross national product

2. Development Assistance Committee of the  
Organization for Economic Cooperation and  
Development.

3. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and  
Development, DAC Chairman's Report, DAC  
(81) 20 Paris, September 1981.

Table P

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1979  
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC	OPEC		
Asia				
Bangladesh	775.0	13.3	367.7	1,156.0
India	769.0	45.0	577.8	1,391.8
Indonesia	641.8	5.0	84.1	720.9
Nepal	82.4	3.5	50.9	136.8
Pakistan	417.8	42.1	164.0	623.9
Sri Lanka	232.0	4.5	85.0	321.5
Sub-total: Asia	2,908.0	113.4	1,329.5	4,350.9
Africa				
Botswana	73.6		26.1	99.7
Cameroon	183.8	12.1	74.0	269.9
Chad	49.4		30.3	79.7
Egypt	1,011.6	32.4	272.5	1,316.5
Gambia	13.2	4.0	19.1	36.3
Ghana	88.6	16.6	65.7	168.9
Ivory Coast	138.6		22.9	161.5
Kenya	283.8		66.8	350.6
Lesotho	13.7	.3	20.2	64.2
Mali	93.9	9.1	89.3	192.3
Mauritania	35.4	55.7	71.5	165.6
Niger	116.7	.1	56.8	173.6
Senegal	148.8	1.3	157.2	307.3
Swaziland	31.8		18.6	50.4
Tanzania	457.4	3.6	126.5	587.5
Upper Volta	132.0		66.3	198.3
Zaire	288.7		122.9	411.6
Zambia	211.9	9.5	55.7	277.1
Sub-total: Africa	3,402.9	144.7	1,363.4	4,911.0

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC*	OPEC*		
Central America and Caribbean				
Belize	20.3		4	20.7
El Salvador	26.6		32.9	59.5
Haiti	18.5		44.2	92.7
Honduras	11.7		55.3	97.0
Jamaica	80.6		16.9	97.5
Sub-total: Central America and Caribbean	217.7		149.7	367.4
South America				
Bolivia	105.3		51.3	156.6
Colombia	29.4		24.6	54.0
Guyana	15.8		18.9	34.7
Peru	175.1		24.4	199.5
Sub-total: South America	325.6		119.2	444.8
Total All Countries	6,854.2	258.1	2,961.8	10,074.1

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows  
to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1980.

\* See Table O Notes 3 and 4.

Table Q

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by  
Major Bilateral Donor, 1979  
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup> Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Asia								
Bangladesh	775.0	1 206.3	US 157.0	D 86.6	UK 71.7	CDN 59.2	5	7.6%
India	769.0	UK 258.1	US 94.0	D 92.2	NL 90.6	S 75.3	11	2.3%
Indonesia	631.8	1 226.9	US 181.0	NL 75.8	US 44.2	D 30.0	9	1.4%
Nepal	82.4	UK 23.5	1 19.7	D 17.1	CH 5.5	CDN 5.2	5	6.3%
Pakistan	414.8	1 168.3	CDN 55.7	UK 48.1	US 29.0	DK 25.1	2	13.3%
Sri Lanka	232.0	US&J 40.0	S 35.4	D 31.3	UK 26.0	NL 21.2	6	9.5%
Africa								
Botswana	73.6	D 16.3	UK 15.9	S 14.8	N 9.1	US 6.0	8	3.7%
Cameroon	183.8	D 76.4	1 68.4	CDN 13.5	US 11.0	NL 4.4	8	7.3%
Chad	49.4	1 28.9	US 11.0	D 4.3	N 3.4	CH 1.0	7	4%
Egypt	1,011.6	US 621.0	1 132.7	D 121.9	1 58.6	UK 37.4	7	1.1%
Gambia	13.2	UK&D 4.4	NL 2.1	US 2.0	CH&DK 1	*	*	*
Ghana	88.6	US 22.0	UK 21.2	CDN 15.5	D 14.5	NL 6.4	3	17.5%

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup> Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Ivory Coast	138.6	F 86.6	D 18.9	CDN 15.9	B 11.8	US 2.0	3	11.5%
Kenya	283.8	D 68.3	UK 47.6	J 34.8	NL 27.7	S 24.4	8	3.2%
Lesotho	43.7	UK 14.0	US 9.0	CDN & AUK 4.1	S 3.5	NL 2.2	3	9.4%
Mali	93.9	F 30.5	D 27.7	US 14.0	CDN 8.0	NL 5.4	4	8.5%
Mauritania	55.4	F 16.9	D 9.1	US 6.0	B 1.0	CDN .8	5	2.3%
Niger	116.7	F 41.1	D 30.3	J 16.5	US 11.0	B 6.6	7	2.1%
Senegal	148.8	F 81.3	US 27.0	D 11.7	CDN 9.2	B 7.7	4	6.2%
Swaziland	31.8	D 13.0	UK 12.7	US 2.0	CDN 1.3	NL & S .8	4	4.1%
Tanzania	457.4	S 93.4	D 79.9	NL 77.5	UK 45.1	DK 39.7	7	6.3%
Upper Volta	132.0	F 35.7	D 27.7	NL 24.8	US 23.0	CDN 13.3	5	10.1%
Zaire	288.7	B 153.6	US 44.0	I 27.4	F 24.9	D 19.9	6	2.0%
Zambia	211.9	UK 59.7	US 43.0	S 23.9	I 23.5	D 22.5	9	1.7%

cont'd...

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by  
Major Bilateral Donor, 1979  
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup> Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
The Americas								
Central America and Caribbean								
El Salvador	26.6	US 10.0	F 7.4	J 4.4	D 2.3	UK 1.0	7	2.3%
Haiti	48.5	US 28.0	CDN 8.0	D 7.2	B 2.3	NL 1.5	2	16.5%
Honduras	41.7	US 27.0	J 4.1	CDN 3.6	D 3.5	NL 1.7	3	8.6%
Jamaica	80.6	NL 28.0	US 23.0	UK 12.5	CDN 7.5	N 3.6	4	9.3%
South America								
Bolivia	105.3	US 46.0	J 21.9	D 19.3	B 4.9	CH&F 3.0	9	1.1%
Colombia	29.4	D 14.4	NL 8.4	CDN 6.9	B 2.2	UK 2.1	3	23.5%
Guyana	15.8	CDN 5.5	US 5.0	J 1.7	UK&NL 1.6	A .2	1	34.8%
Peru	175.1	D 49.6	US 45.0	J 30.4	NL 29.1	F 6.4	7	2.1%

DAC Members

Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Belgium	B
Canada	CDN
Denmark	DK
Finland	FN
France	F
Germany	D
Italy	I
Japan	J
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Norway	N
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
United Kingdom	UK
United States	US

\* Less than .05%

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD Paris, 1980.

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)
2. In cases where two countries have the same rank both countries are shown and the dollar volume relates to each donor's ODA.

Table R

Export and Import Trade Between  
Canada and Some Developing Countries  
(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
<b>Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	5.86	1.05	.35	.55	1.00	.18
Bangladesh	107.05	79.24	74.66	7.04	8.48	11.58
Burma	4.76	2.70	3.49	.11	.71	.17
India <sup>1</sup>	258.52	226.67	350.29	65.12	93.25	94.26
Indonesia	84.67	62.96	213.91	31.01	42.11	28.91
Kampuchea	.06					
Korea (Republic of)	217.33	365.96	510.26	362.99	462.86	414.12
Malaysia	47.89	69.65	95.20	63.20	96.28	83.39
Pakistan	92.88	88.46	58.97	9.12	11.30	15.39
Philippines	73.14	88.93	110.97	50.41	78.29	101.42
Singapore	62.51	118.05	201.59	100.54	164.03	149.58
Sri Lanka	17.20	12.99	28.28	18.66	17.07	16.92
Thailand	66.76	88.51	142.39	14.31	31.71	24.69
Vietnam	22.75	22.52	.36	.05	.02	.06
<b>Sub-total: Asia</b>	<b>1,061.38</b>	<b>1,227.69</b>	<b>1,790.72</b>	<b>723.11</b>	<b>1,007.11</b>	<b>940.67</b>
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	161.29	215.01	393.56	62.09	87.27	12.08
Benin	.93	20.48	3.41			.01
Cameroon	14.73	9.90	13.25	.88	.10	.69
Egypt	57.00	37.25	128.56	81.97	89.54	10.72
Ethiopia	10.53	3.30	19.66	1.14	.95	.85
Gabon	1.15	1.30	3.15	56.21	1.57	6.70
Gambia	.60	.06	.21			.01
Ghana	22.38	32.80	24.04	3.53	2.02	5.07
Guinea	.41	.59	1.91	23.76	20.99	39.95
Ivory Coast	29.91	33.79	18.89	6.16	6.33	3.18
Kenya	21.11	19.50	14.77	16.67	15.63	17.77
Madagascar	2.22	1.37	23.61	.66	.59	.85
Malawi	6.53	2.20	21.05	.32	.34	.48
Mauritania	4.14	8.26	.97		.24	.01
Mauritius	.72	2.32	.88	7.54	3.85	.04
Morocco	29.39	67.75	67.34	2.78	6.77	11.09
Mozambique	9.33	17.44	14.13	4.75	4.13	3.18
Nigeria	38.06	50.36	105.13	10.09	.72	41.75

cont'd...



Table R

Export and Import Trade Between  
Canada and Some Developing Countries  
(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Senegal	5.18	17.15	8.25	.01	.16	1.59
Sierra Leone	.21	.62	.87	4.78	2.74	.03
Somalia	2.34	1.08	2.04			.01
Sudan	23.79	9.34	8.03	.32	.27	.05
Tanzania	32.45	34.82	23.61	5.34	3.38	4.78
Togo	2.74	8.70	1.33	.17	.05	
Tunisia	31.85	39.71	58.64	.06	.71	.28
Uganda	.08	1.96	.18	1.81	.03	.99
Zaire <sup>2</sup>	9.76	4.51	26.13	4.64	1.78	8.36
Zambia	14.48	3.10	11.93			.10
Zimbabwe		.13	.61			.06
Other Commonwealth African countries	.30	4.31	1.99	.05	.03	.10
Sub-total: Africa	533.61	649.11	998.13	295.73	250.19	170.78
Americas						
Central America and the Caribbean						
Barbados	19.95	31.02	34.78	6.70	8.57	11.51
Belize	3.59	5.52	3.40	.52	1.07	1.75
Costa Rica	20.98	35.93	30.27	29.34	34.80	35.24
Cuba	219.41	257.86	420.58	60.63	106.63	157.32
Dominican Republic	22.24	34.21	53.73	25.73	22.74	17.49
El Salvador	17.44	15.74	15.63	12.52	27.29	26.91
Guatemala	34.46	21.83	22.24	24.38	16.62	25.01
Haiti	19.72	31.74	26.84	5.98	6.64	6.58
Honduras	15.85	16.52	24.10	31.84	30.01	39.62
Jamaica	51.48	63.40	65.18	70.57	50.14	49.91
Nicaragua	9.50	2.90	15.14	13.01	8.70	31.50
Trinidad and Tobago	70.98	130.16	123.67	28.50	19.01	11.25
Leeward and Windward Is.	21.49	22.90	29.13	1.19	3.16	2.34
Sub-total: Central America and Caribbean	527.09	669.73	864.69	310.91	335.38	416.43

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
<b>South America</b>						
Argentina	98.07	286.91	231.88	48.01	65.46	36.15
Bolivia	7.04	6.11	7.29	15.12	16.11	16.68
Brazil	419.78	426.85	900.40	248.38	313.19	347.77
Chile	56.90	94.76	112.42	51.40	55.36	95.38
Colombia	83.35	97.68	235.86	82.03	95.83	101.49
Ecuador	47.65	49.48	84.93	104.95	57.90	40.64
Guyana	8.12	12.60	15.84	31.88	33.03	35.72
Paraguay	.47	2.07	4.13	3.77	14.50	4.54
Peru	44.53	43.97	56.72	49.58	48.86	94.14
Surinam	3.83	4.73	5.02	9.99	10.42	7.32
<b>Sub-total: South America</b>	769.74	1,025.16	1,654.49	645.11	710.66	779.83
<b>Sub-total: Americas</b>	1,296.83	1,694.89	2,519.18	956.02	1,046.04	1,196.26
<b>Europe</b>						
Malta	.61	2.58	1.54	.75	1.51	2.01
Portugal	28.60	68.22	100.96	37.51	49.55	51.68
<b>Sub-total: Europe</b>	29.21	70.80	102.50	38.26	51.06	53.69
<b>Oceania</b>						
Papua New Guinea	3.47	12.44	2.50	6.33	6.42	.96
<b>Sub-total: Oceania</b>	3.47	12.44	2.50	6.33	6.42	.96
<b>Total Trade with some Countries</b>	2,924.50	3,654.93	5,413.23	2,019.45	2,360.82	2,362.36

1. Includes trade with Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim.
2. Includes trade with Burundi and Rwanda.

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## Part 2

### Definitions

#### Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided at concessional financial terms and must have at least a 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

BILATERAL AID is provided directly by Canada to a developing country. MULTILATERAL AID is channelled through international organizations active in development, such as United Nations agencies, international development banks, or international development research institutions.

#### Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

#### Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

#### Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia

and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping some 80 countries, but aid is concentrated in about 40 countries.

#### Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment). Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans)

#### Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country. The aid volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed in percentage of their GNP. In 1980-81 Canadian aid represented .42 per cent of its GNP.

#### Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

- i) per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below \$100 per annum,
- ii) manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,
- iii) literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

This list was later supplemented by six more countries for a total of 31 LLDCs on the internationally recognized list. (See Table J)

#### Loans

All Canadian loans on concessional terms to developing countries are channelled through CIDA and are currently of two standard types:

	Grant element	
	55.20%	90.34%
Interest rate	5%	0%
Grace period	7 years	10 years
Maturity	30 years	50 years

#### Most Seriously Affected Countries (MSAs)

The original list of 34 countries was established by the United Nations General Assembly when the prices of oil and essential imports began escalating. The identification criteria for MSAs included low per capita income, low productivity, low level of technology, sharp increase in their import cost of essentials, high ratio of debt servicing, higher transportation costs, etc. The initial list has been supplemented by the addition of 11 countries and the internationally recognized list now has 45 MSAs. (See Table K)

#### Official Sector

CIDA is the official agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian aid. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations. However, other minor contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not at concessional financial rates (grant element over 25%) and are not considered official development assistance since they serve principally to help Canadian exporters compete favorably with their counterparts in other countries.

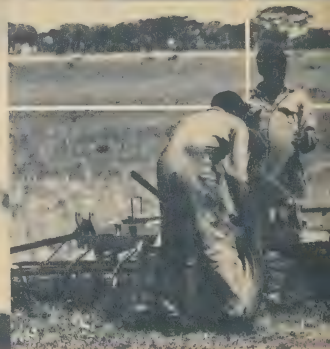
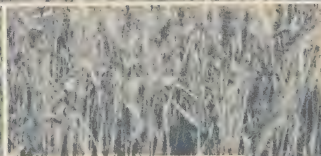
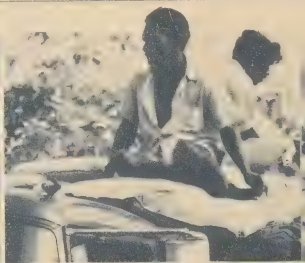
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## Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review  
1981-82

This review was prepared by the Public Affairs Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Honorable Allan J. MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

*On peut également se procurer la version française de cette publication.*

If you wish to receive the Statistical Annex — a breakdown of the official development assistance disbursements made by CIDA during 1981-82 — and other Government publications on international development programs, please write to the Public Affairs Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec. K1A 0G4

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# Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review  
1981-82





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## Minister's Message

No one would call 1981-82 a vintage year for our world. Most people were suffering the evils of one crisis or another — ranging from the widespread malaise afflicting so many economies, to a multitude of small but violent conflicts around the world. Beyond these lay even bigger unresolved questions: tensions dividing humanity along North-South as well as East-West lines, and our deadly capacity — through war or some more gradual folly — to put a tragic end to our story.

Despite the enormity of the problems, however, the search for solutions continued — and 1981-82 saw a number of noteworthy efforts. Canada played a leadership role, disproportionate to our weight in world affairs, in keeping the North-South dialogue alive. It is in everyone's best interest that cooperation rather than confrontation should prevail in relations between the rich and the poor countries, and there is a vital role to be played by the middle powers — as we saw with Canada, Mexico, India and the Scandinavian countries — in bridging the gap.

During the year, Canada took an active part in a series of international meetings that dealt with major world problems. Canada's efforts, as host of the Montebello summit of industrialized countries, ensured that North-South affairs were prominent on the agenda. At the United Nations energy conference in Nairobi, Prime Minister Trudeau specified some new Canadian initiatives to help the oil-importing countries of the Third World — including funds for energy research and technology transfer, and a special grant to help the countries of Africa's Sahel region to increase local production of food and energy.

In Paris, at the UN conference on least-developed countries, Canada was instrumental in achieving a consensus among donor countries to devote 0.15 per cent of GNP to development efforts in the



(Photo: John Evans)

poorest countries. At the Commonwealth Heads of Government conference in Melbourne, the Prime Minister announced new steps to increase food production, through two innovative programs — one in the area of ocean development, the other concerning agricultural extension workers, with emphasis on the role of women. And at the special North-South Summit in Cancun, serving as co-chairman, the Prime Minister helped to articulate Third World concerns as countries representing the industrialized and the developing groups struggled to find a way to launch a new round of global negotiations.

Typical of the constructive leadership shown by Canada was our positive contribution toward

resolving problems obstructing the commitment of funds for development projects through the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's channel for concessional assistance to less-developed countries. A Canadian initiative in September led to a modified arrangement for the Sixth Replenishment of IDA that enabled it to continue delivering vital funding to developing countries.

I cannot claim that Canadian activism resulted in great leaps forward in international cooperation during 1981-82, but Canada was consistently constructive in its approach, and at the very least helped to ensure that world leaders, preoccupied by pressing economic and political problems, were not allowed to forget about Third World development. Beyond that, we can hope that useful groundwork was achieved, through sustained pressure to pay more attention to North-South issues, that will lead to new progress in the foreseeable future toward a more just, cooperative and stable world system.

If interdependence is the lesson we are being taught as we are buffeted by the turmoil of world events, perhaps we will prove wise enough to see a deeper lesson beneath the surface: that the answer to our present problems, and the key to much else besides, lies in a recognition of our human solidarity. In the world we share, no man — and no country — is an island.

Allan J. MacEachen  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Secretary of State for External Affairs

# President's Message

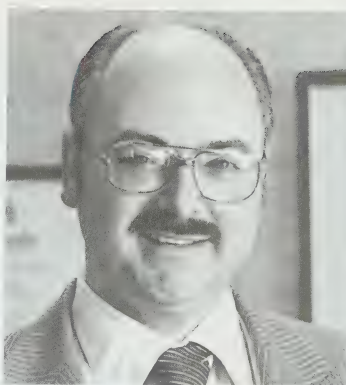
At a time of economic downturn, people tend to criticize expenditures not perceived as relating directly to their personal welfare. Canada's development assistance program has therefore come under intense scrutiny — by MPs, media and the public at large. Seeking solutions to domestic problems, we tend to overlook the importance of trade. We forget that if developing countries — where economic growth outpaced developed economies in recent years — fail to build healthy economies, they cannot be our future trading partners. Indeed, CIDA's mandate is to promote the economic, as well as the social, wellbeing of the developing countries.

CIDA is very conscious of public scrutiny, and of the constant need to improve our effectiveness. Every dollar not spent on administration is a dollar more for development. Tighter administration is more efficient, more responsible to Canadian taxpayers, and more productive developmentally.

Steps have been taken. Last year's Review outlined the move to a Country Focus form of programming, starting with a country's needs and seeking the best response — whether through bilateral programs, non-governmental organizations, or economic means such as balance-of-payments support or lines of credit.

Growing from that Country Focus approach is CIDA's new structure, as of summer 1982. Known as the 4A structure — for Asia, Anglophone Africa, Francophone Africa and the Americas — it will streamline administration, requiring fewer levels of decision-making. The resulting reduction in bureaucracy will make for swifter decisions and better internal communications, as explained later.

Underlying the new structure are improved financial and operating systems. A Comprehensive Agency Management Plan is now providing tangible results, and CIDA has pioneered a Long



CIDA photo: C. McNeill

Range Systems Plan (LRSP) to automate program data throughout the Agency.

Growing pains are inevitable, but progress has been made in computerizing the information required for day-to-day management of projects that, on average, are 10,000 kilometres away from Canada. In the Southeast Asia section, for example, an initiative taken over two years ago to experiment with automation of project information, has evolved into a more comprehensive reporting and analytical tool now used throughout Bilateral Branch. Faster, more accurate LRSP reports are an integral part of the improved financial and operating systems now being implemented.

Tighter controls are also being applied in our cooperation with developing countries, since lack of structural changes can often thwart the best-planned development. We are making suggestions on such matters as income redistribution, use of

marginal lands, energy resources, utility rates, and distribution of agricultural products, to ensure that our programs have maximum chance of success.

When conditions are not met and Canadian taxpayers' interests are not protected, we are prepared to withdraw. This happened with a rural development effort in Haiti. Despite its many successes, we found that administrative improvements called for after a management audit in the spring of 1981, and agreed to by Haiti, were not being observed. After considerable soul-searching — because no one wishes to end a project providing schools, health clinics and safe drinking water — Canada suspended its participation in November 1981. On balance it was the only responsible step to take. Canada's international reputation as an efficient donor was reinforced.

These are some of the specific actions CIDA is taking to ensure that Canadian cooperation is of the highest quality, and merits continued support from Canadians. The overall goal, of course, is to increase people's ability to help themselves — particularly in agriculture and food self-sufficiency, energy, and human resources development — and to make certain that our help reaches the countries and people in greatest need.

Decisions we are making today are shaping tomorrow's world, and I believe Canada's current participation in international development represents a wise investment in a better future.

A stylized, handwritten signature of Marcel Massé in blue ink.

Marcel Massé  
President



# Introduction

The 1980-81 CIDA Annual Review described the role of the various Agency branches in creating and maintaining Canada's Official Development Assistance (ODA) program. This year's Review focuses largely on activities in CIDA's four regions of operation: Anglophone and Francophone Africa, the Americas and Asia. Policy and management initiatives and activities will henceforth be examined only when they constitute a major change in emphasis or orientation. Such is the case this year with CIDA in the midst of a major reorientation of its structure and approach to development assistance. In 1980-81, the Agency began moving to a "Country Focus" in program activity whereby the Corporate Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)\* for each core country\*\* is developed *before* an examination is made of the appropriate delivery mechanism to meet the identified needs of the country. Thus the main focus shifts from the concerns of CIDA's various programs to the full scope of needs in each of the developing countries assisted by Canada. In this way the Country Program Manager, though located in a bilateral branch, can recommend, for example, that non-governmental channels be emphasized in responding to the identified situational needs.

This Country Focus approach is at the heart of a new streamlined structure destined to be in place by the fall of 1982. It involves the dissolution of the Bilateral Programs Branch and the formation of four new geographical branches — Anglophone and Francophone Africa, the Americas, and Asia — each headed by a Vice-President reporting directly to the President. (Organization charts outlining both the old and new structure are provided at the back of the Review.) The new structure will eliminate two reporting levels between the President and project managers. This will improve vertical communications, reduce the length of time required to make decisions, particularly in relation

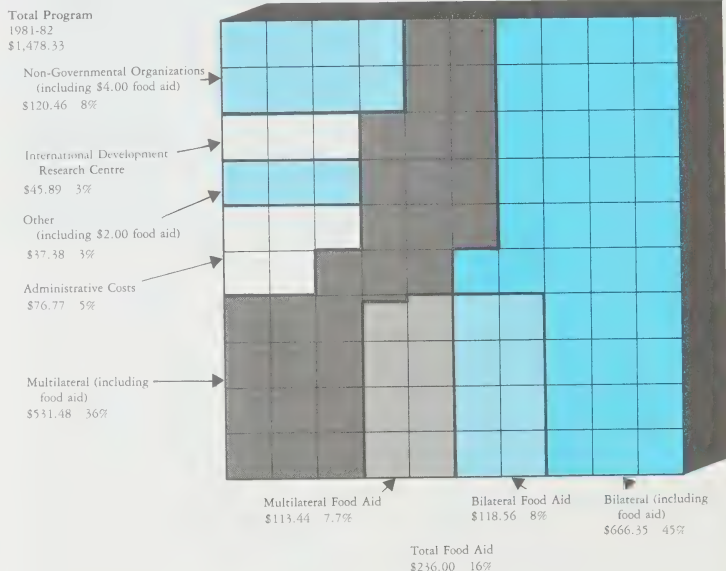
to programming issues and project approvals, and provide more and faster feedback to senior management from the country desk level.

Both Country Focus and the Four A structure are designed to streamline program mechanisms, further focus them on the countries of the developing

world, and increase the impact of Canada's development assistance program.

\*\* Core country designates a country in which CIDA maintains a concentrated program of development assistance, i.e., where all channels of delivery — bilateral programs, multilateral programs, special programs — are used over a multi-year planning period to help meet a developing country's needs.

## Expenditures by Program Fiscal Year 1981-82 (\$ million)



\* The Corporate Indicative Planning Figure is an indication of the amount of country-to-country Official Development Assistance provided by Canada over a five-year period to a recipient country, whether channeled through non-governmental organizations, other private sector organizations, or government-to-government loans and grants.

## Bilateral Disbursements

1981-82

(\$ million)

### By Sector

Anglophone Africa

\$179.97 27%

Francophone Africa

\$133.31 20%

Americas

\$71.03 11%

Other

\$25.99 4%

Asia  
\$256.05 38%

### By Type

Grants  
(including food aid)

\$389.22 58%

Food Aid

\$107.47 16%

Food Aid  
\$11.09 2%

Loans (including food aid)  
\$277.13 42%

## Multilateral Disbursements

1981-82

(\$ million)

International  
Financial  
Institutions  
\$296.27 55.7%

Food Aid  
\$108.96 20.5%

General UN Funds  
\$58.55 11%

Renewable Natural Resources  
\$9.29 1.8%

Population and Health  
\$10.64 2%

Refugees and Relief  
(including food aid)  
\$12.26 2.3%

Other  
\$1.78 0.3%

Commonwealth  
and Francophone  
Programs  
\$13.18 2.5%

Regular Budgets  
and Voluntary  
Funds  
(External Affairs)  
\$20.55 3.9%

# Anglophone Africa

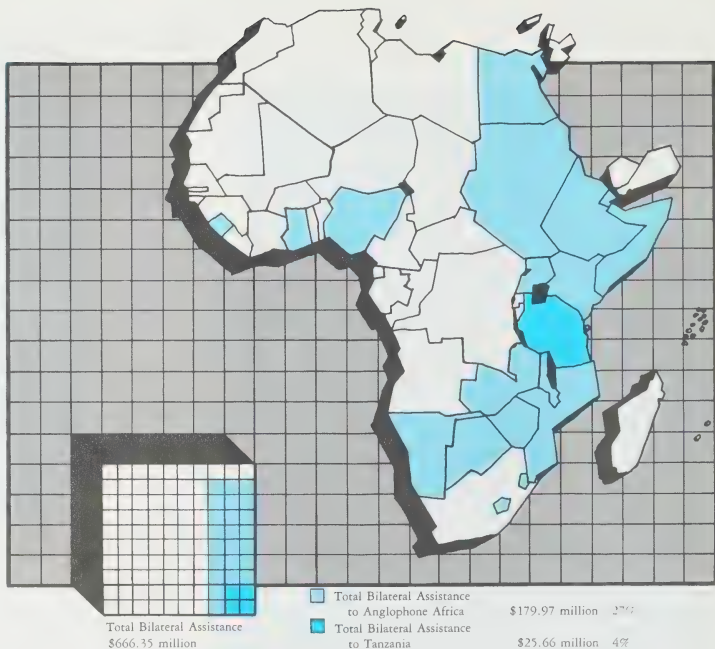
African states are among the world's newest and least developed nations. Of the 31 countries the United Nations classifies as the poorest in the world, 20 are African. When the world economic recession began in the 1970s Africa, with a general lack of oil reserves, felt the greatest impact. While industrialized nations are severely taxed in their efforts to cope with deteriorating economic conditions African nations face the impossible task of waging a similar war handicapped by acute shortages of trained and experienced people, fragile political systems, weak institutions, and vulnerable economies limited to a narrow range of raw exports.

Agriculture is the mainstay of African economies. The population is 80 per cent rural and subsistence farming, most of which is done by women, provides the main means of earning a living. But production has been falling. During the 1970s it failed to keep pace with the rate of population growth. Eleven of the 27 countries in CIDA's Anglophone Africa Branch are facing critical food shortages. Some \$38 million in food aid was sent in 1981-82 to help bridge the gap between food production and demand.

CIDA's bilateral program in Anglophone Africa is directed almost exclusively towards the least developed countries. With the exception of five small Mission Administered Fund\* programs, all Anglophone Africa Branch funds (\$185 million in 1981-82) are channeled into countries with a per capita Gross National Product below U.S. \$720. Another \$30 million was contributed in 1981-82

\* CIDA provides funds to Canadian Embassies and High Commissions so they can respond quickly to requests for assistance on small projects. The funds, from CIDA's regular bilateral allocations, are usually limited to a maximum of \$25,000 per project, and are given to such organizations as community or agricultural cooperatives, village development committees, hospitals, schools, and recognized non-governmental organiza-

tion.



through Multilateral Programs Branch to the African Development Fund which also concentrates its operations on the poorest African countries. The Fund, which Canada played a leading role in establishing in 1972, promotes the economic and social development of member states. Almost 40 per cent of its funds are used for agricultural projects

aimed at solving the long-term problem of food self-sufficiency. Other areas of concentration are transportation and public utilities.

CIDA, as well, devotes the largest part of its Anglophone Africa funds to agriculture and all activities that contribute to food security — production,

distribution, storage and marketing. Projects promoting food self-sufficiency include wheat production in Tanzania, Kenya and Zambia, dairy development in Malawi and Swaziland, and maize and fertilizer storage in Zambia.

The transportation sector is a key element in the food security equation. The food crisis in southern Africa can be linked to transportation bottlenecks. Zimbabwe, for example, currently produces a food surplus but exports are limited by wagon shortages in Zimbabwe and neighboring countries, and capacity handling problems in Mozambique. Zimbabwe's railway system, at the hub of southern Africa's transportation network, suffered severely during the years of sanctions and hostilities. Its reduced carrying capacity is resulting in an estimated \$8-million loss in export earnings per week.

CIDA is providing \$6 million for the purchase of five railway locomotives and spare parts to help the situation. Other financing will permit the National Railways of Zimbabwe to purchase an additional 20 Canadian locomotives.

One of the keys to economic growth in Africa is the development of human resources. People are Africa's greatest resource, and one that is just beginning to be tapped. Developing their potential through technical assistance and training is one of CIDA's priorities. In Botswana, scholarships in mining engineering are being provided for students at Canadian universities; in Kenya a CIDA-funded Teacher's Training College is providing educational opportunities for 600 students who, upon graduation, pass on their newly-acquired skills and knowledge in small towns and villages; and in Swaziland training is an important component in a project that has helped the dairy industry approach self-sufficiency in just five years.

Swaziland approached CIDA in 1976 requesting



Some \$3.9 million in Canadian cattle, equipment, expertise and training has helped the Swaziland dairy industry approach self-sufficiency in just five years. (CIDA photo. C. McNeill)

assistance in increasing its milk production and reducing its reliance on imports. CIDA turned to the University of Saskatchewan's College of Agriculture.

A farm was established and some 300 Canadian Holsteins brought in to provide the base for a productive herd. A feed mill and dairy processing plant were also built. Offspring of the Canadian cattle were leased to local farmers on generous terms and extension workers offered advice on the care of the cattle and tips to increase production. To date, the cattle are producing good volumes of milk — equal to, if not better than, their counterparts back in Canada.

Sales of milk are increasing about 20 per cent a

year. And though many shops do not have refrigeration and the climate is hot and humid, spoilage is not a problem. Customers see to it that the milk does not stay on the shelf very long.

Both the feed mill and the processing plant are profit-making. The Dairy Board is using the profits to assist small farmers to buy cows and upgrade their farms. Swazi students have gone abroad to study dairy technology at universities in Kenya and Ireland and to train on dairy farms in Canada. The farm is now largely run by Swazis and CIDA expects to end its involvement in early 1983. A similarly successful project is underway in Malawi.

Africa is facing a desperate energy crisis — a scarcity of fuelwood. More than 80 per cent of Africans depend on wood for cooking and the resource is rapidly running out. The search for fuelwood is leading to increased erosion and forests are turning into desert. The repercussions on agriculture are devastating.

Energy is one of CIDA's three development priorities and at the UN Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy at Nairobi, Kenya, in 1981 the Prime Minister announced several initiatives including the creation of the Canadian Renewable Energy Facility (CREF) within the Industrial Cooperation Program of Special Programs Branch. CREF funds up to 100 per cent of the costs to Canadian companies in the renewable energy field to test and adapt technology in the Third World. To date, CREF has tested solar heating panels in Kenya and small-scale hydro projects in Swaziland and Sierra Leone.

Canada was chosen during the year to head the energy sub-committee of the seven-nation donor group Cooperation for Development in Africa (CDA). Good potential energy sources exist in Africa. Hydropower resources alone are estimated to have a potential of 223 gigawatts (billion watts). Only two per cent of this potential has been exploited. Under Canada's leadership, the sub-committee will be examining ways of developing this rich resource.

CIDA is currently involved in a number of hydroelectric projects in Anglophone Africa — the Kpong Dam in Ghana, rehabilitation of transmission lines in Tanzania and Kenya, and rural electrification projects in Egypt and Kenya.

In Egypt, CIDA is providing \$25 million worth of Canadian equipment to bring electricity to over 3 million people. The project will improve rural living conditions and discourage migration to the

### "Barefoot Engineers"

In Malawi CIDA is involved in a water scheme whose success is receiving international recognition. Gravity fed water is being piped from mountain streams to tap stands located in villages so that clean water is available to rural people within one kilometre of their homes.

Remarkable progress is being made and the country looks likely to achieve the mandate of the UN International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade to provide clean water and sanitation for all of its people by 1990.

Community participation is the cornerstone of the water program. The government provides the expertise and piping and the villagers do the rest. They elect committees to direct the project, supervise construction, and to be responsible for maintenance and proper use of the system once completed.

The beauty of the system is its simplicity. It is technically uncomplicated and designed to last 100 years.

The villagers choose "barefoot engineers" who, with a little training, keep the works in good repair. The government incurs no further costs beyond supplying the piping. The villagers, through their planning, construction and maintenance, gain self-confidence and pride in contributing to their country's development.

CIDA has almost completed four water projects

urban centres of Cairo and Alexandria where urban services are already heavily overtaxed.

The Egyptian government views the electrification project as a crucial part of its policy of selective in-



Clean, available water is a luxury in many parts of the developing world. In Malawi, CIDA has almost completed four water projects serving over 150,000 people. (CIDA photo: P. Guest)

serving over 150,000 people at a cost of \$1.5 million. Malawi is contributing \$400,000. Other donors are also involved, including international organizations to which CIDA contributes, such as UNICEF, the UN Development Program and the World Health Organization.

dustrialization. Some 40 per cent of the national budget is currently used to pay for food imports and the country's farming land is in full use. Rural electrification will encourage small-scale industries





Egypt is one of several countries where CIDA is involved in hydroelectric projects to improve rural living conditions. (CIDA photo, B. McCarthy)

— chicken hatcheries, light manufacturing — that can contribute revenues to pay for the massive food bill.

Uganda, struggling to rebuild an economy shattered during the Idi Amin regime, continues to suffer from a severe drought which has led to famine and disease throughout the country's northern regions. CIDA supplied \$2 million in emergency food aid and contributed \$950,000 to UNICEF for the provision of food, health services and safe drinking water. The Special Programs Branch is providing \$6 million for nine new projects to be undertaken by Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The work will affect hundreds of thousands of people and includes the areas of food production, health care, water supply and teacher training. The largest project covers \$2.8 million for what the Ugandan government has declared an urgently needed import — school supplies.

## Tanzania

Tanzania has made significant gains since independence in 1961. It is politically stable and its leadership has placed great stress on mobilizing the country's greatest resource — its people — for development. An extensive literacy campaign between 1970 and 1975 resulted in an adult literacy rate of 66 per cent — fourth highest of the 36 UN-designated low-income countries and one of the highest in Africa. Universal education is free and compulsory, though under conditions that would give pause to Canadian teachers — up to 70 students per classroom, paper in short supply and blackboards consisting of walls painted black.

This successful social program, and others, are now being threatened by a declining economy. Tanzania, the largest and most populous country in East Africa, is also one of the poorest. Average per capita income in 1980 was U.S. \$260. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for 80 per cent of total exports. But the rising cost of imported oil and the low prices paid for the chief export crops — coffee, cotton, tea and sisal — have played havoc with economic development. A tractor, which took five tonnes of tea to import in 1973, now takes over 17 tonnes of tea. Periods of drought have added to the worsening situation. Scarce foreign reserves are used to import food and the country faces balance-of-payments problems.

Though the economic situation is serious, Tanzanians believe they have a promising future. Their resources — both human and material — and their commitment to development have given them confidence in their ability to become self-reliant.

CIDA is helping to develop these resources. It is concentrating its efforts in three sectors — agriculture, transportation and energy — where proven

Canadian competence matches Tanzania's development needs.

Tanzania needed \$3.9 million in Canadian food aid in 1981-82. But this will not always be the case. On a 1,300-metre-high plateau in the country's central region, Canadians and Tanzanians are well advanced on a project to move the country closer to food self-sufficiency.

Five 4,000 hectare farms are producing rain-fed quality wheat at a rate equal to that in western Canada. Preparations were made this year to bring a sixth farm into production. The highly productive, disease-resistant wheat strains were developed by Canadians and Tanzanians in a CIDA-supported research and production program.

Canadian farm machinery is harvesting the crops and Tanzanians are receiving on-the-job training in all aspects of farm management and operations, as well as pursuing more intensive studies in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Tanzania has the potential for wheat production on several hundred thousand more hectares of land and CIDA is helping Tanzanians acquire the expertise to develop it. The one area not requiring concentrated research and study at this point is the use of fertilizers — the earth is so fertile that it is estimated that no chemical additives will be needed for 20 years.

CIDA's support of Tanzania's wheat program — which provides 60 per cent of the country's wheat requirements — is highly regarded in Tanzania and other countries as an example of the appropriate transfer of technology to the Third World.

CIDA, through Multilateral Programs Branch, is further assisting Tanzania's efforts to become food self-sufficient. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is conducting several projects in Tanzania, including fisheries, livestock and dairy development, and irrigated rice and vegetable

cultivation. The African Development Fund is undertaking several agricultural projects, two of which are designed to increase rice production and reduce cereal imports. The International Development Association of the World Bank Group, which is supported by Canada, also has an extensive program in Tanzania.

Like most developing countries, Tanzania lacks suf-

ficient infrastructure, especially in the transportation sector. Vast areas of central and western Tanzania lack all-weather roads. The railway is the link upon which many farmers rely to bring in the commodities such as grain, oil, and fertilizer that are necessary to maintain production as well as to take out surplus crops, both for distribution within the country and for export. An efficient railway is essential if the nation is to feed itself.



But in 1979, the railway carried only about 50 per cent of passenger and freight demand. The other 50 per cent had to use the more expensive bus or truck systems, where available, or, as happened in many cases, the people and goods just did not move. A back-log of export crops could not be shipped to port, and regions of the country suffered food shortages for lack of a means of distribution. The estimated cost to the economy was \$31.4 million. Further foreign exchange earnings were lost because of inadequate service to land-locked neighbors Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Zaïre who depend on the railway for ready access to the Indian Ocean.

Many of the weaknesses of the railway system stem from the dissolution of the East African Community (Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda) in 1974. Having previously been a regional division reporting to Nairobi, Kenya, Tanzania was left with few locomotives, little rolling stock, and no access to repair and maintenance facilities. The economic situation left little of the foreign reserves available to buy spare parts, maintain the tracks or provide personnel with the technical and managerial training required to run a railroad. From 1974-77 the railway operated with little or no financial planning and control — the personnel were unable to maintain accounting records on an adequate or current basis.

Given the importance of the railway to Tanzania's development, several members of the donor community have made major commitments to assist Tanzania. But it is Canada that has taken the leading role. To date, CIDA has channeled about \$60

Tanzanian work crew erects a steel electrical transmission tower on a Canadian-built transmission line. Over the past 10 years, CIDA has helped to construct two major transmission lines that form the backbone of the country's power grid. (CIDA photo)



million toward the supply of Canadian equipment including 35 locomotives (which form the backbone of the diesel fleet), 205 freight cars, spare parts, a repair and maintenance shop, and technical assistance.

CIDA plans to invest up to \$138 million over the next five to ten years to establish the railway on a solid footing. As the greatest constraint on operations at present is the severe shortage of skilled technicians and management personnel, technical assistance will be the core component of the program. At recent meetings of the World Bank, CIDA was encouraged to continue its support of the Tanzanian railway, with particular reference to training and development.

Drawing on over 100 years of railroad experience in Canada, CIDA will provide people who can pass on all they know about railways: from the formulation of rules and regulations for a safe operation to efficient financial management, from the procurement and control of spare parts to staffing and knowing future manpower requirements. Training is being provided on site, in Canada or in third countries like India and Zimbabwe. For example, at the Morogoro workshop, the CIDA-financed diesel overhaul facility, Tanzanians are receiving the on-the-job and classroom training necessary to run the workshop. When the training period is over, production capacity will be three diesels per month compared to the current one per year.

The technical and management training, together with additional wagons, track-relaying equipment and other support material, is expected to increase the railway carrying capacity to 70 per cent of potential by 1985 and 90 per cent by the year 2000.

Tanzanians and Canadians are working together to develop the human and material resources of this East African nation.  
(CIDA photo: N. Bell)

Tanzania is trying to diversify its economy from a strictly agricultural base so as to be less vulnerable to shifting world demands for raw products. But industrialization requires power, lots of power. Tanzania already spends 60 per cent of its export earnings to pay for oil — most of it used to produce electricity.

Tanzania, however, has huge hydroelectric resources. And it has turned to Canada for the expertise to develop them. Over the past 10 years CIDA has helped to construct two major transmission lines that form the backbone of the country's power grid. Dar es Salaam, the major industrial and commercial centre, now uses hydro power



rather than imported oil to light its streets and drive its factories.

But much remains to be done. There are some 6,000 rural villages in Tanzania containing nearly 90 per cent of the population. Most have no access to electricity. CIDA recently finished a power sector study that will provide the planning framework for bringing electricity to these villages. Completed at a cost of \$800,000, the study will serve to guide investment by Tanzania, CIDA and other donors in the power sector for 30 years to come.

As a result of the study, CIDA plans to allocate funds to the construction of an 800-kilometre

transmission line linking available hydroelectric power in central Tanzania with the productive and populous Lake Victoria area. As with other projects, technical assistance will play an important role.

For Tanzania's power industry, the future is bright. The country has more energy resources than will be required for some time and there may be prospects for developing a promising export market.

CIDA is also involved in helping Tanzania to maintain its fledgling industrial sector. The industry is operating at 30-per-cent capacity and

many factories are closing down because of the lack of foreign exchange with which to buy spare parts and materials. A \$21-million commodity grant from CIDA will keep a dozen factories, employing 3,000 people, in operation for the next four years. Three of the items being provided will have a direct impact on Tanzanian life: aluminum ingots are turned into basic cooking utensils, aluminum bars are turned into sheeting which is the only affordable product for home roofing in urban areas; and fine paper is providing a boost to text book publishers who now print, for lack of paper, one book for five students per year.

The Tanzanian companies involved deal directly with the Canadian suppliers. Commercial contacts are being established which should prove valuable when Tanzania achieves self reliance and is looking for trade, not aid.

## Community Development

In a remote and needy district in West Tanzania, local villagers and refugees from conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi are discovering that periodic famine and continual malnutrition are not inescapable facts of life. With the help of Euro Action ACORD, supported by CIDA's International Non-Governmental Organizations Division, and the Tanzanian Ministry of National Education, they have built a thriving training and development centre.

The Kiu Centre was established in 1978. Courses are offered in agriculture with emphasis on improving techniques for growing local crops. The population is actively involved in the Centre's operations. Villagers themselves evaluate the training needs and choose the boys or girls to be sent to the Centre for training each year.

Courses last two to three years but only five to six months are spent in the classroom. Emphasis is placed on in-field/in-village practical training. Students are expected to share their new-found knowl-

edge with other villagers. The success of the vegetable gardens established by the 1980 class has created much enthusiasm. After making rental payments to the Centre for such things as plows and oxen teams, the students still made a tidy profit from the sale of their crops.

The Centre also offers domestic science courses to improve the nutritional value of local diets and to teach child care and handicrafts, as well as technical courses in carpentry and house construction.

One hundred and twelve students are trained each year and the success of the program is having a very positive impact on village development. Out-migration has slowed as more young people, seeing the agricultural potential of the area being developed, stay in the region. Many refugees are applying for citizenship and are making contributions to the country.

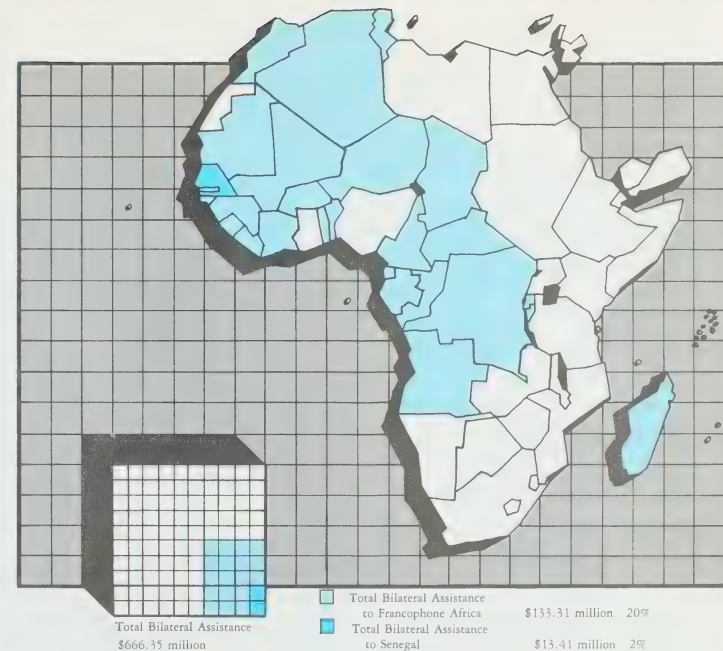
The Kiu settlement is one of over 20 projects in Tanzania supported by CIDA's Special Programs Branch.

# Francophone Africa

One has to look closely to find good news in Africa these days. It is there — in the form of off-shore petroleum resources and untapped hydroelectric potential, and in a calming of the civil strife and refugee problem that has plagued Chad and its neighbors for years. The refugees are returning home, and through CIDA's International Humanitarian Assistance Program, \$750,000 was provided in March to help their resettlement. But too often the good news is hidden behind bleak statistics of drought, population growth coupled with a drop in agricultural production, and staggering balance-of-payments problems.

Last year brought the perilous economic state of Africa to the fore when Senegal first sounded the alarm by recognizing officially that it was behind in its international debt repayments. Trapped like its neighbors in the vicious downward spiral of imported fuels and dropping prices for exports (peanut oil — its principal export commodity — had dropped 20 per cent in value in two years) Senegal appealed to the world community. This led to an international meeting with donor countries to reschedule the debt. The donor community agreed, in return for certain structural changes in the Senegalese economy, and Canada's response was a cash grant of \$3 million to help meet the balance-of-payments demands.

Other countries in the region — also heavily dependent on primary products for exports — are equally vulnerable. The price of cocoa fell 40 per cent between 1977 and 1980, coffee 31 per cent; it has taken six years for copper to return to the price it commanded in 1974; and in 1978 phosphate had fallen to half its 1975 price, and only began recovering in 1980. But a glimmer of hope exists for some. The Ivory Coast and Cameroon have confirmed sources of off-shore oil, much needed for the development of industry and as a bulwark



against even greater debt. In addition, Petro Canada International has undertaken to help Senegal explore for oil — the first such commitment by the new corporation.

The publication last year of the World Bank report *Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Agenda for Action* was the catalyst for a concerted effort by donors and recipients alike to focus on the

crucial problems of this part of the continent. Another aspect of the renewed effort to address the persistent problems was the formation of the Organization for Cooperation for Development in Africa (CDA). Springing from the Concerted Action for Development in Africa (CADA) that was formed in 1979, its member countries are Belgium, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and West Germany. The priority areas for action are agriculture, health, transportation and energy, and at the meeting held in Ottawa in September, Canada was chosen to coordinate the energy committee. Canada's proven expertise in forestry, hydroelectric development and oil and gas exploration led to this choice. In addition, Canada has pledged \$25 million for a special effort in new forms of energy in Francophone Africa over the coming five years. The pledge was made by the Prime Minister in the course of the Nairobi Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy sponsored by the United Nations, in August, 1981. Consultations have begun with countries in the region as a follow-up to this announcement.

But not all energy initiatives need be on a grand scale to have an impact, and a project of Inter Pares — an Ottawa-based NGO funded through CIDA — is proving it in Upper Volta. Inter Pares has committed \$65,000 to help set up four local workshops to produce an energy-efficient stove that reduces the consumption of precious fuelwood. The stove sells for \$20 Canadian and the savings in firewood alone mean that it is paid for in just over a month. Complete with its own chimney to carry the smoke outside the home, the stove is improving health conditions as well as saving energy and money. The traditional cooking method of resting a pot on stones over a wood fire resulted in smoke inhalation in the home, and the women of Upper Volta were particularly vulnerable to smoke-related illnesses. The stoves are especially popular in the

These few calabash gourds represent the worldly possessions of this refugee who has lost her family and its cattle. After several critical years, civil strife in Francophone Africa is easing and many refugees are returning home. (CIDA photo: J. White)



Abundant supplies of food at outdoor markets such as this are becoming all too rare in Francophone Africa. The region faces a food crisis as population growth continues to outstrip agricultural production. (CIDA photo: M. Faugeres)



capital city where wood transported as much as 125 kilometres from the countryside is increasingly expensive.

## Canadian Content

No need to tell Canadians what a pest blackflies are. But how many of us realize what we have been spared by our cold winter? for the tropical conditions of much of West Africa, plus Yemen and parts of Central and South America, allow the beast to flourish and fill the rivers and forests with its larvae. It is the bite from this "damned black-fly" (*Simulium damnosum*) that leads to onchocerciasis or river blindness. When the female fly bites to draw blood in order to hatch her eggs, parasitic worms from the fly enter the human body. The parasite, which can live 15 to 20 years, produces embryos which form nodules under the skin; when they invade the eyes, blindness results. The flies can deliver up to 1,000 bites a day in a given area.

So where do you start to tackle a disease that can leave one in six villagers blind? that thrives in the most fertile agricultural lands in a starving continent? To meet the challenge the donor community mounted a concerted 20-year program of spraying and research into larvicides and cures, beginning in 1974. Under the auspices of three UN agencies and the World Bank, the first phase (1974-79) concentrated on the most densely infected areas in Africa — the Volta River system — from headquarters on Ouagadougou.

The Onchocerciasis Control Program area covers over 700,000 square kilometres and touches Benin, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali, Upper Volta and Togo. The basic program consists of spraying the rivers

The year also witnessed a record number of exchanges between Canada and the countries of the Maghreb — Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia. Visits at

and forests to kill the larvae. For Phase I Canada contributed \$3.5 million, and will provide \$6 million for Phase II, estimated to cost \$106 million for the 1980-85 period. Funds are provided through the UN Programs Division of the Multilateral Branch.

Phase I claims successful control of the larvae in 75 per cent of the target area. But the larvae developed resistance to the original spray, abate, and to its replacement, chlorphoxim. By chance and good management, a newly-developed biological compound known as B.t. H-14 (*Bacillus thuringiensis* H-14) is showing great promise in combatting the larvae. The compound is on the verge of large-scale production, and the Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee of the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the UNDP Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases — chaired by a Canadian for the past three years — has recommended additional resources to complete testing and allow field applications. The formula has been approved by WHO's Ecological Group, and is so simple to make that it could be produced locally, almost in cottage industry fashion. CIDA also contributes to the research program — \$840,000 in 1981-82.

But there are physical problems with spraying too. In the dry season, results are satisfactory, but during the rains the solution becomes diluted and effectiveness wanes. The consistency of the spray

the Ministerial and program level, and between private sector representatives wanting to establish commercial or cooperative activities strengthened

also is crucial: too heavy, it sinks to the bottom of the river without killing the larvae on the surface; too light, it floats above the water like a mist, leaving them tantalizingly out of reach. Long-term priorities are two-fold — satisfactory control of the blackflies carrying the parasites, and drugs to cure the disease.

Canada is also active in the chemotherapy program devoted to finding the cure. Last year the Joint Program Committee of the control program — also chaired by a Canadian — approved further research on an accelerated basis. For the special effort Canada made an additional contribution in the amount of \$200,000.

But our involvement does not end with the control and research components. An aerial spraying company based near Ottawa has successfully won a renewal of the spraying contract for the 1983-85 period. For a guaranteed minimum flying period, the contract is worth \$7.6 million Canadian.

Last year their helicopters and fixed wing aircraft logged nearly 7,200 hours without untoward incident, between surveillance of the resistant areas, testing and the actual spraying. At times, using the downdraft from the helicopter blades to separate the trees, the craft must swoop below treetop level to release their deadly spray. It is bush flying at its most daring — in the Canadian tradition.



Canada's presence in the region. Sponsored by CIDA's Industrial Cooperation Program, a group of 10 Canadian small and medium-sized businesses travelled to Morocco; as a result of the contacts, viability studies are now underway in several cases that are likely to lead to joint ventures with counterparts in North Africa.

Already the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division has programs active in Morocco and Tunisia, linking universities in Canada with similar institutions in the region. The Mathematics and Statistics Departments at Queen's University has linked with Mohammed V University in Rabat to establish an information exchange on new developments in the teaching of mathematics, and more specifically to consolidate the development and expansion of Rabat's new doctoral program. Exchanges of teachers began in the autumn of 1981; CIDA will contribute \$141,000 and Morocco \$99,239 toward the program, with Queen's University providing \$34,200.

The Universities of Montreal and Laval have linked with the School of Social and Preventive Medicine at Sousse, in Tunisia, for the training of specialists in community health to serve the region. With a population of over 800,000, problems of sanitation, infectious diseases and a high mortality rate for children deserve immediate attention. Both Canadian universities have developed courses in community medicine that are recognized worldwide. The program will adapt these courses to the Tunisian situation, and provide for an exchange of personnel between the institutions to strengthen the training capacity at Sousse. Tunisia will provide \$186,550, and CIDA \$249,726 toward the exercise, with the balance — \$63,900 — coming from the Canadian institutions.

In the multilateral sphere it was a difficult year.

The slowdown in U.S. payments to the International Development Association of the World Bank Group had repercussions on the regional development banks in Africa, Asia and the Americas. Funding targets proposed by the managements of the regional banks, not unnaturally, exceeded the resources available from donor countries. Considerable negotiations ensued, but finally the discussions concerning the African Development Fund were concluded in February, allowing for replenishment to a mutually satisfactory level.

But the continuing crisis in food production continues to be the prime concern for developed and developing alike. The combination of depressed commodity prices, urban drift, internal pricing policies favoring the consumer, and production of cash crops for export rather than domestic consumption — all have meant that the growth in population continues to outstrip food production in Africa. A multilateral effort to reverse this trend in Mali shows considerable likelihood for success. Mali is the victim of serious drought which has resulted in chronic food deficits, aggravated by internal pricing and marketing policies. Working with a consortium of donor countries and multilateral institutions, Mali has undertaken to restructure its cereals marketing policies to promote increased local production for the domestic market. Fundamental changes are being invoked, including abolishing the state marketing board, though leaving with it a responsibility for pricing; opening up the market to private grain sales; raising the consumer price of grain over the next five years until it reaches a level which will offer the farmer a right return, to encourage greater production, and stop the illegal flow of foodstuffs over the border in search of higher prices. Food aid will be sold and the proceeds used for a steadily decreasing subsidy to consumers until, at the end of the five-year program, the consumer price reaches a level which

will cover the full price paid to producers. The increased revenues to producers are expected to result in an upgrading of farming techniques and an increase in the land actually cultivated.

A multi-year commitment of the food aid is needed to ensure that the Government of Mali has reliable food supplies in adequate amounts, so that they may safely proceed with the restructuring of their markets. Canada proposes to devote \$4 million annually for each of the next three years to this program. The expectation is that at the end of the period of restructuring Mali will have sufficient

CIDA co-operant with Nigerien — interpart. Research into more productive crop strains is an important element in the effort to meet Africa's food needs. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)



domestic production to ensure a steady supply of cereals to consumers at stable prices — even in times of drought. The likelihood of success is such that plans are being made to extend the program to Senegal in the near future. Its need, as we shall see, is just as great.

Two new programs were undertaken in the region this year: Rwanda and Guinea were accorded core country status. The priorities in Rwanda are education and agriculture, and discussions are underway with the University of Rwanda to develop suitable curricula. In Guinea, planning teams are at present determining areas where Canada's expertise can best be matched with the needs.

## Senegal

The Senegal of today, more than many of its neighbors, is the product of its colonial past. Since Dakar was the capital of French West Africa, it served as a gateway to Mali and the Sahel\* and from there radiated the systems of road and rail, telephone and later airlines that reinforce its pre-eminence today. The French policy of centralization applied overseas, and is seen today in the disparity between the highly sophisticated urban capital and the inland regions. Even in political terms, Dakar's regional importance was accepted. From the time of independence in 1960, Senegal's first President, Leopold Sedar Senghor — poet and political thinker — spoke on behalf of French West Africa, by common consent.

Dakar's history as an international port underlines its importance in European as well as African affairs. As an alternative to Suez, it welcomed ships trading with the Orient, resulting in the introduction of rice to the African palate last century; rice for domestic consumption is now produced along the Senegal River. Dakar serves as a port of call for trans-Atlantic vessels, and its strategic importance was recognized during World War II when the British gave naval support to an attempted landing of the Free French forces under Charles De Gaulle.

Today, Dakar is the locus of three major undertakings aimed at benefitting the population beyond the borders of Senegal.

Since 1973, CESTI (Centre for the Study of Information Sciences and Techniques) has trained professionals in mass media communications at the undergraduate and master's level. In addition to providing cooperants to lecture at the college, Canada granted \$11.1 million to cover technical assistance, post-study training in Canada and scholarships in third countries. Students come from the Ivory Coast, Mali, Benin, Upper Volta, Mauritania and Niger as well as from Senegal. For communications of a different nature, Panaftel was conceived to provide telephone service to five countries, linking Dakar with Cotonou (Benin) through Mali, Niger and Upper Volta.

A group effort — *Office de Mise en valeur du Fleuve Sénégal* (O.M.V.S.) — by the three countries sharing the river — Mali, Mauritania and Senegal — is harnessing the river's waters for irrigation and power; port facilities are also being expanded along the river, since water flows will be regulated, permitting year-round navigation. Canada has been involved since 1978 along with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, West Germany, France, Italy and the United States, and will contribute \$34 million Can. for our portion of the work.

Senegal comprises three distinct climatic zones — the Sahel, spreading through the Sudanese to the tropical in the south. Even the climate favors Dakar — Mediterranean in flavor, with spectacular beaches, it could be a boon to the tourist industry. At present the infrastructure does not exist to support a large industry, but with careful planning it could attract much-needed foreign exchange, provided the benefits remain in the local economy.

But inland the climate is changing. Increasing drought is transforming arable land into Sahelian conditions, causing serious crop failures in 1979-80 and 1980-81. As a result, fewer crops were available for exports, needed to gain the foreign exchange for debt servicing. Inland the primary agricultural export product is peanuts. But fixed prices resulted in a drop in production when the exchange rate for the CFA Franc (the Senegalese currency shared by many French-speaking West-African countries) dropped. The government has planned structural changes as an incentive to increased production, but international commodity markets at present do not favor Third World products. When reduced production for export earnings is coupled with an increased cost of imported



\* Sahel is an arabic word meaning "border of the Sahara."



goods, particularly petroleum, the prospect is bleak.

Historically, Canada's assistance program in Senegal centred around general education, since the newly-independent country lacked sufficient numbers of trained teachers, and had expressed an interest in getting away from the French mold in education. With time the program's emphasis has shifted to specialized education, providing for the progressive Africanization of courses. Technical skills and managerial capability are a priority particularly in the crucial areas of agricultural production and rural development. While the technical training school at Thiès specializes in the training of mechanical engineers with a rural bias, the *École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales* (HEC) of the University of Montreal has developed with the World Bank a program with the newly-formed *École supérieure de Gestion des Entreprises* in Dakar, to train instructors. Hired quickly from government and the private sector, the instructors needed a crash course before school opened. The HEC provided 20 professors and 10 consultants to give an intensive course in teaching methods for management schools, complete with case studies. The project is successful enough that HEC has requested a continuation for three more years. CIDA's Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division is contributing \$51,450, while Senegal provides \$42,120 and HEC \$32,180.

CIDA's current program is three-pronged, concentrating on: increasing agricultural production to reduce the food deficit; the fight against desertification and the development of alternative energy sources; and technical assistance to train entrepreneurs and persons with technical ability, to ensure the success of development projects.

While the inland agricultural scene is precarious, there is hope along the coast. A convergence of

currents results in a rich feeding ground off Dakar, giving Senegal the largest maritime fish reserves in West Africa. Senegal has always had in-shore fishing, but small native fishing boats (pirogues) and lack of refrigeration resulted in reduced catches and much spoilage. Beginning in 1972, CIDA provided outboard motors and constructed refrigerated warehouses along the coast at Kayar, Joal and Rufisque. Motorized boats enable the fishermen to catch more fish faster, and refrigerated warehouses result in less spoilage, more efficient marketing and greater earnings for the fisherman. Prior to their construction, he was forced to sell at the offered rate before the fish rotted; brokers, naturally, set the lowest possible price. Now time is on the side of the fisherman, increasing his bargaining power.

But catching and selling is only one part of the industry; over-fishing can deplete stocks beyond the point of no return, so that any fishing program must be coupled with conservation. To help Senegal manage its off-shore fish stocks Canada is providing \$10.8 million for a program of planning, management and surveillance to monitor the distant waters and ensure proper harvesting. Our own hard-learned experience in maritime planning and conservation is now being shared with other coastal states dependent on the ocean for survival.

When Canada's program of food aid to Senegal began in 1973 the sole aim was humanitarian — to reduce the food gap. Since that time two further objectives have been added. When food aid is provided through bilateral programs it works to lessen the balance-of-payments problem by reducing off-shore purchases; when sold on the local market it provides counterpart funds, used to cover local costs for ongoing developmental programs. In 1981-82 bulk wheat was provided to Senegal, on a bilateral basis, for a total cost of \$1.8 million,

through CIDA's Multilateral Branch. The daily caloric intake in Senegal is 95 per cent of the accepted international standard of nutrition; with a concerted effort in production and improved distribution the gap can be filled.

## Lions 1, Diplomats 1

To be diabetic or physically handicapped is difficult enough in Canada — prejudices and stereotypes must be overcome in pursuit of a normal lifestyle, not to mention the infrastructure of health and social services required to sustain it. Imagine, then, what it must be like in a country with no medicare, where treatment is spotty at best.

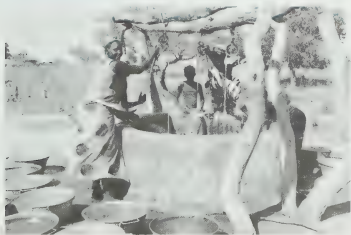
Fortunately even small initiatives can make a tremendous difference, as the Lions Club in Mauritania is showing. For over five years, they have been distributing insulin to local diabetics. Now with a \$50,000 grant from the Mission Administered Fund (MAF) program (run in this case from Dakar) they are building an out-patient clinic to serve 200 diabetics in their efforts to live as normal a life as possible.

With equal concern, the Diplomatic Corps in Dakar itself is acting as sponsor for the construction of a new wing of the education and rehabilitation centre for handicapped children. For \$35,500 from the MAF program, the Centre's facilities will be extended to include a pool for hydro therapy — proving that diplomatic immunity does not make one impervious to the needs of others.

The second facet of the drive to fill it is rural development — a series of interrelated programs aimed at enhancing the quality of life of the 75 per cent of the population living in the countryside. Canada is committed to helping augment production of crops, promote the raising of poultry and provide water to the villages. While 37 per cent of the population has access to safe drinking water (higher than other core countries in the region) it is naturally in the highly-developed urban centres where access is secure. Water for drinking and for irrigation in rural regions is desperately needed — particularly in recent years when rainfall has diminished alarmingly.

A concerted effort at rural development is already underway through the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace (CCODP). Working through Senegalese NGOs, they are furnishing water and self-help skills in three regions. Caritas Senegal's project is south of Dakar, and involves the digging of wells and the installation of a basic

Water is a scarce commodity in much of rural Senegal. Increasing drought is transforming arable land into desert, causing serious crop failures in 1979-80 and 1980-81. The fight against desertification is one of CIDA's priorities in Senegal. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)



distribution system. Canada is contributing \$750,000. In the eastern region, the *Office africain de développement et de coopération* (OFADEC) is opening up and irrigating land to support the resettlement of city dwellers, reversing the urban drift. The value of local labor being contributed is estimated at \$1.5 million. Finally, the *Centre d'animateurs ruraux d'Affiniam* (CARA) is training young people in ox-drawn plowing and in the use of new varieties of rice in the Casamance region. Canada's contribution — including funding from CCODP — amounts to \$921,000.



A forest is a multipurpose system — it shelters and provides supplements of food for humans and animals alike, retains water in the soil, prevents erosion, and provides wood for fuel and building materials. If not well managed, it gets out of balance and the resulting environmental damage can

In recent years, the emphasis in Canada's assistance program Senegal has shifted from general education to specialized education, providing for the progressive Africanization of courses. Technical skills and managerial capability are a priority, particularly in the critical areas of agriculture development. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)

take generations to repair. The struggle against the desert takes several forms; first and foremost is protection of existing forest cover. A project in the Casamance has shown encouraging results since it began in 1976. Locally trained crews have become skilled at preventing and fighting the fires that threaten to destroy the precious land and its main product: wood. CIDA's contribution of \$500,000, plus financing from a counterpart fund, has provided the human resources, training and infrastructure required for success.

CIDA is also involved in sand dune fixation and the planting of *Casuarina* on the coast between St-Louis and Dakar. In operation since 1979, the project has helped to preserve the rich garden soils that provide the capital with most of its vegetables.

## War and Peace

One of the many faces of colonialism was the formation, by British and French, of regiments recruited from the colonies. French tradition tended to the formation of infantry battalions named for their country of origin, to fight under the tricolor.

The Senegalese Rifles, made up of troops from Senegal and other countries in the region, were founded in 1857 from within the naval infantry, and became a regiment in 1884. During the First World War some 180,000 were mobilised, and 136,000 saw action in North Africa, France and the Far East. When the war ended, their dead numbered 30,000. By 1939, they had been organized into 18 regiments, and served with distinction at the Battle of the Somme in 1940, in Tunisia in 1943 and under France's

But the overwhelming problem is the heavy demand on wood for energy and cooking. Any program aimed at protecting wood must be accompanied by a concerted search for alternative sources of energy. Commercial energy in Senegal comes exclusively from hydrocarbons, from off-shore sources. But there is encouraging evidence of petroleum resources in the Dome-Flore region. In January, 1981 Prime Minister Trudeau announced that Senegal would be the first country to benefit from the help of Petro Canada International, in its search for domestic energy sources. And a Canadian study conducted in 1980-81 recommended an increased effort to provide electricity in rural areas over a 25-year period. Planning is underway to provide a medium tension line between Cap des Biches and Thiès, rural electrification to the

renowned General Philippe Leclerc. As subjects of France, they were eligible for military awards and medals, and many an African sported the *Légion d'honneur* as a testament to his time in action. From 1945 to 1954 the mother country again called on them — this time in Indochina. Of the 56,000 taking part, 2,300 were killed.

But going to war was not the only service demanded of them. The Senegalese Army — that absorbed the battalions at the time of independence in 1960 — was part of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Zaïre (formerly the Belgian Congo) in 1963, as well as in Lebanon and Israel in 1967. The pale blue beret replaced the dark green as they made common cause with soldiers from across the world to bring stability to an increasingly shaky planet.

M'Bour region, and technical assistance to the Ministry of Industrial Development for the planning and management of the energy sector.

Slowly, carefully, development assistance is helping to change the face of Senegal. Domestic energy sources can be tapped to benefit small industry; land can be enriched and watered to support food production and reverse the drift to the cities as small villages become viable. But war changed the face of the country abruptly in 1981. Following an abortive coup d'état in Gambia — almost landlocked within Senegal — where the Senegalese army was called in to support the government in power, Gambia called for confederation. Senegambia was born, terminating the inconsistency of geography that had persisted for decades. Who knows what the future of this federation will be? Gambia's small population is growing faster than that of Senegal, though their literacy rate and caloric intake are about the same. The same emphasis on agriculture and food production must, by force of circumstances, continue as Gambia is absorbed within Senegal's core country status. With hope also pinned on domestic sources of petroleum, the future can be brighter.

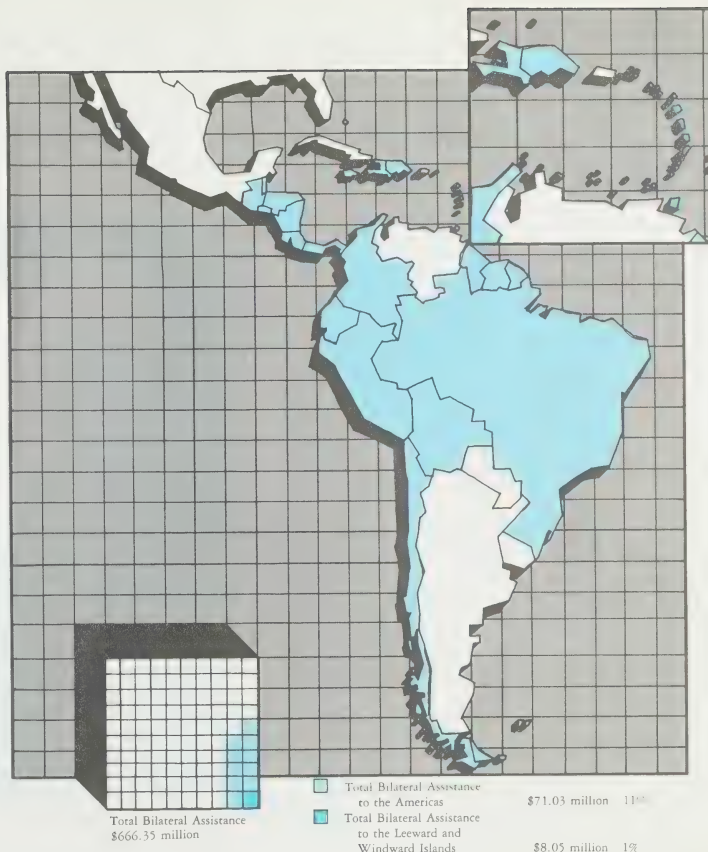
# The Americas

The developing countries of the Americas are of great political and economic concern to Canada for we share the same hemisphere. Approximately 75 per cent of Canadian direct commercial investment in developing countries, as well as more than half of Canada's trade with the Third World, is in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is estimated that this trade creates some 150,000 Canadian jobs. Further, over 40 per cent of our oil imports come from this region (Venezuela, Mexico). We have a vested interest in its economic and social development as well as in its political stability.

While countries in the Americas region generally have higher per capita incomes and smaller populations than developing countries on other continents, they are plagued by a host of equally serious problems. Massive and extreme poverty are all too common. Skilled manpower and managerial expertise are usually in short supply. The population growth rates are the highest in the world. Agricultural production has fallen behind demand; yet half the food grown in the Americas is exported and half the children are undernourished. Unemployment levels are rising as quickly as oil prices and balance-of-payments problems continue to place a severe constraint on economic development.

To complicate matters, divisive political issues have been coming more to the fore with the struggle of right versus left and reformist groups versus authoritarian governments resulting in political upheavals and instability. The recent visit to Central America and the Caribbean by the parliamentary sub-committee on Canada's Relations with Latin America and the Caribbean underscored Canadian concern.

For CIDA's Americas Branch the year was a period of reassessment and reevaluation as it grappled



## International Humanitarian Assistance

The past year was a cruel one as a series of natural and man-made disasters devastated the lives of millions throughout the world. CIDA, through the Multilateral Programs Branch, responded with \$26.7 million for humanitarian and emergency relief efforts, an increase of 27 per cent over the previous year. Funds amounting to \$7.77 million were provided as annual contributions to United Nations humanitarian organizations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The balance of \$18.97 million was granted in direct response to emergency situations.







### Africa

1. Gambia (conflict)
2. Chad (drought, conflict, refugees)
3. Sudan (refugees)
4. Djibouti (refugees)
5. Ethiopia (returnees)
6. Somalia (refugees)
7. Uganda (famine)
8. Zaire (refugees)
9. Angola (refugees, drought)
10. Mozambique (drought)
11. Madagascar (cyclone, floods)

### Europe

12. Poland (civil disorder)

### Asia

13. Lebanon (civil strife)
14. Iraq (prisoners and detainees)
15. Iran (displaced children, prisoners and detainees)
16. Pakistan (refugees)
17. Thailand (refugees)
18. Korea (typhoon)

### Oceania

19. Tonga (cyclone)

### Americas

20. Peru (floods, landslides)
21. Nicaragua (famine)
22. El Salvador (civil strife, refugees)



A forest resource. CIDA's external program is helping to develop this resource and its

prices for coffee and bananas. (CIDA photo)

with the question of the effectiveness of an assistance program under such extreme economic and political conditions. In some cases this process led to a suspension of projects — as in Haiti with the inability of the Canadian and Haitian governments to agree on management and control arrangements — or the suspension of programs — as in Guatemala and El Salvador because of political instability. In other cases it resulted in a reorientation of priorities with greater emphasis on human resource development leading to increased employment and productive sector growth, or on the development of long-term linkages between Canada's economic assistance and commercial relations.

During the year CIDA, through the Multilateral Programs Branch, continued its support of the Inter-American Development Bank with contributions of over \$24 million. The Bank, established in 1960 to accelerate economic development in Latin

America and the Caribbean, operates a lending program in excess of U.S. \$2 billion a year, concentrating on projects in energy, agriculture, industry and transportation. Canada has been a member of the Bank since 1972.

## Latin America

The growing social, economic and political instability in the Central American region was a focal point of attention in the Americas during 1981-82. Political turmoil and civil strife, with an inability of governments to guarantee the protection of development workers led to the suspension of CIDA bilateral programs in El Salvador and Guatemala. The situation is especially serious in the case of El Salvador. An estimated 200,000 Salvadoreans have sought refuge in neighboring countries, chiefly Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica. CIDA, through its Multilateral Programs Branch, provided over \$1 million to ease the plight of these displaced persons.

In Nicaragua, struggling to rebuild an economy shattered during the revolution that overthrew the Somoza regime, plans are underway to increase development assistance now that the country has achieved relative stability. This past year \$4.5 million in food aid was sent to help ease the critical food situation and meet the basic nutritional needs of the population.

In neighboring Honduras, CIDA completed a forestry project designed to help diversify the country's economic base — now wholly dependent on fluctuating world prices for coffee and bananas. With \$2 million from CIDA and \$800,000 from the Honduran government, an inventory was completed of the species, volume and stands of trees in

the 150-million hectare central forest area. The establishment of this data bank, together with the training of professionals and technicians, provides the sound base from which to develop plans to conserve and exploit this rich natural forestry resource.

CIDA is contributing to the further development of the forest industry through several other bilateral projects, and through multilateral support of the United Nations Development Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization which are providing assistance to COHDEFOR, the government agency responsible for promoting the multiple use of land resources.

A recently-completed CIDA project in Colombia is aimed at preventing millions of dollars in property damage and agricultural losses. Heavy rains in the spring and fall cause flash floods in Colombia's Magdalena-Cauca river basin which covers one-quarter of the country's land mass and contains more than 90 per cent of the 27.5 million population. Each year, the floods claim an average of 130 lives and cause \$25 million in damages.

Colombia asked Canada for technical assistance to set up a flood forecasting and warning system. CIDA turned to the Atmospheric Environment Section of Environment Canada. After two months of intensive Spanish language training, a team of four Canadians began working with their Colombian counterparts. Together, they developed a central forecasting and processing system, based on two-way radio communication. Observers and radio stations in the field, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, are used to feed meteorological and hydrological data into the system which deciphers the data and provides the flood forecasts. CIDA's contribution of \$1.2 million is expected to result in yearly flood losses being reduced by 25 per cent.



## Grass Roots Radio

In 1981 farmers in Latin America learned a cheap and effective way to prevent weevils from destroying their crops. It seems that weevils have a great dislike of wood ash. Simply mixing ash in with the grain guarantees no losses during storage. When the grain is needed, the ash can be winnowed out. The idea came from farmers in Botswana and it was broadcast through the Developing Countries Farm Radio Network (DCFRN).

DCFRN was the brainchild of George Atkins, veteran CBC farm broadcaster. While traveling in the Third World in 1977, Atkins realized that modern agricultural technology often was not appropriate to developing country needs but that home-grown techniques to increase production in one part of the developing world would probably be appropriate in others. The ideas could be passed along through radio, a low-cost relatively widespread medium.

The network was originally set up in 1978 as a public service vehicle by Massey Ferguson Limited. It is now a joint project of the University of Guelph and CIDA's Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division which is providing \$150,000 between 1981 and 1983 — about 75 per cent of the necessary funds.

CIDA faced one of its most difficult decisions during the year with the cancellation of a rural integrated development project in Haiti, the poorest country in the Americas and the largest recipient of Canadian assistance in the region. The project, jointly managed by Canadian and Haitian authorities, was trying to meet the basic needs of more than 300,000 people in the area from Petit Goâve to Petit-Trou-de-Nippes.

Atkins travels throughout Third World countries each year collecting tips on farming. These have included making compost, making harness or door hinges out of old tires, digging pit silos to store hay during the dry season, and a safe and easy way to collect honey. The latter suggestion was provided by farmers in Africa and South America who coat hollow logs with beeswax and then hang them from trees. The first swarm of bees in the vicinity usually builds a hive in one of the logs, providing a ready source of honey. Smoke is used to drive the bees away and the honey is then safely collected.

Atkins tapes the techniques he has learned in his travels and they are sent out in English, French and Spanish to 650 farm broadcasters in over 100 countries. Where necessary, local announcers translate the information into native dialects. Farmers accept the information more readily because it is presented in their own language and by broadcasters they know.

The network is a great success with an audience of over 100 million, not counting the recent addition of China which receives transmissions from Radio Australia.

During phase I of the project, which ended in July 1981, a wide range of projects was completed in agriculture, health, education, infrastructure and social organizations.

The project was suspended prior to the second phase as a result of the continuing inability of the Government of Haiti and the Government of Canada to arrive at a mutually satisfactory understanding regarding management and control arrangements.

## Commonwealth Caribbean

A comprehensive review of Canada's relations with the Commonwealth Caribbean by the government in 1980 established that the region should receive priority attention in Canada's foreign relations because of its special nature and needs, and its longstanding links with Canada dating back to colonial days. Given the serious economic situation of the Caribbean countries, stress is being placed on a policy of economic cooperation.

In June 1981 Canada announced that it would double its total development assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean, to an amount of \$350 million between 1982 and 1987. Assistance will focus on promoting sustained economic growth and development with the self-reliance of the countries as the ultimate objective.

The tropical beaches and sun-tanned tourists which many Canadians associate with the islands, especially during our long, cold winter, would seem to belie the need for such assistance. But the life-style of the average person in the Caribbean is far removed from that of the tourist. Standards of living are far below those enjoyed by the average Canadian and the life of poverty experienced by many West Indians is made more painful and frustrating by continual exposure to more affluent lifestyles.

Countries throughout the region are facing severe economic pressures. For most, the cost of oil imports continues to rise while exports — raw products such as sugar, bananas, bauxite and coconuts — suffer from reduced demand and stagnating prices. Internal budgetary problems and a shortage of technical expertise has reached the point where several countries no longer have the capacity to maintain their basic infrastructure.

## Fisheries Training

Fishermen from Belize have been coming to Picoutou, Nova Scotia, every summer since 1978 to learn new fishing techniques. Under the program — which marked Nova Scotia's entry into international development — the provincial Department of Fisheries provides the teachers and training facilities and CIDA's Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) pays the travel expenses.

To help ease the situation, CIDA is directing more and more assistance to improving the productive sectors throughout the region so that countries can generate the funds to contribute more effectively to their own development. Emphasis is being placed on the development of human resources through technical assistance projects. CIDA is also continuing its assistance to the University of the West Indies, a regional institution supported by 14 Caribbean governments. Canada has assisted the university since the early 1960s with grants, personnel and scholarships, and in 1981-82 CIDA's contribution amounted to \$420,000.

As well, CIDA is continuing to support the Caribbean Development Bank, which has played a significant role in complementing Canada's assistance program in the region. The Bank gives priority to projects promoting the development of the economic infrastructure and provides direct loans to the productive sectors of agriculture, industry and tourism. CIDA's 1981-82 contribution was over \$4 million.

Fishing in Belize is conducted between the coastline and a barrier reef. The waters are relatively shallow and most of the fishing is done from small canoes. In recent years the lobster, conch and shrimp stocks have become depleted and catches have declined. The fishing industry, which directly supports approximately 10 per cent of the population, wanted to move into deep and distant fishing to offset the losses. But they did not have the necessary skills or experience. Their government turned to CIDA for help.



Through Nova Scotia's Department of Fisheries, Belize fishermen are now learning such techniques as the use of deep-sea navigation equipment, the repair and maintenance of engines, refrigeration units, and fishing nets, and the reading of maps. Visits to local fishing cooperatives provide practical on-site training.

The seven cooperatives in Belize that carry on the majority of fishing are responsible for selecting candidates for the program. They provide financial support for the men's families while they are in Canada and the fishermen in return must share their knowledge and training with their colleagues when they return home.

Meetings are held between the fishermen, the cooperatives management, Canadian representatives and Belize government officials to determine training needs and how Nova Scotia Fisheries can meet them — through existing or custom-designed programs. Recently the cooperatives expressed an interest in learning about cooperative principles, management and finance. The Coady Institute of Nova Scotia developed a suitable program and management training courses were held in Belize during 1981.

To date 58 fishermen have completed the courses. And not without result. In 1980 the lobster and conch catch continued to decline, but the deep sea fish catch increased.

In-shore fishing is an important industry in Belize, directly supporting approximately 10 per cent of the population. In recent years, however, catches have seriously declined as stocks became depleted. CIDA and the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries are helping Belize fishermen learn deep-sea fishing techniques. (CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

## Leeward and Windward Islands

The Leeward and Windward Islands are peaks of an underwater mountain chain that once linked North and South America. Extending southeast from Puerto Rico to Trinidad and Tobago, the islands close off the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic trade winds that first brought explorers and merchants to their shores in the 1400s and who played such a large role in their early development. They share a common history, language and culture with the rest of the Commonwealth Caribbean and have maintained strong political and economic ties with it.

Canada provides bilateral assistance to seven of the islands: Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat in the Leewards or lee of the trade winds; St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and Dominica in the Windwards which bear the brunt of the Atlantic rollers. With the exception of Montserrat, a British Crown colony, and St. Kitts-Nevis, an associated state of Great Britain, all of the islands have become independent within the last 15 years, some as recently as 1981. As with most former colonies, however, they have found that economic independence does not necessarily follow from political independence.

All of the islands are poor, each having an average per capita income of less than U.S. \$1,500. Like most developing countries, the islands' economies are based primarily on raw exports which are often at the mercy of international price fluctuations. They suffer from high rates of unemployment and a shortage of skilled people to handle their economic and financial affairs.

As small island economies, the Leewards and Windwards face constraints imposed by their size

and physical isolation. All of the islands are small — both in size and population — ranging from Montserrat (102 km<sup>2</sup>, 12,000 people) to St. Lucia (616 km<sup>2</sup>, 120,000 people). Many of the islands are quite mountainous. And while their rugged beauty lends itself well to the scenic photos that captivate tourists, the mountainous terrain has resulted in relatively small areas of farm land. As the islands are also volcanic or coral in origin, they possess no mineral deposits in commercially exploitable amounts.

The small populations and low per capita incomes have limited industrialization and economic growth. High emigration rates have led to shortages of administrative, managerial and technical expertise. As many of those able to contribute to society continue to leave, the islands are left with large numbers of young people with minimal skills, and the aged.

But the islands are not without potential. The very physical constraints that have adversely affected their development may hold the key to their future. There are great possibilities for the tourist industry. Many of the islands have good to excellent beaches; all have attractive scenery, lush, sub-tropical vegetation, a warm, pleasant climate which, tempered by the surrounding water, averages between 21 and 29 degrees celsius year-round. There is abundant rainfall in many of the islands, the farm land that does exist is of fair to good quality, and there is good potential for expanded agricultural production. Further, the islands have a literate work force, a high standard of education,

The reality of life in Caribbean islands such as the Leeward and Windwards is far removed from the travel posters of sun-kissed beaches and lazy tropical evenings familiar to most Canadians (CIDA photo: C. McNeill)



health and nutrition, adequate water supplies and are in close proximity to the North American market.

Canada is helping the Leewards and Windwards to develop their potential. Indeed, in the past few years, Canada and the United Kingdom have been the major sources of bilateral project aid flows in the region. Today, the islands receive the largest per capita share of Canadian official development assistance.

CIDA's program initially focused on education, transport and water development. Considerable investment has been made in developing the education sector. Twenty-four vocational, junior and secondary schools have been constructed at a cost of \$10.75 million. Assistance has also been provided in the form of student loans, grant training awards and scholarships. Together with the Caribbean Development Bank, CIDA has financed several projects in the water supply sector. In fact, CIDA has completed water supply projects on most of the islands. The systems are now providing increased supplies of water for domestic purposes as well as to service industrial and tourist development.

Problems of accessibility within the region made the construction of transportation infrastructure one of CIDA's first priorities. Physical isolation meant that every island required a harbor and airport, not only to attract tourists but also for merchandise trade and inter-island passenger movement. Air terminal buildings have been completed in St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica and St. Vincent. As well, numerous other airport improvement projects, such as runway paving, have been completed over the years. At present, a new project to upgrade firefighting and other safety aspects of these airports is in the planning stage. Port and cargo-handling facilities have been completed in Dominica and Montserrat and \$6 million has been

approved for similar work in St. Kitts, Grenada and St. Vincent.

Since, for the most part, adequate infrastructure for development is either in place or being built, CIDA is focusing greater attention on the productive sectors — agriculture, tourism, industry, with an emphasis on human resources development — so as to promote balanced economic development and self-sustaining growth.

Tourism has perhaps the greatest potential for growth. It is currently in an embryonic stage, with just over 200,000 stay-over visitors in 1977. Yet it has a significant economic impact on some of the islands, particularly Antigua and St. Lucia.

To increase the benefits of the tourist trade, most of the money spent by vacationers must stay on the islands. One of the ways to help accomplish this is to develop more spin-off industries — such as handicrafts. In Montserrat, CIDA is using \$250,000 to provide equipment and training in handicraft weaving for 60 women. The women have been successful in producing and marketing their product and in encouraging the Montserrat government to develop an integrated industry based on the local production of sea island cotton.

It will also be necessary to replace produce flown into the hotels from outside the region with home-grown food. Of course, to be successful, the local produce must be of good quality and available in adequate quantities for the hotels to be encouraged to promote the product.

A CIDA project in Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, should help in this regard. The island currently imports some 270,000 kilograms of fish a year at a cost of over \$1 million — despite the fact that the waters around St. Lucia have good stocks of fish.

The island's fishing industry is dominated by arti-

sanal fishermen who, using small canoes, are limited to in-shore fishing. They sell their catch right off the docks for there are no storage and processing facilities. This results in alternate periods of glut and scarcity with widely varying prices for the fishermen. The almost total lack of a distribution network means inland customers have infrequent access to fresh fish supplies.

With \$3.2 million from CIDA, a fish plant with cold storage, processing and freezing facilities is being built to improve the situation. Design work has been completed and a Canadian company should soon have the plant finished. Insulated trucks will distribute the fish throughout the island.

When complete, the facility will provide a guaranteed market for fish year-round. The reliable supply of fish will raise the protein level of the inhabitants, and result in more stable consumer prices and better incomes for the fishermen. It will also reduce fish imports and ease the critical balance-of-payments problem.

## Trail Blazers

With \$38,000 from CIDA's NGO Division and \$9,000 from Cansave, 14 women in Grenada are breaking out of the traditional female working mold. The women have established the St. Andrew's Woodwork Project, a cooperative venture in building children's furniture. After receiving training at a technical and vocational institute, which included lessons in office practice and sales, the women opened the shop for business. Breaking into a traditionally male domain the women, known locally as "trail blazers" for their initiative, have received much publicity. It has helped. A number of orders for furniture have been placed, among them a large one from the Grenada government.

The United Nations Development Program (to which CIDA contributes through its Multilateral Programs Branch) and the European Economic Community are also assisting the fishermen in upgrading their boats and gear. These improvements are expected to increase the fish catch by 50 per cent over the next several years.

In an agricultural project, CIDA is providing \$7.3 million towards revitalizing Grenada's cocoa industry which produces the island's second-largest export crop. In 1975 CIDA assisted the industry with a \$500,000 loan for the purchase of Canadian fertilizer. The fertilizer was sold to farmers by the Grenada Cocoa Board and the money plowed back into the industry. Crop deterioration, however, has reached the point where only a major effort can restore it.

CIDA's \$7.3 million, together with \$1.5 million from Grenada, will be used to replace old, low-yielding trees and bring some 4,000 hectares of neglected land back into production. The repair of existing facilities and the addition of new nurseries will double annual cocoa production, increasing much needed export earnings by \$6 million per year. Some 6,000 cocoa farmers will see their income doubled and more jobs will be created in cocoa processing and handling.

In Dominica, one of the poorest countries in the Caribbean, CIDA is helping in efforts to re-establish the fragile economic balance so badly shaken by recent natural disasters. In 1979 Hurricane David stormed across the island leaving 75 per cent of the people homeless, wiping out the banana crop, heavily damaging the coconut and

citrus crops, and destroying 80 per cent of the fishing boats. Just as the island began to recover — helped with \$950,000 in food and agricultural aid and \$75,000 in emergency assistance from CIDA — another hurricane struck in 1980. It destroyed most of the banana crop and seriously damaged the main port of Roseau.

CIDA responded with \$250,000 for repairs to the port facilities, previously built with CIDA funds, and this year began a \$4-million project to rehabilitate and expand the coconut industry over the next several years.

The project will involve bringing another 1,000 hectares of land into production, increasing export potential by at least 50 per cent and bringing production up to pre-hurricane levels. Farmer training and the use of fertilizers should increase production by a further 25 per cent. The farmers themselves are contributing money and labor toward the project.

In human resource development, CIDA, with an \$8.4-million grant, has been sponsoring the training of technicians, managers and other skilled personnel, largely in Caribbean institutions. More than 500 people have been trained during the past few years with about 85 per cent of those receiving scholarships returning to work in the region. The success of the program has led to its extension until 1983-84.



CIDA photo 1



Through CIDA's Special Programs Branch, the Management for Change Division is working with the Manitoba Institute for Management to bring some 14 senior officers from island governments to Canada for public service training. The Institute is designing programs to help officers in such areas as resource management, accounting, public relations, industrial relations, and the setting up of training programs. Participants spend 10 days in Winnipeg attending seminars and working alongside their counterparts in the provincial government and another two days in Ottawa. Once they return to the Caribbean, they will keep in touch with their Canadian contacts to exchange information on solving management problems.

At another level, the Non-Governmental Organizations Division is supporting the efforts of Rotary Club International to upgrade maintenance training in the islands. Tremendous equipment losses result each year because of the lack of repair services to prevent deterioration due to tropical conditions. Equipment must be frequently replaced, adding horrendous costs to already strained economies.

In St. Vincent, staff from Humber College, Toronto, are giving day and evening classes to upgrade the skills of both the employed and unemployed in repairing electrical and plumbing equipment. Upon graduation, each student receives a tool kit suitable to his trade.

The training school will next move to Dominica and plans are being made to repeat the program in other countries of the region.

The Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development (OCOD), with support from the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division, is helping to train and upgrade Caribbean teachers.

The movement to universal free education soon af-

ter independence created a demand for trained teachers which the islands have had difficulty in meeting. High emigration rates have worsened the problem.

OCOD, working in partnership with various Ministries of Education in the region, is developing a resource base of qualified teachers.

In 1981, volunteer teachers from Canada and West Indian tutors staffed workshops for some 2,400

trainees. The curriculum covers not only basic academic subjects but also cottage craft industries designed to serve the tourist trade and reduce the islands' dependence on outside skills.

Students in St. Vincent learn electrical repair as part of a Rotary International vocational training program co-sponsored by CIDA and the Rotary Foundation. (Photo: Rotary International)



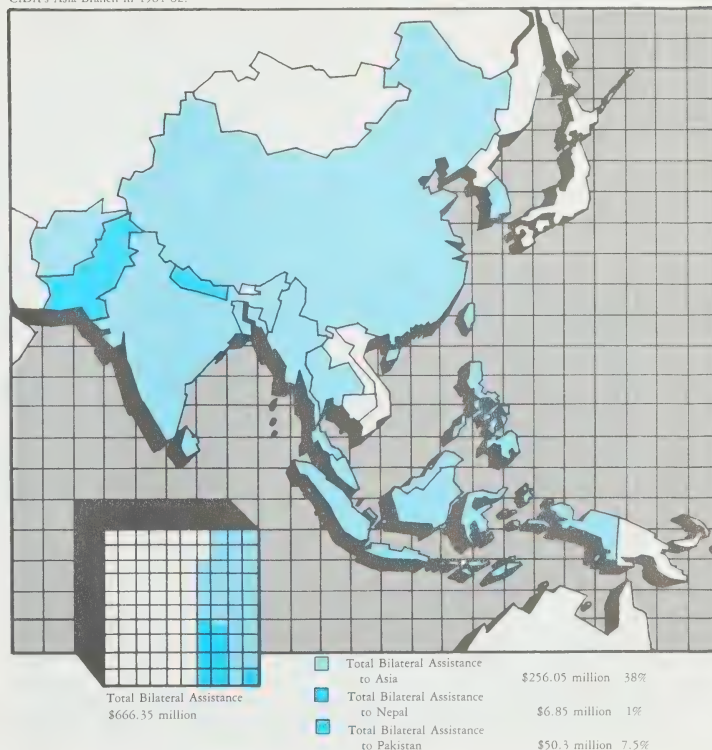
# Asia

Asia — the largest continent in the world and home to more than half of mankind — is defined on the west by the Ural Mountains and on the east by the Pacific Ocean. Asia is noted for extremes in geography: from mountains to desert; in climate: from arctic to tropical; and in economies: from Bangladesh and Nepal, two of the poorest countries in the world, to several of the emerging economic powers — China, Indonesia and India, with the economy of the latter alone almost as large as that of all developing Africa. Asia's people account for over 90 per cent of the world's absolute poor. Half a billion live in absolute poverty, suffering from malnutrition, disease, and an inadequate access to safe drinking water. Many are crowded into overloaded cities; most exist on the arable 10 per cent of Asia's land, chiefly the river valleys.

By virtue of sheer numbers, Asia represents the fundamental global development problem. And rural development and increased agricultural productivity is the key to a successful development equation. For while industry has helped some Asian countries to thrive, for most, as the welfare of the farmer goes, so goes national development.

Developing Asia remains largely a world of subsistence farmers who represent 75 per cent of the population and produce close to one-half of the total gross national product (GNP). Many are not only poor, but landless, eking out a living as sharecroppers. In Bangladesh, more than 50 per cent of the people do not own land. In Indonesia, India, Pakistan, and parts of Thailand, the problem of the landless and poor is reaching crisis proportions. Moreover, growing landlessness is an inevitability that even drastic land reform cannot solve. For while the population growth rate throughout Asia is dropping, and now averages less than that in Africa and the Americas, the amount of arable land is finite, and most of it is now in use.

Lebanon, Jordan and the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, though not appearing on this map, received funds from CIDA's Asia Branch in 1981-82.





The long-term solution is for the poor to acquire the income to improve their situation. To a large extent, this depends on increased agricultural productivity. Markets for industrial products, which mean increased employment, depend on disposable incomes in the rural areas. Asia's future therefore relies on rural development — including increased agricultural production, the creation of small-scale industry and the establishment of a social infrastructure.

In recognition of this, many Asian nations have been giving higher priority to agricultural and rural development in their national economic plans. The results are promising. China and India have achieved self-sufficiency in food production, while Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Indonesia have made significant advances towards achieving that goal.

CIDA is cooperating in these efforts to give more than a billion people a better life. Canada provides development assistance to 15 countries in Asia but, in keeping with its policy of aiding the most needy, efforts are concentrated on eight nations: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand. Over 90 per cent of the poorest people in the world live within their boundaries.

CIDA's assistance program in these countries concentrates on the sectors of agriculture/rural development, energy and transportation. The program reflects the needs of the individual countries and the areas of Canadian capability and expertise.

In Pakistan, attention is focused on relieving infrastructural bottlenecks in transportation and power transmission/distribution which are limiting economic growth and hindering the country's ability to satisfy the basic needs of the population. In Nepal, efforts are directed towards helping raise the living standards amongst the poorest people,

particularly in the isolated Far West Development Region, and assisting in the development of the country's considerable water-resource potential — equal to six James Bay projects.

Sri Lanka is the site of Canada's single biggest investment in the Third World. CIDA is providing \$83 million towards a \$158-million project to construct a dam and power houses on the Maduru Oya River. The project is part of the \$2-billion Mahaweli Development Scheme, the combined effort of Sri Lanka, five donor countries and the World Bank. An ambitious irrigation and power undertaking, Mahaweli will irrigate 262,000 hectares of harsh, drought-plagued land, enabling Sri Lanka to meet its rice needs with perhaps a surplus for export. It will also produce enough hydro to meet a large part of the country's electrical power needs for the next decade.

Other projects, including support for a developing beekeeping industry, the provision of poultry stock for rural farmers, and the supply of potash fertilizer to farmers with one hectare of land, are contributing to Sri Lanka's march towards food self-sufficiency and helping the benefits of this advance reach the poor.

Indonesia, the world's fifth-largest country with 150 million people, remains a relatively poor nation despite increasing revenues from oil and gas reserves. Some 50 million people live in absolute poverty, with annual incomes of less than U.S. \$120. Basic public services are inadequate and the government lacks the qualified personnel to direct the new-found oil wealth to the poorest segments of the population. CIDA is responding to this need, placing increasing emphasis on the development of human resources with training projects in transportation, forestry, fisheries, water resources and regional development.

With Indonesia being one of the few countries in Asia with large tracts of undeveloped arable land, CIDA is working to improve access to rural areas through road and rural electrification. Water resource development and fertilizer distribution projects are helping to increase agricultural production.

Unless this child, many Asians suffer from hunger and malnutrition. With over 90 per cent of the world's poor, Asia represents the fundamental global development problem. (CIDA photo: D. Melina)



In 1981-82, Canada supplied \$118.5 million in bilateral food aid to developing countries. Twenty-five per cent went to Bangladesh, the largest recipient of Canadian food aid in recent years. Food aid is necessary because the country is unable to produce or purchase enough food to feed its people. A large proportion of the 91 million population (in an area slightly larger than Newfoundland) is malnourished, underemployed and landless and unable to buy food when it is available on the open market. The Canadian food aid is provided free to vulnerable groups such as children and nursing mothers and sold in ration shops at government subsidized prices. Proceeds are used to finance development projects.

The fertile soil of Bangladesh is capable of producing enough food for its people. But increased production depends on more intensive use of the land. Present yields are only half that in India and one-third of Japan's. Food aid is helping to fill the gap between production and demand until long-term policies to make Bangladesh food self-sufficient come into effect.

CIDA is cooperating with Bangladesh in working towards this goal by complementing its food aid with support to rural development activities. This includes assistance in increasing wheat production, the construction of food storage warehouses, railway supply and rehabilitation, the provision of fertilizer, small-scale irrigation projects, and the "Proshika Process". Proshika is an innovative self-help program involving the support of the rural poor and landless in their efforts to improve their social and economic situation. Ventures such as well digging or stocking fish pools begin with the villagers' own savings. Proshika matches these savings with small "start-up" funds until the group becomes self-sufficient.

During 1981-82, CIDA also joined forces with

other donor countries and the Asia Development Bank in a project to construct a factory to convert natural gas — Bangladesh's only mineral resource — into urea fertilizer. CIDA's \$25-million contribution covers steam generation equipment and support services. By the mid-1980s, the factory is expected to be producing enough fertilizer to end the need for urea imports, thereby helping to ease the country's serious trade imbalance.

India is a country characterized by the co-existence of an industrialized sector (fourteenth-largest in the world) with an agricultural sector that contains over 200 million people living in absolute poverty.

This dualistic economy is reflected in CIDA's assistance program.

In agriculture, CIDA's goal is to help India increase the incomes of small farmers and the rural landless. Most of India's disadvantaged go hungry because they simply cannot afford the food they need. Project planning to use Canadian canola oil

Canada's Madurai Oya dam is one of five under construction in the ambitious Mahaweli irrigation and power project undertaken by Sri Lanka, five donor countries and the World Bank. With water from the Madurai Oya dam, two or even three crops a year may be possible on the irrigated land. (CIDA photo: D. Mehra)



to improve conditions is in progress. CIDA will provide the oil — a staple of the Indian diet — to the Canadian Union of Cooperatives which is working with the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) of India to establish a long-term oilseed development investment program. The NDDB, a non-profit organization, will use the money from the sale of the Canadian oil to promote small grower cooperatives. Extension services and fertilizers will be provided to the cooperatives and oil processing facilities modernized. As more cooperatives are established and oil-seed production increases, more jobs will be created in the rural sector, farm incomes will increase and food imports will drop. Consumers will also benefit. The increased supply of edible oil will result in lower and more stable prices as cooperatives market their own product without having to rely on the "middle-man".

India's own development efforts — currently amounting to over \$20 billion a year (CIDA's 1981-82 bilateral program in India amounted to \$27.3 million) — are being impeded by infrastructural bottlenecks in the key sectors of power and transport which are adversely affecting overall economic performance. Since India possesses a diversified economic base and a well-developed planning system capable of using raw materials and manufactures, Canada is helping ease the situation by providing lines of credit for the purchase of Canadian materials and services in the oil and gas, mineral and power sectors.

Thailand's development efforts over the past two decades have been quite successful. Life expectancy has increased from 51 to 61 years and universal primary education has been achieved. The high population growth rate of 2.5 per cent a few years ago has dropped to 1.9 per cent as a result of a large World Bank rural health population project in which CIDA is involved.

But the country suffers from great regional disparities as the fruits of economic growth have accrued largely to the urban areas while 75 per cent of the population live in the countryside. About 10 million people are unable to secure adequate nutrition, clothing and shelter. The Royal Thailand Government has set a high priority on developing the rural areas and is using most of its foreign assistance to help ease the disparities between the cities and countryside.

CIDA is focusing its program in Thailand (which became a core country in 1981) on the northeast region, the most under-developed section of the country. The Northeast Thailand Rural Development Project is one of the first applications of the country focus approach. CIDA funding of the project originates in the Asia Branch but it is administered by the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division of the Special Programs Branch which is providing general program support to CUSO, the implementing agent.

CUSO, a non-governmental organization, has supported a program in Thailand since 1964, including a highly successful Kampuchean refugee camp managed by Thai organizations and refugees. The rural development project involves 54 villages and 3,000 people in Surin Province along the Thailand-Kampuchea border. It will provide villagers with the support necessary for them to decide and apply their own priorities in basic health care, functional education and agricultural production, and the raising of income levels. Small projects will be established at the grass-roots level with direct input from the villagers. Local Thai NGOs are helping to form village task forces (including men and women) which will be actively involved in establishing project priorities, project planning, day-to-day management and training. Villagers with skills in such income generating activities as poultry raising, silk production and jar making will



In Bangladesh, one of the ways CIDA is helping to improve agricultural production is through improved irrigation systems. The fertile soil of Bangladesh is capable of producing enough food for its people, but increased production depends on more intensive use of the land. A reliable water supply is essential to achieve this goal. (CIDA photo)

pass on their skills to others. Training in soil management and compost as well as new seed varieties will be provided. Health workers will be trained to handle common diseases and wounds, and to provide information on sanitation, nutrition, family planning and general first aid.

## A Fresh Start

Indonesia, a country of some 13,000 islands, stretches 5,000 kilometres along the equator — over one-eighth of the world's circumference. Oil reserves have brought promise for the future, but today Indonesia is a poor country. Not enough food is produced to meet the demand. One-third of the population (150 million) live below the poverty line where the search for food is a constant struggle.

Yet Indonesia possesses enough good land on which to grow food for its people. The outer islands have as much as 40 million hectares of arable land not being fully used. Most of the people, however, live on the inner islands — 75 million squeezed onto Java alone, an area roughly equal in size to the island of Newfoundland — and simply do not have the money to move to outlying islands. So they remain where they are, poor, underfed and in ill health.

The Indonesian government has established a re-settlement program to bring settlers into isolated and under-populated areas. In one such project, on the island of Sumatra, Indonesia is receiving assistance from the World Food Program (WFP), a

joint program of the United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization that Canada helped to establish in 1962. The WFP uses food given by donors to pay for services and/or labor in projects contributing to self-sufficiency, and for feeding programs for nutritionally vulnerable groups such as children and nursing mothers.

In Indonesia, the WFP is providing food to assist in the re-settlement of 7,500 families in an area of some 75,000 hectares. The food — rice, wheat, canned fish and skim milk — will supplement the small crops the settlers will produce at first. In return, the settlers must spend a certain period clearing and cultivating the land and working on infrastructure projects and community development.

The WFP food is provided on a decreasing basis, ending after three years when the farms are expected to be self-sufficient and producing a surplus.

This is only one of many projects undertaken by the WFP throughout the developing world. Canada, the second-largest donor to the WFP, contributed \$98.2 million through CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch towards such projects in 1981-82.

Tree Seed Centre, based in Thailand, which will assist in reforestation projects in ASEAN countries. The centre will help to establish tree plantations to protect agricultural land and provide firewood near settlements to prevent indiscriminate cutting and reduce erosion. Another \$1.5 million is being contributed for a post-harvest fisheries project, with sub-projects in all five countries, to reduce the 15- to 20-per-cent wastage of fish catch from poor handling and storage techniques. The increased

quantities of processed fish will raise nutritional levels and improve incomes in rural fishing communities.

Canada is also giving support to other regional institutions including the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangladesh and the University of the South Pacific in Fiji.

In 1970 Canada became one of the first western governments to recognize the People's Republic of China. In 1981 Canada was again in the forefront, as one of the first industrialized countries to establish a development assistance program with China.

China, unlike many of the developing countries, is not looking for help in meeting basic human needs except in emergency situations. Through its own development efforts it has raised the standard of living of the poorest groups in society. It has achieved food self-sufficiency though it has 20 per cent of the world's population and only seven per cent of its arable land. Malnutrition has all but disappeared and over the last three decades life expectancy has risen from 36 to 64 years. China has a strong resource base, a cohesive and educated population, and a low birth rate.

China now needs help to build on this foundation, to strengthen those sectors, such as technical education, disrupted during the Cultural Revolution. CIDA plans to focus its assistance in four fields: agriculture, forestry, energy and human resource development. The program will not embrace large infrastructure projects. It will instead concentrate on technical cooperation projects which will bring Canadians and Chinese technicians and teachers together in a two-way process of exchange. Canadian technology and expertise will be adapted to a new and challenging environment. In this way the seeds of development knowledge are planted which can multiply several times over.

At projects end — in about three years — it is anticipated that most of the basic services will be available and that villagers will have doubled their income.

Canada is also assisting regional cooperation among the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which comprises Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. Canada is contributing \$1.5 million to the Forest

And progress is being made. Despite its essential poverty, Asia is already a key Canadian trading partner. India, China and the ASEAN countries have interests in transportation, telecommunications and power generation, as well as in Canadian raw materials and foodstuffs. The trade potential is immense if Asia can move beyond meeting its basic human needs to economic growth requiring increasing consumption of manufactured products and sophisticated investment goods. The benefits of this growth would be felt world wide, for a developed Asia would have a powerful impact on global political and economic stability.

## Nepal

In the fall of 1982, a team of Canadian climbers will try to reach the top of the world — mighty Mount Everest whose permanently snow-capped peak soars 8,800 metres into the sky. In facing mountaineering's greatest challenge the team will be cheered on by over 35 Canadian families working with CIDA to help the Nepalese face more difficult though less lofty challenges — their country's development.

The Kingdom of Nepal is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Emerging from its self-imposed isolation in 1951, Nepal moved forward on the road to development facing physical obstacles more severe than most other countries. The towering Himalayan chain covers 75 per cent of the country, with a narrow strip along the southern border, called the Terai, being the only extensive area of flat land. Nearly 70 per cent of the 14 million population live in the hills where isolated villages are linked only by footpaths and suspension bridges. It is a country without the wheel — virtually everything is carried by backpack. Only 19 per cent of the people — largely



(CIDA photo)

men — can read and write and most live in absolute poverty. And although Nepal currently produces enough food to meet its needs, difficulties in distributing it over rugged terrain have resulted in serious malnutrition, especially in the hills. Apples may rot because they can not be carried easily to markets.

Nepal's rural areas contain 95 per cent of the population and the economy is dominated by subsistence agriculture. An expanding population, growing at a rate of 3.2 per cent a year, threatens to overwhelm this narrow resource base. The density of people on cultivated land is one of the highest in the world, far exceeding that of India and Bangladesh. Nepal, with the assistance of the United

Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which CIDA supports through its contributions to UN activities, is attempting to cope with this problem but the solutions are of a long-term nature.

Meanwhile, the need to find more farm land has led to steep hills and marginal lands being brought under the plow. Forests are being cleared both for conversion to arable land, and for firewood — which supplies 94 per cent of Nepal's energy requirements. The Himalayas, despite their formidable appearance, are a fragile environment. Extensive deforestation is leaving much of the land open



## From Subsistence Land To Productive Farms

In the far southeastern corner of Nepal, along the banks of the Kankai River, 8,000 hectares of subsistence land is being turned into productive farms. An agricultural development program, with \$7.9 million in funding from the Asian Development Bank, is bringing irrigation water into fields previously capable of supporting only rainy-season crops. A drainage system is being installed, roads constructed and an agricultural centre built for teaching farmers new growing techniques, supplying new seeds, and providing extension services.

The project, due for completion in 1984, is already paying dividends to some 3,300 families. Two and sometimes three rice crops a year are now taken off land that before produced only one. Yields have doubled from 1.5 to 3 metric tons per hectare. High-yielding varieties of wheat, jute, maize and potato are also being used.

Other Bank projects in irrigation, electric power and paved roads are bringing similar improvements to 6,500 families southwest of Kathmandu. In 1981-82 CIDA contributed \$66.6 million to the Bank to assist in development projects in Nepal and other Asian countries.

to erosion. Over 60 tonnes of fertile topsoil per hectare are lost to erosion each year, silting up power plants, blocking river systems and increasing flood problems all the way to the Bay of Bengal. Agricultural yields are declining and Nepal may soon switch from being a food exporter to a food importer.

Ironically, the very rivers which wash away Nepal's agricultural land are also its main natural resource. The rivers, rising in Tibet and rushing through

deep Himalayan gorges, have an estimated hydroelectric potential of 25,000 megawatts — equal to six James Bay projects. Present capacity is 53 megawatts. Development of this potential would ease the balance-of-payments crisis which is draining the country's limited foreign reserves. Despite one of the world's lowest per capita consumptions of energy, oil imports absorb one-half of export receipts — largely because of high transportation costs — and threaten to absorb all of export earnings by 1984-85.

Though the hydroelectric potential far exceeds Nepal's needs, there is a possibility of exporting surplus power to India, which needs the equivalent of six mega-hydro projects in the next decade, thereby gaining much-needed foreign exchange.

CIDA, drawing on the wide array of technical expertise available in Canada, is working with Nepal on strategies to develop the Himalayan watershed. Twelve Canadian advisers are assisting their Nepalese counterparts to build up native planning capabilities so that Nepal itself will know best how to use its water and energy resources. The project covers all aspects of the use of water from large dams to irrigation and flood control measures.

CIDA is helping the Nepalese to profit from this renewable resource at another level as well. In 1981-82, some \$11,000 was contributed in support of the Mennonite Central Committee's efforts to introduce water-powered milling machinery together with maintenance training support in Nepal. The equipment is replacing traditional water wheels and costly diesel engines and is having a marked effect in improving food supplies. Women, the main users of the mill, are especially benefiting from this new technology as it saves them both time and labor.

Canadians are also working with the Nepalese gov-

ernment to develop land use policies for the Terai and Far Western Region. With \$7 million from CIDA, studies are underway providing accurate information on the current status and potential use of the region's land resources. The aerial photographs produced are used and well-respected by other donors: to date they have been a catalyst in the development of three new irrigation projects.

In the poorest area of Nepal, west of Kathmandu, CIDA is involved in an integrated rural development project costing \$12.3 million over three years. The Karnali-Bheri region, heavily terraced and dotted with small villages, is virtually untouched by the outside world. There are no roads. Travel is on foot or by airplane — with airline schedules irregular and dependent to a great extent on the weather. Most of the goods needed to serve the villagers come in by porter or pack animal.

Virtually all of the people are engaged in farming and the economy is based on barter. There are few medical facilities and malnutrition is common. Population pressure is leading to a fragmentation of holdings and in the hills over 90 per cent of the households have less than 1.5 hectares of land.

The development program for the region is based on the work of a professor from the University of Alberta. He spent two years trekking through the area meeting with people in almost every village to determine what their problems and needs were.

The first phase of the program is concentrated on three of 10 districts in the area. It involves not one major project but rather 200-300 small ones aimed at meeting basic needs and improving the quality of life. The program covers a wide spectrum of activities from small-scale drinking water and irrigation projects to health care centres, from family planning programs to the organization of poultry and horticulture clubs, from the maintenance of

village tracks and trails to adult basic education. Sectors will be integrated so that agricultural improvements, for example, will include research, the use of new seeds, fertilizer, and extension services, and will be coordinated with irrigation, conservation, forestry and transportation.

Community participation is the cornerstone of the program. Village councils provide annual plans containing the desired projects for input into the program. The process is such that the overall strategy can be adapted to include the needs of the people as they change over time.

To improve transport and communications services to the Karnali-Bheri region and other remote areas CIDA has assisted the Royal Nepalese Airline Corporation to expand its services. Canada provided three De Havilland Twin Otters and supporting spare parts. Well-known as a bush plane in Canada, the Twin Otter is the backbone

of the air fleet and ideally suited to the gravel runways halfway up mountain sides which are frequent throughout Nepal.

Twenty-four Nepalese came over to Canada to learn how to fly the planes. British Columbia was picked as the training site because of the similarity of its mountainous terrain. In only 10 months, the 24 students went from knowing nothing about planes to becoming class I and II pilots — a tribute to the Nepalese students and the training provided by the Vancouver-based firm.

Under the second phase of the project, CIDA is funding studies on the expansion and improvement of airline services in Nepal and is helping to develop an overhaul facility in Kathmandu so the airline can do most of its own maintenance work.

One of Nepal's most pressing needs is health care. In December 1980 the country had two hospital beds for every 15,000 people and three doctors for every 100,000 people. Average life expectancy is only 44 and the infant mortality rate is high — mainly from preventable afflictions like pneumonia, measles, tuberculosis, diarrhea and whooping cough. Most are caused by drinking impure water, unsanitary facilities, misinformation, and malnutrition.

A recently-completed CIDA-funded health worker training centre and five rural health posts is a step forward in improving the health of the people in the Surkhet region. The centre trains medical auxiliaries to staff the health posts which provide the sole source of medical care throughout most of the area. Emphasis is placed on preventive medicine and education.

Firewood supplies 91 per cent of Nepal's energy requirements. The continuing search for wood is causing extensive deforestation and leaving much land open to erosion. (CIDA photo R. Borg)

Health post workers provide a basic level of medicine and give out information on nutrition, mother and child care, sanitation and the simple steps necessary to prevent the spread of communicable disease. Any serious disease or injury must be treated at the hospital — usually a 10- to 15-day walk with the sick person being carried on a porter's back or stretcher, up and down 60 and 75 degree hills.

There are several hundred health posts throughout the country, most awaiting staff. The Bireन्द्रranger centre has graduated 50 students and, as a result of the success of the program, the Nepalese government has asked CIDA to build another training centre in eastern Nepal. CIDA will also develop the curriculum that will be used in two more centres that have been constructed by other donors.

Through its Special Programs Branch, CIDA is supporting similar efforts by several Canadian non-governmental organizations. Canadian doctors and nurses, working in conditions primitive by our standards — no power lines, using castoff lamps run by generators and distributing medicine in second-hand pill bottles sent in by donors — often operate out of remote hospitals and health posts made of mud and stone and serving up to 500,000 people.

CIDA's Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division (ICDS) is involved in a training program for Nepalese doctors. At present, the country suffers not only from a shortage of physicians but also medical teachers. ICDS is providing \$158,000 to enable the University of Calgary, in cooperation with the Nepalese Institute of Medicine at Tribhuvan University, to develop a diploma course in general and community medicine.

The program, the only source of trained doctors in





Nepal, will emphasize rural primary care. After graduation, doctors will be required to spend four years in a district hospital.

CIDA is also working to improve health conditions through support of the efforts of multilateral institutions such as the UNFPA and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Almost half of the UNFPA's five-year U.S. \$26.5-million program in Nepal is devoted to the government's Integrated Community Health Project which is the main mechanism for the provision of health and family planning services in all rural areas. UNICEF is placing its emphasis on strengthening maternal and child health services through the provision of basic drugs and vaccines.

Nepal has a long way to go and many serious obstacles to overcome in its march toward economic development. But it has confidence in the future and the government is striving to meet the basic needs of the people. CIDA and other donors are providing the means by which Nepal, building

### It's Thataway . . .

Not many Canadian auditors, arriving on the job, expect to be told, "Here's your pack, it's three days' walk that way." But that is what happens when it comes to auditing remote projects in Nepal for CIDA's staff. In a country where one's home village can be three weeks' walk from the end of the road, and distances must be measured in "up-and-down" as well as "along," the most routine task can take on the air of a major expedition. And so, when the time came for CIDA's contribution to the Kunde Hospital — run by the Sir Edmund Hillary Foundation of Canada — to be audited, the pack was shouldered and the boots laced up as the pencil was sharpened for a critical look at the highest hospital in the world.

on the country's inherent potential, is developing the capacity to meet this goal and establish a solid foundation for future growth.

### Pakistan

A vast country (804,000 square kilometres), Pakistan is a land of great geographical contrast. The landscape ranges from the dizzying heights of the Hindu Kush and Karakorum mountains, whose peaks rise through the clouds to heights of more than 7,500 metres, to desert plateaus where the tallest sights are camel caravans snaking across the sand from oasis to oasis. The rugged, often difficult land holds many resources — oil and gas, minerals, water for hydro-power and irrigation, farmland — but their potential has not been fully developed.

Not the least of the problems has been the severe crises faced by Pakistan during its short and troubled history. Born amidst the racial and religious strife that saw a separate Muslim state carved away during the partition of India in 1947, Pakistan — composed of two sections separated by a 1,600 kilometre gulf of Indian territory — brought together a myriad of cultural and ethnic groups speaking different languages and having only the Islamic faith in common. Religious ties, however, proved too weak to bind the groups together into a cohesive nation. In 1971, after a bloody and bitter civil war, East Pakistan became the independent state of Bangladesh.

Although Pakistan weathered the difficult transitional period after the 1971 war, the hostilities added greatly to an already heavy burden. Like most developing countries, Pakistan has seen demand for its key exports — cotton, rice — weaken while the cost of imported oil rises dramatically. The resulting trade deficit has left little money available to improve the lot of the people, the vast majority of whom are impoverished and live in poor health. With an adult literacy rate of only 24 per cent, few have the opportunity to acquire the skills needed for development. For those who do, the greater financial rewards offered in the Gulf States often prove an irresistible lure, leaving Pakistan with a severe shortage of skilled and professional people. A population that is growing by more than 3 per cent a year quickly eats up what few development gains that are made.

Canada has had a longstanding relationship with Pakistan, dating back to the early 1950s. The assistance program has focused on relieving infrastructural bottlenecks in transportation and power transmission/distribution that have limited the country's ability to satisfy the basic needs of the population.

Soil erosion is one of the more serious problems facing Nepal today. Over 60 tonnes of fertile topsoil per hectare are lost to erosion each year, silting up power plants, blocking river systems and increasing flood problems. (CIDA photo: R. Borge)



Chief among these is the railway which links the major cities, industrial, population and agricultural centres of the north with Pakistan's only major port, Karachi, 160 kilometres to the south. The railway carries all the export/import trade and moves food from the producing to the consuming sections of the country. CIDA financed the rehabilitation of 47 locomotives that are now operating, the purchase of 30 new locomotives and is now funding the rehabilitation of another 42 locomotives and providing technical assistance to increase the operating efficiency and freight capacity of this vital lifeline.

Canada has also made a considerable investment in power, dating back to the Warsak Dam, Pakistan's first major power and irrigation project after independence and the biggest project in which Canada was involved in the pioneering days of development cooperation. Many of Pakistan's top engineers in the hydro field received their initial training at Warsak.

Canadian assistance played an important role in the first nuclear power station, and the first 500 kilovolt transmission line in the Indian subcontinent. Some \$50 million is committed to a second 500 kilovolt line to be started in October 1982.

Despite substantial increases in power generation, the demand for electricity — growing at a potential 20 per cent a year — threatens to outstrip capacity. Power shortages are a distinct possibility. The results could be disastrous. For in Pakistan power fuels development.

Though possessing a significant industrial sector, Pakistan's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture. In turn agriculture is dependent on irrigation for Pakistan is basically a dry country with rainfall, except in the mountainous regions, averaging less than 25 centimetres a year. A significant

portion of the electricity generated within the country is used for agricultural purposes, largely to power the pumps which supply water to the parched land.

To help ease the power situation, Canada is contributing \$40 million to double the generating capacity of the Tarbela hydro and irrigation complex, the largest earth-filled dam in the world. The funds cover the cost of supplying and installing four turbine and generation units, due to be commissioned by November 1982. Another \$20 million has been committed for two more such units.

To provide for future power demands, CIDA is providing Canadian advisers and equipment to help Pakistan rank the 10 major hydroelectric sites in

the country after which a feasibility study will be carried out on one of the sites.

CIDA is involved in other efforts to move Pakistan toward total self sufficiency in energy. The country currently produces enough natural gas to meet demand but 90 per cent of the petroleum consumed is imported. To reduce this severe drain on Pakistan's foreign reserves, Canada has provided a deep-well drilling rig together with a work crew to train Pakistani counterparts in their own country. A \$15-million line of credit has also been made available to cover related equipment and spare parts.

Canada has made a considerable investment in power in Pakistan with Canadian assistance playing an important role in the first 500 kilovolt transmission line built in the Indian subcontinent. CIDA has committed some \$50 million to a second 500 kilovolt line to be started in October 1982. (CIDA photo)



CIDA is contributing at another level as well, through its support of the United Nations Development System. For example, UNDP, which has a five-year, U.S. \$98-million program in Pakistan is concentrating its efforts on agriculture, natural and human resources, and is testing the use of various renewable energy sources such as solar, biogas, biomass and wind in four rural areas. If successful, the use of such energy sources could reduce the use of animal wastes and wood for cooking, thereby decreasing deforestation problems and contributing to the stabilization and increased fertility of the soil. Other UNDP energy projects, as well as projects in the agriculture and water sectors, are being undertaken within the framework of an umbrella pre-investment program to facilitate the investment activities of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Although agriculture is the mainstay of the Pakistan economy, it has, until recently, been neglected by successive governments in favor of large-scale industrial projects. Production has stagnated and per hectare yields are among the lowest in Asia. Farming suffers from a continued reliance on traditional cultivation methods, insufficient use of fertilizers, poor quality seeds, and low government-fixed prices for agricultural products.

Ironically, the extensive irrigation network — the largest in the world — that provides water to two-thirds of the country's arable land is also serving to depress crop yields. When the system was constructed some 100 years ago, little thought was given to drainage. The build up of water over the years has caused a serious waterlogging problem with seeds often rotting in the wet soil.

With the high water table, much of the salt in the soil has been rising to the surface. The water flow throughout much of the irrigation system has pro-

ven too weak to flush out the salt and large tracts of land have become barren. Some 4,000 to 8,000 hectares of crop land are being lost each year to salinization and waterlogging.

Though Pakistan possesses the largest irrigation network in the world drainage and waterlogging problems are depressing crop yields. CIDA is working with the World Bank and the Pakistan government in a large-scale project to improve drainage and irrigation systems in the Mardan region, one of the least developed areas of the country. (CIDA photo: P. Haddleston)



The Pakistan government is giving increasing attention to agriculture. It has raised producer prices, made access to farm credit easier, and moved funds away from the industrial sector and into efforts to address problems in farm production.

In response to this renewed commitment, CIDA is channeling more of its resources into the agricultural sector. It has joined forces with the World Bank and the Pakistan government in a large-scale Salinity Control and Reclamation Project (SCARP). Located in Mardan, one of the least developed areas of the country, the project covers some 28,000 hectares. The land is fertile and the climate is good but production is low and the population density per cultivated hectare is almost double that of the rest of Pakistan.

CIDA's contribution of \$30 million will be used to increase production on 4,800 hectares. Drainage and irrigation systems will be enlarged and improved, and roads constructed so that farmers can bring their produce to market. Also included are extension, seed, fertilizer and plant protection programs as well as credit and marketing assistance.

An estimated 60 per cent of the project's benefits will go to farmers with less than 10 hectares and earning under US \$110 per year. Usually located at the ends of the watercourses where water flow is the weakest and, in times of shortages, non-existent these farmers will gain significantly from the doubling of the irrigated water to be supplied. The extension service system will also have an impact since small farmers have little chance under the present system to learn about modern cultivation methods, such as crop rotation, except through word of mouth. Overall, the project is expected to increase small-farm incomes threefold over the next 15 years.

CIDA is also drawing on experience in Canadian dryland farming as well as that gained in projects in India, Tanzania and Sri Lanka, to help Pakistan develop its Barani (dryland) areas. Barani farm land constitutes 31 per cent of Pakistan's cultivated area but produces only about 10 per cent of its total crops. It supports the poorest of the population — subsistence farmers who grow only enough to keep

themselves and their families alive.

CIDA is contributing some \$14 million over six years to assist Pakistan to establish its own dryland research program. Canadian expertise, training and equipment will be provided so as to enable Pakistani researchers to develop agronomic packages appropriate for Barani farmers. The use of new farming techniques is expected to double crop

yields. Particular attention is being given to oilseeds production to offset the heavy imports of edible oil which cost some U.S. \$450 million each year.

CIDA is also working with Pakistan to develop its human resource base, with particular emphasis on women and children. For many years the social sector in Pakistan was one of the first to suffer from

### A Desperate Journey

High up in the Hindu Kush they still come through the mountain passes. Many have walked over 160 kilometres, moving continually eastward to escape the helicopter gun-ships and crossing the border with only what they could carry on their backs. They are Afghan refugees and since the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979 an estimated 2.5 million (45 per cent of them children) have fled into exile, settling in over 100 camps in Pakistan's remote frontier provinces. They have become the largest refugee problem in the world.

Pakistan adopted an open arms policy to the refugees and, at considerable sacrifice, is providing assistance to help meet their basic needs. But when the trickle of refugees became a flood, threatening to overwhelm the country's capacity to help, Pakistan asked for outside support.

Canada and the world responded, for humanitarian reasons and to indicate disapproval of the Russian invasion. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is coordinating foreign assistance with the World Food Program (WFP) responsible for overall food coordination, which remains the largest relief item necessary. In 1981-82, Canada provided \$10.3 million in emergency assistance — \$7 million in bilateral food aid and \$3.3 million in grants to multilateral institutions (UNHCR, the

International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies). Canada's contribution to the International Emergency Food Reserve of the WFP (\$6.5 million) was also earmarked for delivery to Afghan refugees. Further contributions

are planned for next year, for there is no political solution in sight.

Afghan refugees in one of over a hundred such camps along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Numbering over two million, they have become the largest refugee problem in the world. (Photo: UNHCR)



government budget cuts. As a result, health care facilities are greatly under-developed. Communicable diseases are widespread, malnutrition severe, and waste disposal services almost non-existent. Recognizing the seriousness of the situation, the government has made improvements in the social services a development priority.

CIDA is complementing Pakistan's efforts to extend basic health services to the poorer segments of the population. Some \$3 million is being provided to mount a nation-wide immunization program against polio. The campaign is directed at all children under the age of five (an estimated 14 million), an age group particularly vulnerable to polio infection. Together with programs against diphtheria, whooping cough, and typhoid, which Pakistan itself is already administering, the polio campaign will complete the basic immunization package which is a cornerstone of any public health service.

Through its Special Programs Branch, CIDA is involved in a variety of social sector programs in Pakistan. For example, CIDA is planning to implement a program with the Aga Khan Foundation to raise the standard of health care delivery in Pakistan. The country currently suffers from a severe shortage of nurses — one for every 25 patients.

CIDA will provide \$297,000 to the Foundation's School of Nursing for a training program. A Canadian university will assist with the development of a school curriculum and continuing education programs, and the training of nurse tutors. The project is designed to attract students from rural communities who will receive a salary and free accommodation during their studies. Upon graduation, they are expected to return to their home regions and pass on their knowledge to local midwives and health workers.

The project will not only improve health services but will help to upgrade the status of women in Pakistan who generally do not share equally in the benefits of development, although they make significant contributions, particularly in rural areas. It will also improve the status of the nursing profession which, at present, does not enjoy sufficient prestige to attract qualified young women.

Pakistan is making greater efforts both to increase development benefits and to ensure their equitable distribution. A reorientation of priorities to include the agricultural and social sectors has won substantial support from Canada and other donor countries — for, in Pakistan, it is from the land that resources for development must come and people are what development is all about.



## Consultants Under Contract to CIDA 1981-82

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AGRI Consultants Inc.  
Agrodev Canada Inc.  
Agroexport Inc.  
Aide-Admin. JGHP Inc.  
Airescom Limitée  
Amy, E.A.C. and Sons Ltd.  
Arbex Forest Development Co. Ltd.  
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Canac Consultants Ltd.  
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Canadian International  
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Canpac International Freight Services

Carr and Donald and Associates  
CEGIR Inc.  
Centre d'étude et de coopération  
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Cerac  
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Coopérative d'Animation et de  
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Garand International Telecommunica-  
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Louis Technology Services  
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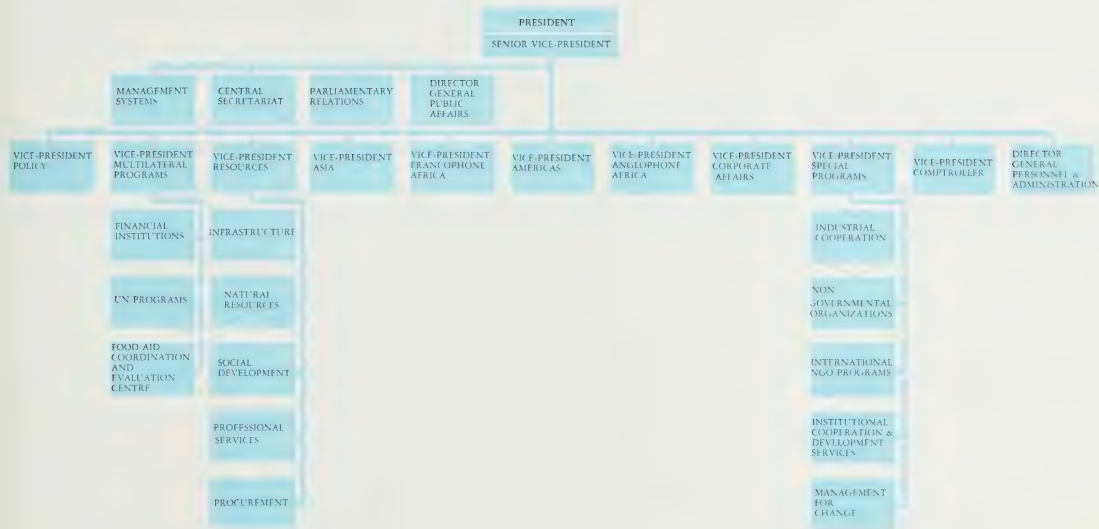
Maisonneuve Energy Materials Ltd.	Reed, Strenhouse et Associés	Touche, Ross and Company
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Operation Improvement Ltd.	Société internationale forestal Ltée.	
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## CIDA's Organizational Structure

CIDA's organizational structure (at left) is being streamlined (at right), a process which should be completed by the fall of 1982. The new approach involves the dissolution of the Bilateral Programs Branch and the formation of four new geographical branches — Anglophone and Francophone Africa, the Americas, and Asia — each headed by a Vice-President reporting directly to the President. The new structure will eliminate two reporting levels between the President and project managers. This will improve vertical communications, reduce the length of time required to make decisions, particularly in relation to programming issues and project approvals, and provide more and faster feedback to senior management from the country desk level.





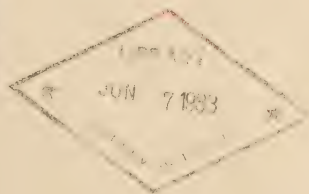


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## Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review  
1981-82



## STATISTICAL ANNEX

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Design: Stephen Clarke

The 1981-82 Statistical Annex provides a breakdown of the disbursements for official development assistance made by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the official government agency responsible for aiding development efforts in the world. The major aid contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations are also identified.

An overview of CIDA's programs and activities during 1981-82 is presented in *Canadians in the Third World*, available from the Public Affairs Branch at 200 Promenade du Portage, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0G4.

## Part 1

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#### NOTE

The tables show disbursements of aid by *geographic* region and *do not* reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for *administrative* purposes.

All disbursements of aid are shown *net*, i.e. minus capital repayments on earlier loans. In other words, they represent *actual* Canadian aid. Terms used in the tables are defined in Part 2.

## Part 2

### Definitions

57

\* These tables are special groupings of aid recipients and certain recipients may be part of more than one grouping.





## Notes

1. In fiscal year (FY) 1980-81 Canada rescheduled an amount of \$3.7 million in Official Development Assistance (ODA) — \$2.4 million in service charges and \$3.46 million in capital repayments — due in March and September 1981 and March 1982 by Pakistan. The total loans were increased by \$3.7 million in 1980-81 and the capital repayment of \$3.46 million was cancelled. In FY 1980-81 Canada also cancelled a loan to Pakistan of \$1.23 million which had already been disbursed to a Canadian supplier for the purchase of a nuclear fuel fabrication plant. This amount had also been reported as aid to Pakistan in previous years disbursements and is now reported as a cancellation, which reduces total loans in FY 1980-81 by \$1.23 million.
2. Each year Parliament votes an amount for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) which administers its own funds. The amount shown is the actual disbursement including administration which is now considered as aid.
3. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. For some of these organizations only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore aid). The percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
4. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial and municipal governments also contribute directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
5. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table D-2.
6. In 1982, DAC members, including Canada, agreed that ODA figures should include the administrative costs of extending aid. This inclusion of administrative cost data was made to improve the comparability of total ODA figures among donor countries, since, previously, some countries were including administrative costs while others were not. The administrative costs include the expenses incurred by CIDA, IDRC and External Affairs' representatives in the field working on aid and development. Administrative costs have also been added, and other minor adjustments made, to ODA figures for FY 1979-80 and FY 1980-81 resulting in these statistics differing from those given in previous annual reviews.



Table A

## Aid Disbursements by Source of Finance

(\$ million)

	1979-80			1980-81			1981-82		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
<b>External Affairs Department</b>									
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	1,045.62	9.40	1,056.22	1,044.71	16.83 <sup>1</sup>	1,027.88	1,220.61	18.60	1,202.01
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) <sup>2</sup>	39.22		39.22	43.80		43.80	50.62		50.62
Contributions from External Affairs Department <sup>3</sup>	34.37		34.37	39.42		39.42	43.59		43.59
<b>Sub-total: External Affairs Department</b>	<b>1,119.21</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>1,109.81</b>	<b>1,127.93</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>1,111.10</b>	<b>1,314.62</b>	<b>18.60</b>	<b>1,296.02</b>
<b>Department of Finance</b>	<b>167.87</b>		<b>167.87</b>	<b>181.26</b>		<b>181.26</b>	<b>168.76</b>		<b>168.76</b>
<b>Sub-total: Department of Finance</b>	<b>167.87</b>		<b>167.87</b>	<b>181.26</b>		<b>181.26</b>	<b>168.76</b>		<b>168.76</b>
<b>Other Sources</b>									
Contributions by Provincial Governments to Non-Governmental Organizations <sup>4</sup>	9.50		9.50	7.50		7.50	11.42		11.42
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank <sup>5</sup>	1.67		1.67	1.95		1.95	2.13		2.13
<b>Sub-total: Other Sources</b>	<b>11.17</b>		<b>11.17</b>	<b>9.45</b>		<b>9.45</b>	<b>13.55</b>		<b>13.55</b>
<b>Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>1,298.25</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>1,288.85</b>	<b>1,318.64</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>1,301.81</b>	<b>1,496.93</b>	<b>18.60</b>	<b>1,478.33</b>
<b>Percentage of ODA to GNP</b>			<b>48%</b>			<b>48%</b>			<b>44%</b>
<b>Canadian GNP (\$ billion)</b>			<b>269.66</b>			<b>300.27</b>			<b>337.26</b>

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, see Notes on page 1.

# Expenditures by Program Fiscal Year 1981-82 (\$ million)

Total Program  
1981-82  
\$1,478.33

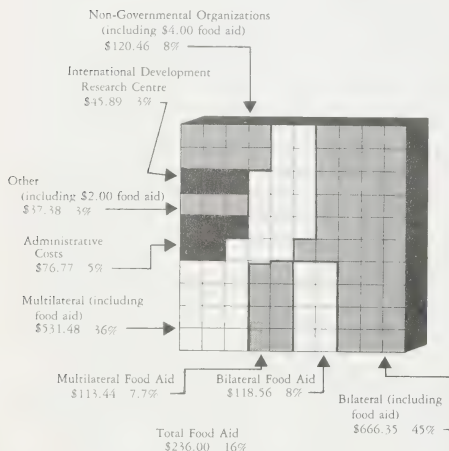


Table B

Total Aid by Program  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Bilateral</b>			
Africa	285.67	274.43	313.28
America	66.18	52.16	71.03
Asia	234.62	223.29	256.05
Europe	3.40	19.00	11.26
Oceania	.42	.61	.95
Miscellaneous	8.50	12.02	13.78
<b>Sub-total: Bilateral</b>	<b>598.79</b>	<b>581.51</b>	<b>666.35</b>
<b>Multilateral</b>			
General UN Funds	19.96	50.45	58.55
Renewable Natural Resources	19.20	8.24	9.29
Population and Health	10.40	8.50	10.64
Education	5.1	.40	.15
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	10.47	11.88	13.18
Refugee and Relief Programs	9.43	8.80	12.26
Trade Promotion	.60	.60	.66
International Financial Institutions	281.99	295.41	296.27
World Food Program	94.58	103.32	108.96
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs Dept.	20.29	20.27	20.55
Other Multilateral	87	1.00	.97
<b>Sub-total: Multilateral</b>	<b>498.50</b>	<b>508.87</b>	<b>531.48</b>
<b>Other Bilateral Programs</b>			
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	70.95	76.18	108.55
International Non-Governmental Organizations	7.17	8.75	12.11
International Development Research Centre	35.66	39.81	45.89
International Emergency Relief	19.00	12.97	18.17
Scholarships Programs	2.76	2.87	3.84
Miscellaneous Programs	4.72	8.21	15.37
<b>Sub-total: Other Bilateral Programs</b>	<b>140.26</b>	<b>148.79</b>	<b>203.73</b>
<b>Administrative Costs</b>	<b>51.50</b>	<b>62.64</b>	<b>76.77</b>
<b>Total Aid (ODA)*</b>	<b>1,288.85</b>	<b>1,301.81</b>	<b>1,478.33</b>
<b>Official Development Assistance (ODA)/GNP Ratio</b>	<b>.478%</b>	<b>.454%</b>	<b>.438%</b>

\*See Notes on page 1.

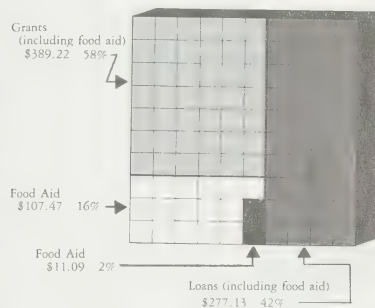
Table C

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

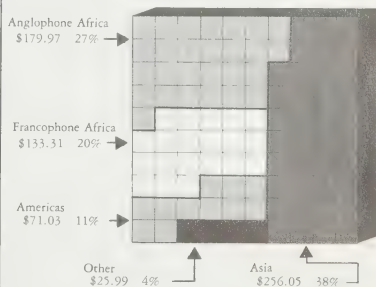
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Asia</b>			
<b>Afghanistan</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	6.62	1.09	0.4
<b>Total</b>	6.62	1.09	.04
<b>Bangladesh</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	25.83	55.0*	47.95
food aid	59.55	39.55	29.92
<b>Total</b>	65.18	74.40	77.87
<b>Burma</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	1.66	2.14	2.78
Loans: economic assistance	1.67	5.4	16
<b>Total</b>	6.33	2.68	2.94
<b>China</b>			
Grants: food aid			1.00
<b>Total</b>			4.00
<b>India</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	1.57	87	1.10
food aid	19.94	2.98	8.08
<b>Sub-total</b>	21.51	3.85	9.18
Loans: economic assistance	25.50	50.72	54.66
minus repayments	-4.41	5.07	-6.60
<b>Sub-total</b>	21.09	25.65	28.06
<b>Total</b>	42.60	29.50	37.24
<b>Indonesia</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	3.66	4.02	4.41
Loans: economic assistance	8.09	13.93	23.02
minus repayments			.05
<b>Sub-total</b>	8.09	13.93	22.97
<b>Total</b>	11.75	17.95	27.38

Bilateral Disbursements  
1981-82  
(\$ million)

## By Type



## By Sector

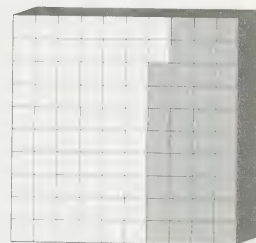


Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Jordan</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		0.4	1.0
<b>Total</b>		0.4	1.0
<b>Korea (Republic of)</b>			
Loans:			
minus repayments	0.4	0.4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	0.4	0.4	-0.06
<b>Lebanon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		0.6	5.5
<b>Total</b>		0.6	5.5
<b>Malaysia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.3	4.6	2.3
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.82	2.02	8.7
minus repayments	1.0	-2.8	1.10
Sub-total	1.42	1.74	-2.3
<b>Total</b>	1.75	2.20	
<b>Nepal</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.74	5.03	6.85
food aid		2.5	
<b>Total</b>	6.74	5.28	6.85

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Pakistan*</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.51	5.15	6.38
food aid			1.96
Sub-total	1.51	5.15	8.34
Loans:			
economic assistance	64.19	41.65	41.47
minus repayments	1.55	2.26	5
minus debt rescheduling		5.46	
minus loan cancellation		41.23	
Sub-total	62.66	54.70	41.47
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.17</b>	<b>58.13</b>	<b>50.30</b>
<b>Philippines</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	36	24	40
Loans:			
economic assistance	0.1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Singapore</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			0.2
<b>Total</b>			<b>0.2</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.09	2.48	12.21
food aid	3.98		5.88
Sub-total	6.07	2.48	18.09
Loans:			
economic assistance	10.09	55.46	24.57
minus repayments	- 2.2	25	44
Sub-total	9.87	55.21	24.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.94</b>	<b>57.69</b>	<b>42.22</b>
<b>Thailand</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	85	25	4
Loans:			
economic assistance	6.47	10.89	4.82
minus repayments	0.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
Sub-total	6.41	10.86	4.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>5.26</b>

Total Bilateral Assistance  
\$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance  
\$1,334.85 million  
\$256.05 million

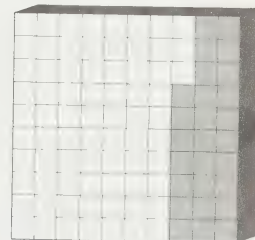


Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Yemen Arab Republic</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance		.01	
<b>Total</b>		.01	
<b>Yemen (Democratic People's Republic of)</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance		.03	.01
<b>Total</b>		.03	.01
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	3.42	2.93	1.13
<b>Total</b>	3.42	2.93	1.13
<b>Total Asia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	60.14	58.14	84.92
food aid	63.27	42.56	49.84
<b>Sub-total</b>	123.41	100.70	134.76
Loans:			
economic assistance	117.84	135.21	129.57
minus repayments	-6.63	7.93	8.28
minus debt rescheduling		3.46	
minus loan cancellation		1.23	
<b>Sub-total</b>	111.21	122.59	121.29
<b>Total</b>	234.62	223.29	256.05

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Africa**			
Anglophone Africa			
Botswana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.56	2.92	3.81
Total	3.56	2.92	3.81
Djibouti			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.03	.01
Total	.03	.03	.01
Egypt			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.29	.25	.29
food aid			2.96
Sub-total	.29	.25	3.25
Loans:			
economic assistance	27.49	21.86	24.07
minus repayments			1.58
Sub-total	27.49	21.86	22.69
Total	27.78	22.11	25.94
Ethiopia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.09	1.24	1.39
food aid		3.95	9.27
Total	2.09	5.19	10.66

Total Bilateral Assistance  
\$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance  
to Anglophone Africa  
\$179.97 million 27%

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Ghana</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.71	0.01	5.88
Loans:			
economic assistance	15.26	8.88	5.68
minus repayments		50	28
Sub-total	15.26	8.08	5.40
<b>Total</b>	17.97	11.09	11.28
<b>Kenya</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	9.93	10.22	9.21
food aid			3.94
Sub-total	9.93	10.22	12.15
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.86	6.89	55.90
minus repayments	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sub-total	2.85	6.88	55.89
<b>Total</b>	12.78	17.10	68.04
<b>Lesotho</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	7.02	3.84	3.65
<b>Total</b>	7.02	3.84	3.65
<b>Malawi</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	18.96	6.50	11.10
<b>Total</b>	18.96	6.50	11.10
<b>Mauritius</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.1	1.9	2.5
<b>Total</b>	2.1	1.9	2.5
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		0.5	0.4
food aid	0.6	7.63	5.55
<b>Total</b>	0.6	2.63	5.95

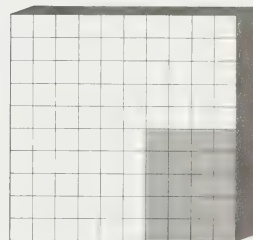
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Namibia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nigeria			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.02	5.9	5.7
Loans:			
minus repayments	0.6	2.5	3
Total	1.62	8.4	8.7
Seychelles			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	0.8	0.4	0.5
Total	0.8	0.4	0.6
Sierra Leone			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	8.7	8.9	1.4
Total	8.7	8.9	1.4
Somalia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	0.1	0.8	0.5
food aid		1.84	4.77
Total	0.2	2.64	5.27
Sudan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.7	10	1.06
food aid	1.95	1.8	6.29
Total	3.65	11.8	7.35
Swaziland			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.88	1.15	0.8
Loans:			
economic assistance	8.1	8	0.2
Total	9.98	9.15	1.0

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Tanzania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	24.22	26.23	21.74
food aid	3.42	2.97	3.92
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.64</b>	<b>29.20</b>	<b>25.66</b>
<b>Uganda</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.7	.98	.42
food aid			1.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>.98</b>	<b>2.41</b>
<b>Zambia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.83	5.19	6.26
food aid	3.49		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>6.26</b>
Loans:			
economic assistance	7.66	1.66	1.77
minus repayments			10
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7.66</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.98</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>10.93</b>
<b>Zimbabwe/Rhodesia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	0.1	3.11	.24
food aid		2.44	.47
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>.71</b>
Loans:			
economic assistance			6.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>7.06</b>
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
<b>East African Community</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.7	3.3	.19
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>.19</b>

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.72	.77	.72
<b>Total</b>	.72	.77	.72
<b>Anglophone Africa Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.2	40	20
<b>Total</b>	5.2	40	20
<b>Total Anglophone Africa</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	77.93	70.72	69.23
food aid	8.90	16.28	38.16
Sub-total	86.83	87.00	107.39
Loans:			
economic assistance	51.59	38.92	74.79
minus repayments	-1.47	-56	2.21
Sub-total	51.12	38.36	72.58
<b>Total</b>	137.95	125.36	179.97
<b>Francophone Africa</b>			
<b>Algeria</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.01	x
Loans:			
economic assistance	.86	.76	1.07
minus repayments	.02	-.01	x
Sub-total	.84	.75	1.07
<b>Total</b>	.88	.76	1.07
<b>Angola</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	
<b>Total</b>		.03	
<b>Benin</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.03	4.71	4.61
<b>Total</b>	5.03	4.71	4.61

Total Bilateral Assistance  
\$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance  
to Francophone Africa  
\$133.31 million 20%

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Burundi</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.10	.35
<b>Total</b>	.03	.10	.35
<b>Cameroon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.23	1.56	1.24
Loans:			
economic assistance	14.06	18.80	17.10
<b>Total</b>	15.29	20.16	18.34
<b>Cape Verde</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.04	.28
<b>Total</b>	.02	.04	.28
<b>Central African Republic</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.05	.15
<b>Total</b>	.02	.05	.15
<b>Chad</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.02	.35
<b>Total</b>	.20	.02	.35
<b>Comoros</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01	.03	.03
<b>Total</b>	.01	.03	.03
<b>Congo</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.24	.08	.14
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.58	5.56	1.35
<b>Total</b>	1.62	5.64	1.49



	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.03
<b>Total</b>			.03
<b>Gabon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.29	.26	.42
<b>Total</b>	.29	.26	.42
<b>Gambia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.04	.22
<b>Total</b>	.03	.04	.22
<b>Guinea</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.05	.54
<b>Total</b>	.05	.05	.54
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.05	.17
<b>Total</b>	.03	.05	.17
<b>Ivory Coast</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.79	1.34	2.53
Loans:			
economic assistance	14.20	5.28	2.96
minus repayments			.22
Sub-total	14.20	5.28	2.74
<b>Total</b>	16.99	6.62	5.27
<b>Madagascar</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.61	.42	.28
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.04	11.16	4.05
<b>Total</b>	3.65	11.58	4.33

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Mali</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	12.79	16.91	10.79
food aid			1.32
<b>Total</b>	12.79	16.91	12.11
<b>Mauritania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	67	31	81
food aid		1.27	1.56
<b>Sub-total</b>	67	1.58	2.17
Loans:			
economic assistance	05	17	07
<b>Total</b>	72	175	2.24
<b>Morocco</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.67	1.80	3.89
food aid			.05
<b>Sub-total</b>	2.67	1.80	3.94
Loans:			
economic assistance	.02	2.45	3.36
minus repayments	.11	.05	.13
<b>Sub-total</b>	.09	2.40	3.23
<b>Total</b>	2.58	4.20	7.17
<b>Niger</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.08	3.78	4.32
food aid			.94
<b>Total</b>	4.08	3.78	5.26
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.32	4.97	6.53
food aid	.52	1.28	1.53
<b>Total</b>	5.84	6.25	8.06
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.05
<b>Total</b>			.05

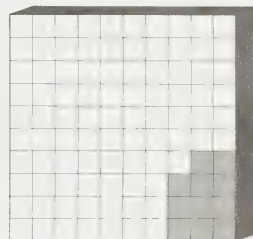
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Senegal</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.91	8.70	10.30
food aid	1.93	6.80	1.93
Sub-total	7.84	15.50	12.23
Loans:			
economic assistance	9.2	5.8	1.18
<b>Total</b>	8.76	16.08	13.41
<b>Togo</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	10	0.2	2.5
Loans:			
economic assistance	8.82	2.9	
minus repayments	0.5		3.2
Sub-total	8.32	2.9	-3.2
<b>Total</b>	9.17	3.1	-0.7
<b>Tunisia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.49	7.1	5.8
Loans:			
economic assistance	9.51	11.54	9.40
minus repayments	-1.3	0.8	-7.6
Sub-total	9.38	11.46	8.64
<b>Total</b>	10.87	12.20	9.22
<b>Upper Volta</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	18.09	9.13	7.65
food aid			2.60
<b>Total</b>	18.09	9.13	10.25
<b>Zaire</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.83	6.97	8.31
food aid	3.23	2.49	2.94
Sub-total	8.06	9.46	11.25
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.2	2.4	5.24
<b>Total</b>	8.18	9.70	14.49

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Sahel			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	19.50	19.64	11.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>19.64</b>	<b>11.98</b>
Various Francophone Institutions			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.26	.68	1.53
Loans:			
economic assistance	.02		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>.68</b>	<b>1.53</b>
Francophone Africa Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.72	2.30	.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>.72</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>.16</b>
<b>Total Francophone Africa</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	89.35	84.54	78.29
food aid	5.68	11.84	12.67
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>95.03</b>	<b>96.38</b>	<b>90.96</b>
Loans:			
economic assistance	53.00	52.83	43.78
minus repayments	-.31	.14	1.43
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>52.69</b>	<b>52.69</b>	<b>42.35</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>147.72</b>	<b>149.07</b>	<b>133.31</b>
<b>Total Africa**</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	167.28	155.26	147.52
food aid	14.58	28.12	50.83
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>181.86</b>	<b>183.38</b>	<b>198.35</b>
Loans:			
economic assistance	104.59	91.75	118.57
minus repayments	-.78	.70	-3.64
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>103.81</b>	<b>91.05</b>	<b>114.93</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>285.67</b>	<b>274.43</b>	<b>313.28</b>

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Americas</b>			
<b>Central America and Caribbean</b>			
<b>Anguilla</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.10
<b>Total</b>			.10
<b>Antigua</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.71	4.05	2.44
Loans:			
economic assistance	.19	.27	.54
<b>Total</b>	1.90	4.32	2.98
<b>Barbados</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.36	.50	.34
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.86	2.43	1.03
minus repayments	-.06	-.66	-.77
<b>Sub-total</b>	1.80	1.77	.26
<b>Total</b>	2.16	2.27	.60
<b>Belize</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.56	.48	.32
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.21	.10	.09
<b>Total</b>	3.77	.58	.41
<b>Cayman Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.10
<b>Total</b>			.10
<b>Costa Rica</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.17	.14	.35
<b>Total</b>	.17	.14	.35

Total Bilateral Assistance  
\$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance  
to the Americas  
\$71.05 million 119

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Cuba			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		0.2	
Loans:			
minus repayments			.30
Total		0.2	-.30
Dominica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.58	4.2	2.57
food aid	.92		
Sub-total	1.50	4.2	2.57
Loans:			
economic assistance			
minus repayments	.45	0.2	.11
Sub-total	.45	.01	.11
Total	1.95	4.3	2.68
Dominican Republic			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	10	13	.73
Loans:			
economic assistance	24	58	2.54
Total	34	71	3.27
El Salvador			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.4	.57	.12
Loans:			
economic assistance	.90	2.26	6.26
minus repayments	-1.7	1.7	.17
Sub-total	-.3	2.09	6.09
Total	1.37	2.66	6.21
Grenada			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	0.7	.15
Total	0.7	0.7	.45

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Guatemala</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.84	.89	.62
Loans:			
economic assistance	.10	.44	.55
<b>Total</b>	2.94	1.33	1.17
<b>Haiti</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	7.59	7.38	5.75
<b>Total</b>	7.59	7.38	5.75
<b>Honduras</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.79	2.07	2.68
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.83	1.61	.57
<b>Total</b>	4.62	3.68	3.25
<b>Jamaica</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.51	.62	.51
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.64	3.70	7.43
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus repayments	.33	.60	2.01
<b>Sub-total</b>	7.25	5.59	16.51
<b>Total</b>	7.76	6.21	17.02
<b>Montserrat</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	.30	.17
Loans:			
economic assistance	.21	.03	x
<b>Total</b>	.28	.33	.17
<b>Nicaragua</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.20	.17
food aid			4.48
<b>Total</b>	.20	.20	4.65



Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Panama			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.04	.15
Total		.04	.15
St. Kitts			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.50	1.09	.66
Total	1.50	1.09	.66
St. Lucia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.24	.51	.52
Total	.24	.51	.52
St. Vincent			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.12	.46	.29
Total	.12	.46	.29
Trinidad and Tobago			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.04	.20
Loans:			
economic assistance	.16	.87	.73
minus repayments	-.30	-.60	-.92
Sub-total	-.14	.27	-.19
Total	-.09	.31	.01
Turks and Caicos Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.03	.10
Total	.02	.03	.10
Virgin Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.05	.10
Total	.02	.05	.10

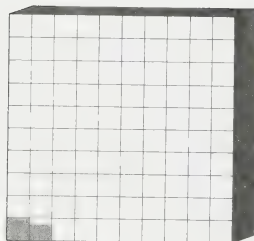
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Leeward and Windward Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.01	2.03	2.30
<b>Total</b>	3.01	2.03	2.30
<b>University of West Indies</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.46	.51	.42
<b>Total</b>	.46	.51	.42
<b>Other Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.76	.76	.29
<b>Total</b>	1.76	.76	.29
<b>Total Central America and Caribbean</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	24.37	23.32	22.45
food aid	.92		4.48
<b>Sub-total</b>	25.29	23.32	26.93
Loans:			
economic assistance	15.79	12.31	19.85
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus repayments	-.86	-2.04	-4.17
<b>Sub-total</b>	16.87	12.76	26.77
<b>Total</b>	42.16	36.08	53.70
<b>South America</b>			
<b>Argentina</b>			
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Total</b>	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Bolivia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.01	.97	4.04
Loans:			
minus repayments			-.02
<b>Total</b>	1.01	.97	4.02

**Bilateral Aid Disbursements**  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Brazil</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.77	1.41	1.32
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.01	1.28	1.15
minus repayments	-.39	-.39	-.51
Sub-total	.62	.89	.64
<b>Total</b>	2.39	2.30	1.96
<b>Chile</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.03	.05
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.28	-.33	.23
<b>Total</b>	-.25	-.30	-.18
<b>Colombia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.16	1.87	2.30
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.18	3.24	1.42
minus repayments	.23	-.44	-.87
Sub-total	4.95	2.80	.55
<b>Total</b>	7.11	4.67	2.85
<b>Ecuador</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.10	.17
Loans:			
economic assistance	.31		
minus repayments	.03	-.03	-.09
Sub-total	.28	-.03	-.09
<b>Total</b>	.30	.07	.08

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Guyana</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.90	.78	.61
Loans:			
economic assistance	5.19	4.39	2.23
minus repayments	-.14	.21	-.12
Sub-total	5.05	4.18	2.11
<b>Total</b>	5.95	4.96	2.72
<b>Paraguay</b>			
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Total</b>	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Peru</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.01	2.69	2.34
food aid			2.32
Sub-total	4.01	2.69	4.66
Loans:			
economic assistance	.01		
minus repayments			-.02
Sub-total	.01		-.02
<b>Total</b>	4.02	2.69	4.64
<b>Suriname</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01		.22
<b>Total</b>	.01		.22
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.52	.76	1.06
<b>Total</b>	3.52	.76	1.06

Total Bilateral Assistance  
\$666.35 million



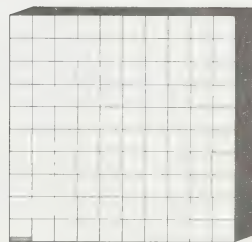
Total Bilateral Assistance  
to Europe  
\$11.26 million 1.7%

# Bilateral Aid Disbursements (\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Total South America</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	13.43	8.61	12.11
food aid			2.32
Sub-total	13.43	8.61	14.43
Loans:			
economic assistance	11.70	8.91	4.80
minus repayments	-1.11	-1.44	-1.90
Sub-total	10.59	7.47	2.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.02</b>	<b>16.08</b>	<b>17.33</b>
<b>Total Americas</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	37.80	31.93	34.56
food aid	.92		6.80
Sub-total	38.72	31.93	41.36
Loans:			
economic assistance	27.49	21.22	24.65
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus repayments	-1.97	-3.48	-6.07
Sub-total	27.46	20.23	29.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.18</b>	<b>52.16</b>	<b>71.03</b>
<b>Europe</b>			
Malta			
Loans:			
economic and technical assistance	.40	.02	
<b>Total</b>	<b>.40</b>	<b>.02</b>	
Portugal			
Grants:			
food aid	3.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.00</b>		

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Turkey</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.02	.02
Loans:			
economic assistance		18.96	11.82
minus repayments			-.58
Sub-total		18.96	11.24
<b>Total</b>		18.98	11.26
<b>Total Europe</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.02	.02
food aid	3.00		
Sub-total	3.00	.02	.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	.40	18.98	11.82
minus repayments			.58
Sub-total	.40	18.98	11.24
<b>Total</b>	3.40	19.00	11.26
<b>Oceania</b>			
<b>Papua New Guinea</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.22	.25	
<b>Total</b>	.22	.25	
<b>South Pacific Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.36	.95
<b>Total</b>	.20	.36	.95
<b>Total Oceania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.42	.61	.95
<b>Total</b>	.42	.61	.95

Total Bilateral Assistance  
\$666.35 million



Total Bilateral Assistance  
to Oceania  
\$.95 million .14%

Bilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Miscellaneous Bilateral, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs, etc.			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	8.50	12.02	13.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>12.02</b>	<b>13.78</b>
<b>Total Bilateral</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	274.14	257.98	281.75
food aid	81.77	70.68	107.47
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>355.91</b>	<b>328.66</b>	<b>389.22</b>
Loans:			
economic assistance	250.32	267.16	284.61
food aid	1.94	2.49	11.09
minus debt rescheduling*		-3.46	
minus loan cancellation*		-1.23	
minus repayments	-9.38	-12.11	-18.57
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>242.88</b>	<b>252.85</b>	<b>277.13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>598.79</b>	<b>581.51</b>	<b>666.35</b>

\* See Note 1, p. 1.

\*\* For administrative purposes, Africa has been divided into Anglophone Africa and Francophone Africa.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.



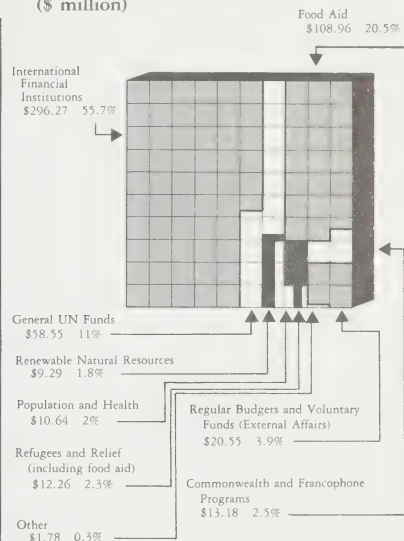
Table D

Multilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

D-1:  
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1970-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>CIDA Funds</b>			
<b>General UN Programs</b>			
United Nations Development Program	41.00	41.00	47.00
Junior Professional Officers	25	25	35
Integrated System Information Project	50		
Water and Sanitation			10
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	8.00	9.00	11.00
Junior Professional Officers			10
UN Volunteers	15		
UN Uganda Police Training	06		
UN Conference on LLDCs		10	
UN Conference on Energy		10	
<b>Sub-total: General UN Programs</b>	<b>49.96</b>	<b>50.45</b>	<b>58.55</b>
<b>Renewable Natural Resources</b>			
International Fund for Agricultural Development	11.00		
Junior Professional Officers			10
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture	1.15	1.15	1.28
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre	1.30	1.30	1.42
International Potato Centre	.65	.65	.75
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources	.15	.15	.18
International Crops Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics	.95	.95	1.18
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	1.30	1.30	1.42
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases	.60	.60	.60
International Rice Research Institute	1.30	1.30	1.42
West African Rice Development Association	.35	.35	.40
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas	.35	.35	.40
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry	10	14	14
<b>Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources</b>	<b>19.20</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>9.29</b>

Multilateral Disbursements  
1981-82  
(\$ million)



D-1:  
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Population and Health</b>			
UN Fund for Population Activities	8.00	7.00	8.70
World Health Organization			
tropical diseases research program	.70	.70	.84
onchocerciasis control program (IBRD/WHO)	.75	.80	1.10
population	.85		
smallpox eradication/expanded program of immunization	.10		
<b>Sub-total: Population and Health</b>	<b>10.40</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>10.64</b>
<b>Education</b>			
International Institute for Educational Planning	.23	.15	.10
UN Institute for Training and Research	.28	.25	.05
<b>Sub-total: Education</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.40</b>	<b>.15</b>
<b>Commonwealth and Francophone Programs</b>			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation	8.80	10.00	11.00
Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service	.02		
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program	.20	.20	.20
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency			
Special Program for Development	.60	.80	1.00
Association of Partially or Wholly			
French-Language Universities			
International Fund for University Cooperation	.45	.45	.55
Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	.04	.07	.10
Permanent Technical Secretariat			
Technical Assistance (Volunteer)			.08
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of French-			
Speaking Countries (Confesjes)			
physical education bursaries program	.16	.13	.15
projects	.10	.10	.10
technical assistance	.07	.08	
Conference of Ministers of Education (Confemen)		.05	
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education			
Pharmacopeia Program	.02		
Inter-African Consultative Committee	.01		
<b>Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone Programs</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>11.88</b>	<b>13.18</b>

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Refugee and Relief Programs<sup>1</sup></b>			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees	3.60	2.25	4.00
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees	1.75	2.20	2.90
food aid	3.25	3.50	4.48
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans	.30	.30	.30
UN Fund for Namibia	.15	.17	.18
International Committee of the Red Cross	.38	.38	.40
<b>Sub-total: Refugee and Relief Programs</b>	<b>9.43</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>12.26</b>
<b>Trade Promotion</b>			
International Trade Centre	.60	.60	.66
<b>Sub-total: Trade Promotion</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.66</b>
<b>World Food Program</b>			
Cash	10.00	10.00	10.00
Food Aid	84.58	87.85	98.96
International Emergency Program Food Reserve		5.47	
<b>Sub-total: World Food Program</b>	<b>94.58</b>	<b>103.32</b>	<b>108.96</b>
<b>Other Multilateral Programs</b>			
Food and Agriculture Organization	.20		
Associate experts	.25		.35
International Atomic Energy Agency		.40	.52
Special contribution	.32		
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	.08	.03	
IBRD — Consultative Group on International Agricultural			
Research		.07	
World Meteorological Organization			
World Weather Watch	.02		
Miscellaneous Contributions		.50	.10
<b>Sub-total: Other Multilateral Programs</b>	<b>.87</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>.97</b>
<b>Total CIDA Funds</b>	<b>196.02</b>	<b>193.19</b>	<b>214.66</b>

D-1:  
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Department of External Affairs' Funds <sup>2</sup>			
Organizations Partly Active in Development <sup>3</sup>			
World Health Organization (67.1%)	5.10	5.59	5.81
International Labour Organization (7.7%)	.37	.29	.36
Food and Agriculture Organization (9.2%)	.58	.60	.78
United Nations Organization (2.5%)	.48	.56	.59
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (2.7%)	.14	.21	.21
World Intellectual Property Organization (14.8%)	.09	.03	.04
Universal Postal Union (5.1%)	.02	.03	.03
International Civil Aviation Organization (0.4%)	x	x	x
Sub-total: Organizations Partly Active in Development	6.78	7.51	7.82
Organizations Fully Active in Development			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation	5.67	5.11	4.61
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment	1.16	.83	.96
Pan-American Health Organization	2.50	2.86	2.93
United Nations Trust for South Africa	.02	.02	.02
Commonwealth Foundation	.55	.68	.68
Commonwealth Youth Program	.48	.50	.55
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education	.02	.02	.02
Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Science	1.43	1.14	1.34
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	.01	.01	.01
Commonwealth Secretariat	1.50	1.62	1.41
Association of Partially or Wholly French-Language Universities	.12	.12	.15
Canadian Institute of International Affairs	.05	.05	.05
Sub-total: Organizations Fully Active in Development	13.51	12.96	12.73
Total Department of External Affairs' Funds	20.29	20.27	20.55
Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations (CIDA funds plus Dep't of External Affairs' funds)	216.31	213.46	235.21

D-2:

Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions<sup>a</sup>

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Department of Finance Funds</b>			
International Development Association contributions to special fund (advances)	163.86	177.11	164.60
International Finance Corporation capital subscriptions (investments)	4.01	4.15	4.16
<b>Total Department of Finance Funds</b>	<b>167.87</b>	<b>181.26</b>	<b>168.76</b>
<b>CIDA Funds</b>			
<b>African Development Bank</b>			
grants	.41	.13	.32
contributions to special fund (advances)	25.00	30.00	30.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25.41</b>	<b>30.13</b>	<b>30.32</b>
<b>Asian Development Bank</b>			
grants			.80
capital subscriptions (investments)	13.59	9.26	9.08
contributions to special fund (advances)	38.00	42.00	56.72
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>51.59</b>	<b>51.26</b>	<b>66.60</b>
<b>Caribbean Development Bank</b>			
grants	15	18	.15
capital subscriptions (investments)	82	.84	.85
contributions to special fund (advances)	5.50	3.50	2.97
contributions to special fund for commercial livestock production (advances)		2.37	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>3.97</b>

## D-2:

Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions<sup>4</sup>

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Central American Bank for Economic Integration loans minus repayments	-.02	-.03	-.03
Sub-total	-.02	-.03	-.03
Inter-American Development Bank capital subscriptions (investments) contributions to special fund (advances) repayments by Latin American countries <sup>3</sup>	6.83 24.17 1.67	6.85 17.10 1.95	7.01 17.51 2.13
Sub-total	32.67	25.90	26.65
Total CIDA Funds	114.12	114.15	127.51
Total — International Financial Institutions (combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance) grants loans minus repayments capital subscriptions (investments) contributions to special funds (advances)	.56 -.02 25.25 256.20	.31 -.03 21.10 274.03	1.27 -.03 21.10 273.93
Total Aid to International Financial Institutions	281.99	295.41	296.27

1. See also Table G, Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief.

2. These contributions to international organizations are in addition to CIDA contributions made through multilateral channels and international non-governmental organizations.

3. See Note 3, p. 1.

4. Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31 each year.

5. See Note 5, p. 1.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.

## D-3:

## Multilateral Aid (Summary by Source)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CIDA	308.47	305.39	340.04
Department of External Affairs	20.29	20.27	20.55
Department of Finance	167.87	181.26	168.76
Latin America Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank <sup>5</sup>	1.67	1.95	2.13
Total Multilateral Aid (D-1 plus D-2)	498.30	508.87	531.48

Table E

## Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
CIDA Contributions to Canadian NGOs			
A. Food Aid	1.94	2.00	4.00 <sup>1</sup>
B. Institutional Cooperation	2	31.62	42.97
of which:			
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	.05	.31	1.02
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	.26	.19	.52
Canadian Bureau for International Education	.20	.20	.34
Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation		.04	.39
Canadian Crossroads International	.37	.55	.72
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	1.80	1.80	2.00
Canadian Labour Congress	.29	.29	.57
Canadian Teachers' Federation	.34	.19	.65
CUSO <sup>3</sup>	10.34	12.10	9.65
Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale	.42	.48	.61
Coady International Institute	.50	.58	.96
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	.62	.64	.43
Cooperative Development Foundation	.37	2.12	2.06
Dalhousie University	.01	.13	.30
Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins	1.93	1.55	2.05
Institut Armand Frappier	.01	.02	.24
Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development	.25	.14	.30
Jeunesse Canada Monde	4.56	4.83	5.54
Laval University	.28	.33	.88
Lester B. Pearson College			.28
North-South Institute	.07	.09	.51
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	.14	.04	.22
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	.56	.53	.52
Ottawa University		.05	.49
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer <sup>4</sup>			4.01
University of British Columbia	.02	.08	.24
University of Calgary			.20
University of Guelph	.11	.18	.40
University of Moncton		.01	.23
University of Montreal	x	.06	.27
University of Saskatchewan		.01	.32
World University Service of Canada	1.17	1.82	2.08
York University	.08	.07	.31
C. Other Canadian NGOs	2	35.06	49.96
of which:			
Ailes de l'espérance	.04	x	.28
Alberta Council for International Cooperation	.22	.21	.24
Anglican Church of Canada	.78	.66	1.02
Assistance médicale internationale	.43	.34	.41
Association québécoise pour l'avancement des Nations unies	.09	.13	.30



Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Baptist Federation of Canada	.07	.26	.74
British Columbia Save the Children Fund	15	.15	.28
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	4.60	4.96	7.33
Canadian Council for International Cooperation	.38	.52	.57
Canadian Council of Churches	.84	.79	1.08
Canadian Hunger Foundation	.30	.69	.50
Canadian Lutheran World Relief Food Aid	1.50	1.54	1.84
Canadian Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	.07	.12	1.3
Canadian Red Cross Society	.17	.52	.54
Canadian Save the Children Fund	.29	.26	.26
Food Aid	.77	.80	.78
Canadian UNICEF Committee	.02	.01	.01
Cardinal Léger and His Endeavors	3.51	2.76	3.68
CARE Canada	.10	.06	.26
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	2.20	2.45	2.79
Club 2/3 Incorporated	.07	.22	.33
Collaboration Santé Internationale	.03	.13	.62
Food Aid	.05	.06	.22
Compassion of Canada		.05	.04
Food Aid	.02	.11	.12
Emmanuel Relief Rehabilitation Institute	.08	.09	.08
Food for the Hungry/Canada	.08	.22	.32
Food Aid	.18	.23	.08
Foster Parents Plan of Canada	.12	.12	.12
Gurkha Welfare Appeal	2.02	1.98	2.41
Help the Aged	.24	.24	.47
Horizon of Friendship	.14	.16	.27
Institut Fame Perce	.34	.43	.64
Inter-Church Fund for International Development	.09	.18	.27
Inter Pares	1.11	1.30	1.40
Leprosy Mission of Canada	.51	.37	.49
MATCH		.17	.28
Mennonite Central Committee of Canada	.20	.28	.25
Food Aid	1.79	1.49	1.62
Mother Theresa Habitat	.18	.18	.18
Operation Eyesight Universal			.30
Overseas Book Centre	.50	.48	.57
OXFAM — Canada	.59	.68	3.89
OXFAM — Quebec	.45	.37	.45
Presbyterian Church in Canada	.05	.19	.29
Rotary Club of Guelph	.12	.18	.32
	.42	.33	.36

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Salvation Army	67	51	52
Food Aid	18	13	16
Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation	23	26	24
Secours aux lépreux	08	07	20
Sudan Interior Mission	29	52	23
Terre des hommes			
Food Aid	18	19	18
Tibetan Refugee Aid Society	18	20	52
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	55	42	46
Food Aid	60	50	60
United Church of Canada	79	82	114
World Vision of Canada	125	107	125
Food Aid	50	50	50
YMCA	105	103	150
YWCA	11	19	26
D. Provincial Governments' Contributions to NGOs	950	750	1142
<b>Sub-total: Aid to Canadian NGOs</b>	<b>7095</b>	<b>7618</b>	<b>10835</b>
<b>International NGOs</b>			
Association of Geoscientists for International Development	15	15	10
Centre for Education in International Management	08		
Foundation for International Training	22	46	74
International Planned Parenthood Federation	364	364	420
International Union for Scientific Study of Population	05		02
International University Exchange Fund	30		
Pan-African Institute for Development	22	48	55
Society for International Development	08	17	12
World Organization of the Scout Movement	19	27	36
World University Service	11	16	35
Other International NGOs	212	352	567
<b>Sub-total: Aid to International NGOs</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>1211</b>
<b>Total Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations</b>	<b>7812</b>	<b>8493</b>	<b>12046</b>

1. Includes the contributions to the Mennonite Central Committee food bank and the NGO skim milk powder program (see Table J)
2. The Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division was established in FY 80-81. Therefore, no separate figures are available for 1979-80 for sections B and C. Total disbursements in these categories to NGOs in 1979-80 was \$59.51 million.
3. Prior to 1981-82, CUSO/SUCO were listed as one organization.
- x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.

Table F

Aid Disbursements by International Development Research Centre (IDRC)\*  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Programs</b>			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	11.28	12.85	14.21
Social Sciences and Human Resources	9.55	9.24	10.47
Information Sciences	5.55	4.49	5.43
Health Sciences	3.54	3.95	5.24
External Liaison and Relations	3.90	6.63	7.25
Special Governing Board Activities	.10	.13	.49
Program-Related Expenditures	1.74		
Cooperative Programs		11	62
Fellowship Awards		2.41	2.18
<b>Total Aid from IDRC</b>	<b>35.66</b>	<b>39.81</b>	<b>45.89</b>

\* Excluding Administration Costs. (See Table I)

Table G

## Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief\*

(\$ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Algeria	Earthquake Relief		250	
Angola	Refugees			600
	Drought			100
Azores	Earthquake Relief	101		
Cameroon	Refugees		175	
Chad	Returnees			1,050
	Drought			80
China	Drought & Flood Relief		50	
Colombia	Flood Relief	50		
Djibouti	Drought Relief		86	
	Medical Team			82
	Refugees			100
	Medical Supplies			158
Dominica/ Dominican Republic	Hurricane Relief	150		
East Timor	Protection of Civilians	200		
	Food & Medicine		25	
El Salvador	Conflict	58	250	
	Civil Strife			550
Ethiopia	Returnees			160
	Drought Relief		150	
	Immunization Program			600
Fiji	Hurricane Relief	25		
Gambia	Food Shortage			100
Greece	Earthquake Relief		75	
Haiti	Hurricane Relief		150	
Honduras	Flood Relief	38		
Iran	Displaced Children			10
Iran/Iraq	Conflict			350
	Prisoners			50
Jamaica	Flood Relief	25		
Kampuchea	Emergency Relief	15,000	4,750	
Korea	Typhoon			50
Lebanon	Civil Strife			280
Madagascar	Cyclones and Floods			50
Mozambique	Drought			50
Nicaragua	Famine			50
	Civil Conflict	170		
	Post-War Help	79	40	
	Conflict	67		

Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief\*  
(\$ thousand)

Country	Purpose	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Pakistan	Afghan Refugees	400		3,300
Paraguay	Flood Relief	30	2,750	
Peru	Floods and Landslides			100
St. Lucia	Hurricane Relief		50	
St. Vincent	Volcano Relief	43		
Somalia	Drought & Refugees		1,564	
	Refugees			1,500
Sudan	Flood Relief & Refugees		200	
	Refugees			1,600
Thailand/ Kampuchea	Refugees			2,375
Tonga	Cyclone			100
Uganda	Drought Relief		150	
	Famine			950
Yugoslavia	Earthquake Relief	200		
Zaire	Refugees			500
Sub-total: Allocation by Country		16,636	10,715	14,875
Not Allocable by Country				
Americas	Disaster Preparedness	126	101	98
	Refugees in Central America			500
Africa	Appeal for Victims of Conflict	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Disaster Victims			450
	Flood Relief	75		
Asia	Refugee Relief	58		
S.E. Asia	Refugee Relief	100	150	
World	Protection for Political Prisoners			250
Sub-total: Not Allocable by Country		2,359	2,251	3,298
Total International Emergency Relief*		18,995	12,966	18,173

\*See also Refugee and Relief Programs in Table D-1.

Table H

Aid Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Scholarship Programs</b>			
Commonwealth Scholarships	2.43	2.49	5.43
CIDA's Scholarships	.27	.35	.40
Scholarships for Zimbabwe Students	.06	.03	.01
<b>Total Scholarship Programs</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>5.84</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Programs</b>			
Industrial Cooperation	3.95	7.21	14.16
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance	.77	1.00	1.21
<b>Total Miscellaneous Programs</b>	<b>4.72</b>	<b>8.21</b>	<b>15.37</b>

Table I

## Administrative Costs\*

(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>CIDA's Administrative Costs</b>			
Salaries, Wages and Other Personnel Costs	23.27	25.69	32.86
Transportation and Communications	3.33	4.35	5.29
Consultants, Professional and Special Services	1.86	3.01	4.00
Rentals	.45	.48	.77
Purchases, Repairs and Upkeep	.06	.30	.41
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	.65	.67	.96
All Other Expenditures	.01	.8	.33
<b>Total: CIDA's Administrative Costs</b>	<b>29.63</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>44.63</b>
<b>IDRC's Administrative Costs</b>			
Salaries and Benefits	2.33	2.60	3.16
Rent and Accommodation	.39	.40	.40
Office Expenses	.18	.24	.25
Professional and Special Services	.17	.20	.17
Travel and Relocation	.16	.21	.28
Governors' Meetings	.10	.10	.14
Depreciation and Amortization	.10	.10	.16
Telecommunications	.08	.09	.10
Insurance	.05	.05	.07
<b>Total: IDRC's Administrative Costs</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>4.73</b>
<b>Field Staff (Estimated)</b>			
CIDA**	4.23	5.00	4.57
External Affairs	14.08	19.15	22.84
<b>Total: Field Staff (Estimated)</b>	<b>18.31</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>27.41</b>
<b>Total Administrative Costs</b>	<b>51.50</b>	<b>62.64</b>	<b>76.77</b>

\* See Note 6, p. 1.

\*\* To be included in External Affairs' budget after 1981-82.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.



Table J

## Food Aid Recipients

(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Multilateral Food Aid</b>			
World Food Program	94.58	97.85	108.96
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees	3.25	3.50	4.48
International Emergency Food Reserve		5.47	
<b>Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid</b>	<b>97.83</b>	<b>106.82</b>	<b>113.44</b>
<b>Bilateral Food Aid</b>			
<b>Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	39.35	49.33	29.92
China			4.00
India	19.94	2.98	8.08
Nepal		.25	
Pakistan			1.96
Sri Lanka	3.98		5.88
<b>Sub-total: Asia</b>	<b>63.27</b>	<b>42.56</b>	<b>49.84</b>
<b>Africa</b>			
Egypt			2.96
Ethiopia		3.95	9.27
Kenya			2.94
Mali			1.32
Mauritania		1.27	1.46
Morocco			.05
Mozambique	.06	2.60	5.55
Niger			.94
Rwanda	.52	1.28	1.53
Senegal	1.93	6.80	1.93
Somalia		2.84	4.77
Sudan	1.93	1.48	6.29
Tanzania	3.42	2.97	3.92
Uganda			1.99
Upper Volta			2.60
Zaire	3.23	2.49	2.94
Zambia	3.49		
Zimbabwe		2.44	.47
<b>Sub-total: Africa</b>	<b>14.58</b>	<b>28.12</b>	<b>50.83</b>

Food Aid Recipients  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
Central America and the Caribbean			
Dominica	.92		
Jamaica*	1.94	2.49	11.09
Nicaragua			4.48
Sub-total: Central America and the Caribbean	2.86	2.49	15.57
South America			
Peru			2.32
Sub-total: South America			2.32
Europe			
Portugal	3.00		
Sub-total: Europe	3.00		
Sub-total: Bilateral Food Aid	83.71	73.17	118.56
Other Food Aid Programs			
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance Program	7.3		
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	1.94	2.00	2.00
Mennonite Central Committee	1.50	1.50	2.00
Emergency Relief Funds Kampuchea	2.00		
Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs	6.17	3.50	4.00
Total Food Aid	187.71	183.49	236.00

\*Food aid is normally provided in grant form, but in 1978 Canada extended lines of credit (loans) to Jamaica for the purchase of Canadian foodstuffs.

Table K

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)<sup>1</sup>

(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Africa</b>			
Benin	5.03	4.71	4.61
Botswana	5.56	2.92	5.81
Burundi	.03	.10	.35
Cape Verde	.02	.04	.28
Central African Empire	.02	.05	.15
Chad	.20	.02	.35
Comoros	.01	.03	.03
Ethiopia	2.09	5.19	10.66
Gambia	.03	.04	.22
Guinea	.05	.05	.54
Guinea-Bissau	.05	.05	1.7
Lesotho	.702	5.84	4.65
Malawi	15.96	6.50	11.10
Mali	12.79	16.91	12.11
Niger	4.08	5.78	5.26
Rwanda	5.84	6.25	8.06
Somalia	.02	2.87	4.82
Sudan	2.40	1.67	7.35
Tanzania	27.64	29.20	25.66
Uganda	.27	.98	2.41
Upper Volta	18.09	9.15	10.25
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
East African Community <sup>2</sup>	.18	.34	.19
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland <sup>3</sup>	.72	.77	.72
Sahel <sup>4</sup>	19.50	19.64	11.98
Sub-total: Africa	125.58	115.08	125.53
<b>Asia</b>			
Afghanistan	6.62	1.09	.04
Bangladesh	65.18	74.10	77.87
Nepal	6.74	5.28	6.85
Yemen Arab Republic		.01	
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)		.05	
Sub-total: Asia	78.54	80.51	84.76

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)<sup>1</sup>  
(\$ million)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
<b>Americas</b>			
Haiti	7.50	7.88	5.75
<b>Total: LLDCs</b>	211.71	205.27	216.04
<b>Percentage of Total Bilateral Aid</b>	55%	52%	52%

<sup>1</sup> For definitions of LLDCs see Part 2. Of the 31 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are four that are not aided by Canada: Bhutan, Laos, Maldives and Western Samoa.

<sup>2</sup> The East African Community comprises Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda although only Tanzania and Uganda are LLDCs.

<sup>3</sup> Swaziland is included in the Regional Program although it is not an LLDC.

<sup>4</sup> The Sahel comprises Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta although Mauritania and Senegal are not LLDCs.

Table L

Canadian Advisers on Assignment Abroad During 1981  
(as of July 1, 1982)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economic Planning	6	17	2	25
Public Administration	1	19	5	25
Power, Transport, Communications	5	89	5	109
Industry, Mining	1	24	1	26
Trade, Banking, Tourism	1	11	1	13
Renewable Resources	8	75	55	138
Health	1	1	1	3
Social Services	1	5	1	7
Education	1	21	18	40
<b>Total by Area</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>61</b>	
<b>Total Advisers Abroad</b>				<b>393</b>

Table M

## Students and Trainees in Canada During 1981

(as of January 1, 1982)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economics and Administration	3	153	12	170
Renewable Resources	1	52	50	103
Health and Social Services		14	4	18
Mining	2	87	8	97
Engineering		156	8	164
Education	1	37	2	40
Public Utilities	1	3	3	7
Fine Arts		17	2	19
Natural Sciences		151	36	174
Law	1	1		2
<b>Total by Area</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>754</b>
<b>Total Students and Trainees in Canada Administered by CIDA</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>754</b>
Students and Trainees in Canada Administered by Other Institutions on Behalf of CIDA		826	17	843
<b>Total Students and Trainees in Canada</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>991</b>

Table N

First<sup>1</sup> and Third<sup>2</sup> Country Students and Trainees

(academic year 1981-82)

Area	First Country	Third Country	Total by Area
Asia	8	57	65
Africa	254	119	373
Central and South America and Caribbean	6	270	276
<b>Total by Type</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>446</b>	
<b>Total First and Third Country Students and Trainees</b>			<b>714</b>

1. Students and trainees studying in their own country under CIDA sponsorship

2. Students and trainees studying in another developing country under CIDA sponsorship.

Table O

Selected Data on Aid to Developing Countries  
by Major Donor Countries, 1980

Donor Country	Net ODA <sup>1</sup> (millions of \$U.S.)			Rank in Terms of Total ODA	ODA/GNP <sup>1</sup> Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total			
DAC Members <sup>2</sup>						
Australia	177	180	657	14	.48	13
Austria	146	28	174	21	.23	21-22
Belgium	441	139	580	15	.49	12
Canada	640	396	1,036	10	.42	15
Denmark	253	215	468	17	.72	10
Finland	61	45	106	23	.22	23
France	3,331	713	4,044	2	.62	11
Germany	2,274	1,243	3,517	3	.43	14
Italy	73	600	673	13	.17	25
Japan	1,961	1,343	3,304	4	.32	17-18
Netherlands	1,174	403	1,577	7	.99	6
New Zealand	51	20	71	25	.32	17-18
Norway	271	202	473	16	.82	8
Sweden	676	247	923	11	.76	9
Switzerland	170	76	246	20	.24	20
United Kingdom	1,255	526	1,781	6	.34	16
United States	1,366	2,772	7,138	1	.27	19
Sub-total: DAC	17,620	9,148	26,768		.37	
OPEC Members <sup>3</sup>						
Algeria	40	43	83	24	.21	24
Iran	-25	28	3	27	.00	27
Iraq	775	54	829	12	2.12	5
Kuwait	1,031	157	1,188	8	3.88	3
Libya	218	63	281	19	.92	7
Nigeria	9	33	42	26	.05	26
Qatar	266	33	299	18	4.50	1
Saudi Arabia	2,766	267	3,033	5	2.60	4
United Arab Emirates	1,004	57	1,061	9	3.96	2
Venezuela	10	120	130	22	.23	21-22
Sub-total: OPEC	6,094	855	6,949		1.48	
Total	23,714	10,003	33,717			

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)  
GNP: gross national product

2. Development Assistance Committee of the  
Organization for Economic Cooperation and  
Development.

3. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and  
Development, DAC Chairman's Report, DAC  
(81) 20 Paris, September 1981.

Table P

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1980  
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC*	OPEC*		
Asia				
Bangladesh	850.4	50.1	362.1	1,262.6
India	688.4	101.1	1,521.7	2,256.2
Indonesia	844.2	11.0	94.3	949.5
Nepal	84.0	6.8	72.3	163.1
Pakistan	339.2	364.7	118.4	1,122.3
Sri Lanka	296.1	56.4	87.6	439.8
Sub-total: Asia	3,047.3	589.8	2,556.4	6,193.5
Africa				
Botswana	84.5		22.6	106.1
Cameroon	111.4	24.1	70.9	266.4
Chad	20.2		15.1	35.3
Egypt	1,187.0	4.8	195.7	1,387.5
Gambia	16.5	7.0	30.9	54.4
Ghana	107.1	25.2	59.3	191.6
Ivory Coast	151.9		58.5	210.4
Kenya	276.6		119.6	396.2
Lesotho	59.6	1	30.6	90.3
Mali	111.4	17.3	103.4	252.1
Mauritania	53.5	69.8	36.0	159.3
Niger	105.0	1.7	63.6	170.3
Senegal	181.9	2.1	79.1	263.1
Swaziland	32.5		17.4	49.9
Tanzania	523.1	7.4	127.5	658.0
Upper Volta	151.1		61.2	212.3
Zaire	316.8	23.5	105.7	446.0
Zambia	233.8		61.6	295.4
Sub-total: Africa	3,802.9	183.0	1,258.7	5,244.6



Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1980  
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC*	OPEC*		
Central America and Caribbean				
Belize	11.0		3.6	14.6
El Salvador	49.5		47.0	96.5
Haiti	62.8		42.3	105.1
Honduras	47.7		55.4	103.1
Jamaica	83.5	10.0	32.5	126.0
Sub-total: Central America and Caribbean	254.5	10.0	180.8	445.3
South America				
Bolivia	99.0		71.0	170.0
Colombia	51.8		58.3	90.1
Guyana	12.5		80.6	93.1
Peru	176.6		26.6	203.2
Sub-total: South America	319.9		186.5	506.4
Total All Countries	574.4	782.80	4,182.4	12,389.8

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to  
Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1981.

\* See Table O, Notes 2 and 3.

Table Q

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by  
Major Bilateral Donor, 1980  
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup> Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Asia								
Bangladesh	850.4	US 215.1	US 174.0	UK 114.6	UK 99.2	UK 57.1	5	6.8%
India	653.4	US 144.8	UK 155.9	US 83.0	UK 69.5	UK 57.4	6	5.7%
Indonesia	844.2	US 350.0	US 117.0	US 85.4	UK 66.6	UK 65.6	10	1.7%
Nepal	84.0	US 24.5	UK 48.8	UK 15.6	UK 8.1	UK 8.0	6	5.1%
Pakistan	339.2	US 112.4	UK 45.7	UK 42.0	US 31.2	UK 28.4	5	8.4%
Sri Lanka	296.1	UK 73.3	US 55.0	UK 44.8	UK 29.3	UK 25.4	4	9.9%
Africa								
Botswana	83.5	UK 19.5	UK 14.9	UK 13.2	UK 12.8	UK 12.0	8	3.2%
Cameroon	171.4	US 94.7	UK 25.5	UK 17.8	UK 14.9	UK 10.0	5	10.4%
Chad	20.2	US 9.8	UK 6.0	UK 1.5	UK 1.4	UK 1.4	6	1.0%
Egypt	1,187.0	US 834.0	US 123.0	UK 106.7	UK 55.0	UK 31.1	5	2.6%
Gambia	16.5	UK 5.0	UK 4.7	US 4.0	UK 3.1	UK 2.6	-	6%
Ghana	107.1	UK 54.8	UK 26.2	UK 19.0	UK 13.9	UK 4.8	4	13.0%

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by  
Major Bilateral Donor, 1980  
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup> Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Ivory Coast	151.9	F 118.3	D 11.7	B 10.0	CDN 4.8	UK 3.6	1	3.2%
Kenya	276.6	NL 47.5	US 39.0	UK 38.9	D 31.1	S 28.4	9	3.5%
Lesotho	59.6	D 18.0	US 16.0	UK 9.6	CDN 5.8	NL 3.9	1	9.7%
Mali	131.4	F 14.6	D 27.0	US 23.0	CDN 12.8	NL 12.5	1	9.7%
Mauritania	53.5	F 20.1	US 15.0	D 11.8	NL 4.7	CDN 3.9	5	1.7%
Niger	105.0	F 48.5	D 21.5	B 10.1	US 9.0	F 6.5	6	3.5%
Senegal	181.9	F 107.7	US 36.0	D 11.9	CDN 6.8	B 6.4	4	3.7%
Swaziland	32.5	UK 13.5	US 11.0	D 2.5	S 1.6	CDN 1.4	5	4.3%
Tanzania	523.1	NL 83.2	S 78.1	D 74.5	UK 73.2	S 44.2	9	3.7%
Upper Volta	151.1	F 55.9	D 31.3	US 28.0	NL 18.1	CDN 8.2	5	5.4%
Zaire	316.8	B 169.7	NL 39.4	D 36.8	CDN 13.5	US 11.0	1	4.3%
Zambia	233.8	UK 43.1	US 41.0	D 35.3	S 31.1	NL 27.8	6	6.8%

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA	Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup> Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
The Americas								
Central America and Caribbean								
El Salvador	19.5	US 43.0	CDN 2.1	D 1.6	NL 1.2	I 1.5	2	1.2%
Haiti	62.8	US 35.0	D 9.0	I 7.3	CDN 5.1	I 2.2	1	8.6%
Honduras	17.7	US 19.0	I 7.2	NL 6.9	D 4.9	CDN 4.1	5	8.6%
Jamaica	83.5	NL 34.4	US 16.0	D 8.6	CDN 7.7	S 6.0	1	9.2%
South America								
Bolivia	99.0	US 40.0	D 21.5	I 19.2	CH 3.3	NL 3.2	10	9%
Colombia	31.8	D 19.6	NL 10.8	CDN 5.3	I 4.3	B 2.3	3	16.7%
Guyana	12.5	US 5.0	CDN 4.1	NL 1.8	UK 1.1	I 1	2	2.8%
Peru	176.6	D 58.6	US 53.0	NL 34.3	I 11.1	I 5.2	8	1.1%

#### DAC Members

Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Belgium	B
Canada	CDN
Denmark	DK
Finland	FN
France	F
Germany	D
Italy	I
Japan	J
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Norway	N
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
United Kingdom	UK
United States	US

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1981.

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)
2. In cases where two countries have the same rank both countries are shown and the dollar volume relates to each donor's ODA.

Table R

Export and Import Trade Between  
Canada and Some Developing Countries  
(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
<b>Asia</b>						
Afghanistan	1.02	.34	.12	1.00	.18	.19
Bangladesh	79.22	74.50	56.55	8.48	11.62	7.46
Burma	2.48	2.61	2.71	.70	.16	.16
India <sup>1</sup>	225.78	352.51	346.15	93.25	94.45	107.01
Indonesia	62.64	215.03	94.09	42.11	28.91	36.96
Korea (Republic of)	365.41	504.33	446.23	462.86	414.38	608.08
Malaysia	65.33	93.02	125.71	96.28	83.39	100.03
Pakistan	87.23	58.48	89.02	11.30	15.39	17.47
Philippines	84.87	108.21	83.10	78.28	101.48	108.70
Singapore	114.83	198.16	145.66	164.09	149.66	174.63
Sri Lanka	12.07	25.23	33.42	17.07	16.98	17.47
Thailand	87.25	141.60	116.00	31.70	24.69	33.07
Vietnam	22.42	.36	.92	.02	.06	.66
<b>Sub-total: Asia</b>	<b>1,210.55</b>	<b>1,774.38</b>	<b>1,539.68</b>	<b>1,007.14</b>	<b>941.35</b>	<b>1,211.89</b>
<b>Africa</b>						
Algeria	214.75	393.08	389.34	87.27	12.08	424.32
Benin	20.47	3.39	2.36	x	x	.02
Cameroon	9.42	13.16	79.03	.10	.69	.49
Egypt	36.70	129.57	127.02	89.54	10.72	6.60
Ethiopia	3.10	19.40	34.73	.95	.84	1.65
Gabon	1.29	3.12	4.12	1.57	6.70	12.65
Gambia	.06	.20	.02		.01	
Ghana	32.13	24.00	21.23	2.02	5.07	4.91
Guinea	.57	1.46	.71	20.99	39.95	20.37
Ivory Coast	32.56	18.74	19.60	6.33	3.18	8.73
Kenya	18.08	14.04	26.69	15.63	17.77	12.90
Madagascar	1.15	23.36	16.24	.59	.85	.35
Malawi	2.20	21.03	1.16	.34	.48	.67
Mauritania	7.98	.90	2.85	.24	x	
Mauritius	2.28	.80	1.00	3.85	.04	.06
Morocco	67.70	70.88	104.09	6.77	11.09	15.21
Mozambique	17.38	14.12	19.68	4.13	3.18	.84
Nigeria	50.11	102.42	96.80	.72	41.75	112.01

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
Senegal	16.83	8.14	13.78	.16	1.59	1.79
Sierra Leone	.61	.87	1.16	2.74	.03	
Somalia	1.08	2.04	3.59		x	23
Sudan	8.94	7.92	10.30	.26	1.03	4.1
Tanzania	33.36	21.75	14.17	3.38	4.88	5.10
Togo	8.55	1.26	.77	.05		
Tunisia	39.66	58.56	73.55	7.1	28	1.14
Uganda	1.96	.18	.47	.03	.99	.16
Zaire <sup>2</sup>	4.14	28.25	45.56	1.78	8.56	.61
Zambia	2.97	11.71	3.63	x	.03	3.75
Zimbabwe	13	.59	6.75		.06	2.18
Other Anglophone African countries	53.68	7.53	14.80	15.08	21.76	77
Sub-total: Africa	689.84	1,002.47	1,135.20	265.23	193.41	638.55
Americas						
Central America and the Caribbean						
Barbados	29.67	33.45	40.70	8.57	11.51	9.28
Belize	5.39	3.83	3.47	1.07	1.75	3.24
Costa Rica	35.59	30.06	21.97	34.80	35.24	38.99
Cuba	257.37	416.51	452.38	106.77	163.47	196.51
Dominican Republic	33.39	51.66	48.86	22.74	17.48	17.67
El Salvador	15.60	15.33	19.45	27.29	26.91	25.14
Guatemala	21.29	21.70	17.98	16.62	25.08	35.98
Haiti	30.02	26.64	21.75	6.64	6.61	7.53
Honduras	15.82	23.06	21.06	30.01	39.62	35.46
Jamaica	61.84	62.50	80.69	50.14	49.92	97.53
Nicaragua	2.82	14.71	16.41	8.69	31.50	52.09
Trinidad and Tobago	127.20	119.60	105.05	19.01	11.25	75.32
Leeward and Windward Is.	22.48	28.31	33.19	3.16	2.34	1.82
Sub-total: Central America and the Caribbean	658.48	847.36	882.96	335.51	422.68	596.56

Export and Import Trade Between  
Canada and Some Developing Countries  
(Calendar Year) (\$ million)

	Exports from Canada			Imports to Canada		
	1979	1980	1981	1979	1980	1981
<b>South America</b>						
Argentina	284.40	226.46	149.53	65.34	36.14	79.36
Bolivia	5.94	6.95	10.29	16.11	16.68	18.49
Brazil	421.56	893.22	678.00	313.19	348.12	430.80
Chile	92.20	108.68	115.44	55.36	97.10	110.51
Colombia	97.03	185.29	180.12	95.83	101.57	83.39
Ecuador	49.03	81.99	84.16	57.90	40.64	47.09
Guyana	12.31	15.03	16.88	33.03	55.72	22.64
Paraguay	2.02	1.93	1.36	14.50	4.54	1.39
Peru	43.36	54.71	92.49	48.86	94.46	49.75
Suriname	4.58	4.82	5.53	10.42	7.32	8.88
Sub-total: South America	1,012.43	1,579.08	1,333.80	710.54	782.29	852.30
Sub-total: Americas	1,670.91	2,426.44	2,216.76	1,046.05	1,204.97	1,448.86
<b>Europe</b>						
Malta	2.21	1.48	3.05	1.51	2.00	2.12
Portugal	68.32	100.41	92.86	49.55	51.68	52.31
Sub-total: Europe	70.53	101.89	95.91	51.06	53.68	54.43
<b>Oceania</b>						
Papua New Guinea	3.00	2.44	14.03	6.42	.96	3.43
Sub-total: Oceania	3.00	2.44	14.03	6.42	.96	3.43
<b>Total Trade with some Countries</b>	<b>3,644.83</b>	<b>5,307.62</b>	<b>5,001.58</b>	<b>2,375.90</b>	<b>2,394.37</b>	<b>3,357.16</b>

1. Includes trade with Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim.

2. Includes trade with Burundi and Rwanda.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.



## Part 2

### Definitions

#### Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided at concessional financial terms and must have at least a 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

**BILATERAL AID:** When Canada maintains control over its contribution to such an extent that the decisions regarding disposal of the funds are taken at the discretion of Canada.

**MULTILATERAL AID:** Contributions are recorded as multilateral if the recipient organization is active in development and if:

- amounts received are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the organization's financial assets.
- members of organizations are government representatives acting in an official capacity and not as individuals.

#### Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

#### Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

#### Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping some 80 countries, but aid is concentrated in about 40 countries.

#### Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment). Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans)

#### Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country.\* The aid volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed in percentage of their GNP. In 1981-82 Canadian aid represented .44 per cent of its GNP.

#### Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

- per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below \$100 per annum,
- manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,

- literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

This list was later supplemented by six more countries for a total of 31 LLDCs on the internationally recognized list. (See Table K)

#### Loans

All Canadian loans on concessional terms to developing countries are channeled through CIDA and are mainly of two standard types at the present:

	Grant element	
	55.20%	90.34%
Interest rate	3%	0%
Grace period	7 years	10 years
Maturity	30 years	50 years

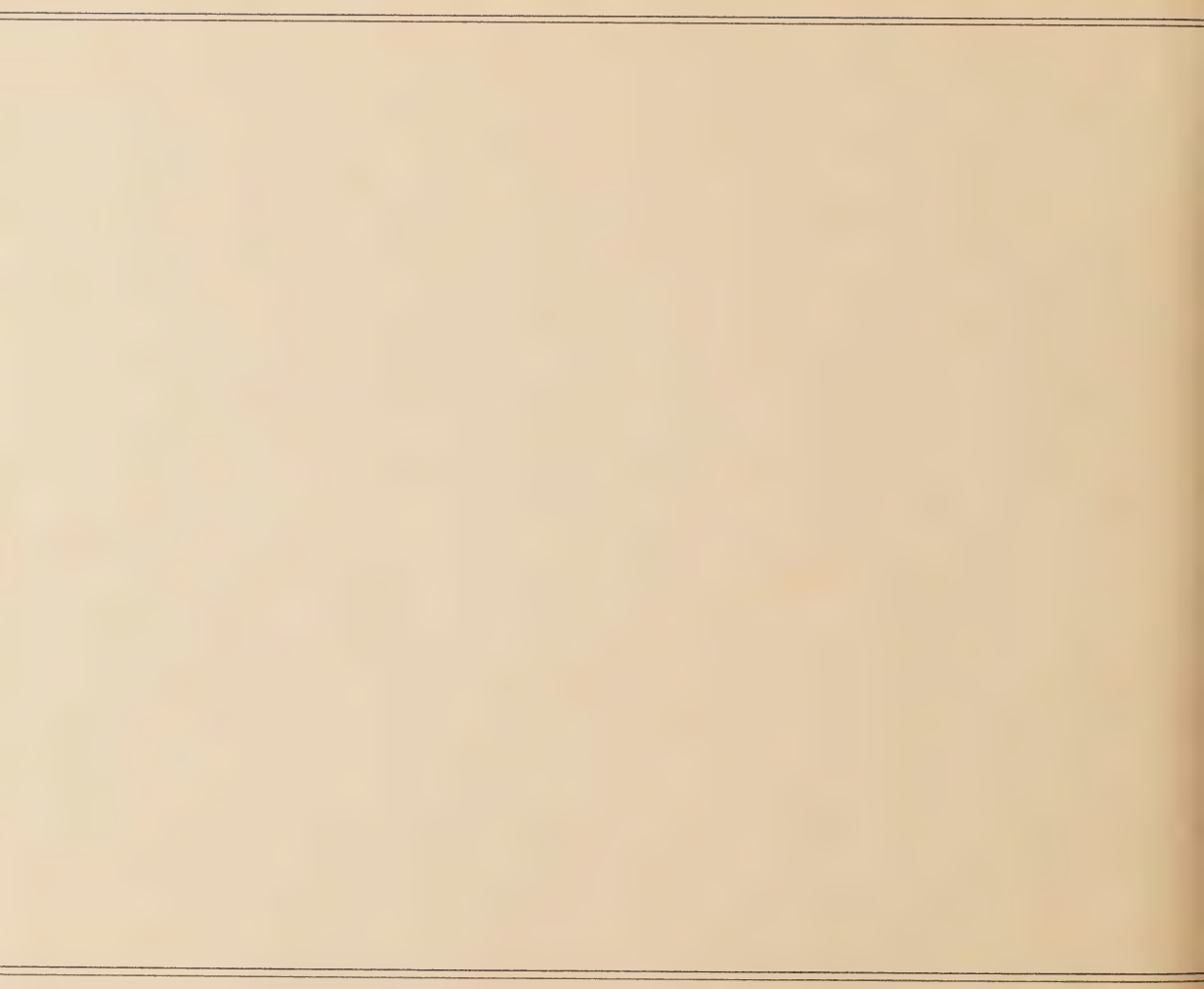
#### Official Sector

CIDA is the official agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world, but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian aid. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations. However, other minor contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not at concessional financial rates (grant element over 25%) and are not considered official development assistance since they serve principally to help Canadian exporters compete favorably with their counterparts in other countries.

\* By contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNP excludes goods produced and services rendered within its territory by non-residents.







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## Canadians in the Third World

CIDA's year in review  
1982-83

Canada

This review was prepared by the Public Affairs Branch, Canadian International Development Agency, and published under the authority of the Honourable Allan J. MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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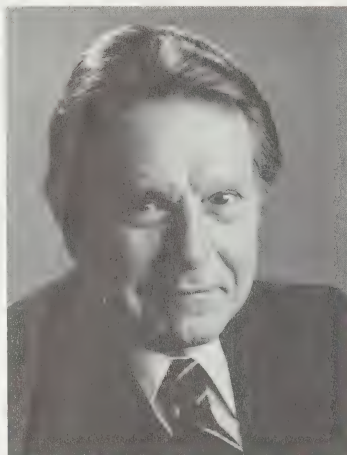
## Minister's Message

Canada continued during 1982-83 to invest in the future we share with all people by supporting an array of initiatives aimed at world development.

The 1980s are proving difficult for virtually everyone. Inflation, unemployment and deficits have become familiar symptoms of a worldwide economic malaise. Beyond the global recession, almost masked by it, lie problems even more profound — because at the same time, the world economy is undergoing basic structural change, transforming itself into a shape as yet unknown. New industries and technologies are replacing old, while traditional markets are finding new sources of goods and materials. Many now look at the future with understandable anxiety.

From all of this, one positive lesson has become clear: interdependence. Direct experience has demonstrated how close are the linkages between national economies. Recovery in the industrial countries depends to a significant degree on exports to the Third World. In turn, economic growth in developing countries depends largely on selling more to the North. Debt problems, unstable commodity and energy prices, and protectionism threaten everyone's prospects.

As citizens of one of the great trading nations, Canadians must be made aware that the world economy cannot work well half in recession and half in growth, and that the global system must be in good health if its member-countries are to thrive. Because of these interdependencies and because international finance and credit are the lifeblood of the world's economy, it is in our national interest to ensure, for instance, that the vital stream of concessional funding and adjustment assistance continues to flow to the developing countries.



(photo: les frères Proulx Brothers)

Progress has been slow in the North-South dialogue. Some positive steps have been taken with Canadian support — such as the agreements that have upheld the International Development Association and expanded the International Monetary Fund's lending capacity, following the World Bank/IMF meeting in Toronto in September 1982. If global economic recovery is to be sustained, setting the scene for renewed efforts to build a better future for all people, we must work together in a spirit of enlightened internationalism and take fresh approaches to a number of shared problems.

One key problem is the need, never more urgent, to maintain financial flows to Third World countries so they can continue to function as part of the world economy. In fact, Canada has a vested interest, in the most practical, dollars-and-cents terms, in ensuring their survival, because they are tomorrow's markets. The IMF has estimated that the non-oil developing countries alone face a deficit of \$70 billion this year that must be met by new flows if they are to finance a modest increase in imports and pay the interest on their debts.

Official development assistance (ODA) is an essential part of the answer to overcoming this crucial constraint. Canadian ODA includes funding to support the work of the International Development Research Centre, Petro-Canada International, and various multilateral banks and agencies, but most of it is used by the Canadian International Development Agency to help finance thousands of overseas development projects, a few of which are described in this report. In 1982-83, projects such as these assisted a good part of the Third World to improve their economic infrastructures, their agricultural production and to cope better with crushing economic and social problems, providing not only a measure of relief to hard-pressed nations, but a better chance for some of those trapped in world poverty to experience a more decent life in very basic terms of nutrition, health, and literacy.

Canada pledged in 1980 to raise the volume of our aid to 0.5 per cent of gross national product by the middle of the decade. We are on track to this interim target and intend to reach it. The throne speech in December 1983 confirmed that Canada will reach 0.7 per cent by the end of the decade. At a time when Canadians face difficult economic problems, this commitment raises some legitimate questions: Why should we be giving aid now? What are the benefits to Canada?

Apart from the powerful humanitarian motive (which has always been the bedrock foundation for public support, and is all the more compelling when developing countries are being hit hardest by the world recession) a strong link can also be made between the level and quality of aid and the prospects for peace and stability in the developing countries, and thus in the world. Reinforcing these moral and political arguments are the facts of economic life in today's world: development assistance is a vital part of the international cooperation needed to get the global economy working again — and, despite the internal needs now being felt by Canada and the other industrialized countries, it is global economic recovery and expansion that offer our best hope of renewed and sustained progress.

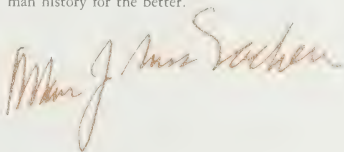
However substantial the benefits — present and future jobs, broader markets for our exports and imports, a more stable and peaceful world — Canadians ultimately believe we should help the people of the developing world simply because it is right. They have backed up that feeling by creating an impressive network of voluntary agencies working for international development. Even in this period of difficult economic pressures, the Canadian public freely contributed more than \$150 million during 1982-83 to support their efforts. Among the 26 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to which CIDA contributes \$200,000 or more annually through its NGO Program, there has been a 127 per cent increase in the years 1977-82 — right through the recession.

Since Canada pioneered the concept, 15 years ago, of providing government funds to match private contributions for overseas development, the idea

has taken root and flourished. This innovative partnership between voluntary action and government funding has accomplished much that is admirable. Last year, it enabled CIDA to help fund more than 3,000 projects supported by 300 Canadian voluntary agencies and non-governmental institutions.

Some of these groups specialize in a particular kind of help — making school books available, for example, or providing eye care, or aiding children. Others support a variety of initiatives in such fields as education, health, water supply, and rural or community development. They bring to this work a special element of person-to-person concern that gives their efforts a remarkable vitality and spirit. They have extended our Canadian society's best traditions of sharing and compassion into the wider world.

Much important work remains to be done. Each of us can contribute, can have some impact on what happens to our world — and I am confident that, working together, we have the power to shape human history for the better.



Allan J. MacEachen  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Secretary of State for External Affairs



# Introduction

The investments that Canada is making in developing countries continue to prove their worth in the very difficult years of the early 1980s. While growth rates faltered and in many places declined in 1982, areas of continuing growth were found in developing countries. While the rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for industrialized countries rose by only 1.3 per cent in 1980, by 1.0 per cent in 1981, and fell by 0.2 per cent in 1982, even oil importing developing countries managed growth rates of 5.0 per cent, 2.2 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively in these same years.

There are important regional variations. Latin American GDP has probably fallen by 3.6 per cent between 1980 and 1982. The situation in Sub-Saharan Africa gives particular cause for concern; income levels in the '80s on a per capita basis in many countries will be close to those of the 1960s, and food production levels are especially worrying.

Particularly for those countries and regions of the developing world where growth is faltering, it is asked whether this does not prove that the development assistance effort is simply not worth while — whether indeed it should be deemed to have failed. This is not the case.

In the first place, the role played by development assistance is but a small part of the total picture. The money earned by trade by developing countries accounted for all but 22 per cent of their balance of payments financing in 1982. Of that 22 per cent, official development assistance accounted for only U.S. \$23.9 billion or 5.8 per cent. (Almost as large a contribution to balance of payments financing was made by remittances home from developing country nationals working outside their own countries). The magnitude of development assistance is such that the investment it makes can create the crucial difference between

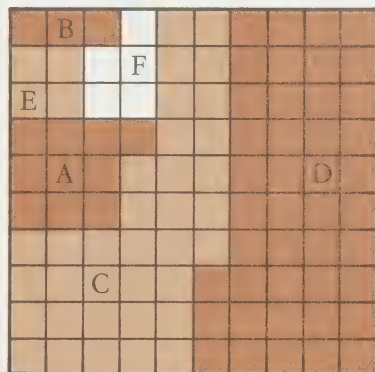
progress and no movement; development assistance cannot however compensate for the macro effects of other economic developments.

Second, both in those countries and regions where growth has been impressive, and in those in which progress is not accelerating, it is possible to trace links between international assistance provided now and in the past, and gains that have been made. The extraordinary achievement of India in achieving cereal self-sufficiency after years of dependency on food imports reflects, above all, Indian determination and effort. This has been buttressed by

internationally financed research into improved varieties of cereals, by transportation and storage investments financed through development assistance and by agricultural projects such as those in which Canada has cooperated with India over the past decade. Sub-Saharan economic development is very slow, but the very real gains registered in literacy, education, extending life expectancies and reducing infant mortality rates provide the building blocks for future development. These are areas where international, including Canadian, efforts have been marshalled over the years.

## Expenditures by Program Fiscal Year 1982-83 (\$ million)

Total Program 1982-83	\$1,680.84	
A. Non-Governmental Organizations (including food aid)	\$165.40	10%
B. International Development Research Centre	\$53.56	3%
C. Multilateral (including food aid)	\$594.52	35%
D. Government-to-Government (including food aid)	\$716.05	43%
E. Other (including food aid)	\$64.49	4%
F. Administrative Costs	\$86.82	5%
Total Food Aid of which:	\$273.21	16%
Government-to-Government	\$141.45	8%
Multilateral	\$122.04	7%
NGO	\$9.72	1%



Finally, it must be recognized that without the investment made through development assistance, the situation would be much more grave in many developing countries. While this is almost impossible to measure, it is nonetheless very much the case. Improved port and transportation facilities will allow better distribution of food aid in the current circumstances; improved communication facilities and service networks throughout the world mean that the impact of this recession, while severe, may be less drastic for many than would otherwise have been the case.

The Canadian International Development Agency, or CIDA, has continued to strengthen its capacity and ability to respond to rapidly changing international circumstances. Development assistance continues to be a high risk business where primitive transportation arrangements, imperfect administrative capacities, low levels of human resource development, including illiteracy, and very unstable governments continue to be both the focus of development assistance attention and among the main obstacles to better aid delivery. Risks are high, failures happen, but successes are many.

During 1982, at any given time, CIDA had over 700 projects underway, in more than 80 countries involving over \$4 billion in funding. About 750 Canadians were working on bilateral projects. Over 800 trainees were being supported in Canada. About 2,000 contracts were written with some of the 3,000 firms registered with the Agency. At the same time, CIDA was contributing funds to a variety of international agencies such as the regional banks, the Commonwealth and Francophone institutions and UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Program and UNICEF. On another front, some 3,000 projects sponsored by Canadian voluntary agencies and non-governmental institutions were proceeding with CIDA assistance.

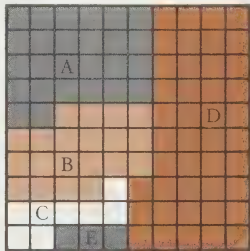
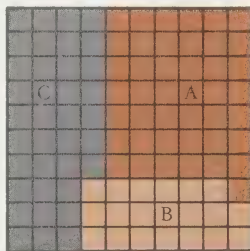
New methods of collaborations with the Export Development Corporation were developed, and with various Arab funds. These both serve the development interest and help to open further the window of opportunity provided to Canada's exporters by the development assistance program.

The delivery of development assistance continues to be difficult, challenging and worthwhile for both the developing countries served, and for Canadians. It is the task of CIDA in the 1980s to continue to improve to meet this challenge.

### Government-to-Government Disbursements 1982-83 (\$ million)

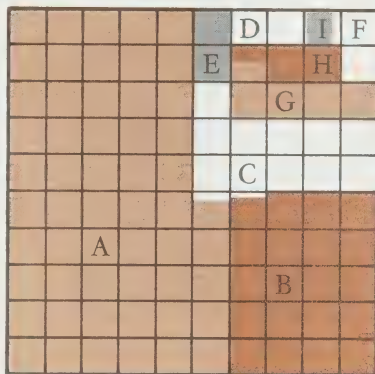
By Type		
A. Grants (including food aid)	\$449.94	63%
B. Food Aid	\$141.45	20%
C. Loans	\$266.11	37%

By Region		
A. Anglophone Africa	\$187.73	26%
B. Francophone Africa	\$144.83	20%
C. Americas	\$57.76	8%
D. Asia	\$305.97	43%
E. Other	\$19.76	3%



## Multilateral Disbursements 1982-83 (\$ million)

A. International Financial Institutions	\$325.18	54.7%
B. Food Aid	\$117.55	19.8%
C. General UN Funds	\$69.69	11.5%
D. Renewable Natural Resources	\$12.58	2.1%
E. Population and Health	\$11.95	2.0%
F. Refugees and Relief (including food aid)	\$13.72	2.3%
G. Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds (External Affairs and Others)	\$26.71	4.5%
H. Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	\$14.82	2.5%
I. Other	\$3.32	0.6%



## Canada joins the African Development Bank

Canada became an official member of the African Development Bank (AfDB) in December 1982. Membership automatically gained Canada a seat on the board of directors of the AfDB, which, although regional in its activities, enjoys an international reputation.

The development banks are powerful agents of change. They play an important role in the development of natural and human resources in the region and promote a concerted approach to the continent's growth problems.

The African Development Bank was created in 1963 and, until 1982, admitted only independent African states as members. Non-African countries could, however, participate in the African Development Fund, the Bank's grant-handling mechanism. Canada helped establish the Fund in 1972. Since then, Canada has gradually become the third-largest contributor, with cumulative subscriptions of approximately U.S. \$150 million.

These last few years, Canada, like many other donor countries, has encouraged the Bank to admit members from outside the region, asserting that it could reach its objectives and mature as a financial institution only by considerably increasing its capital and its money market experience. The Bank's board of governors recognized the soundness of this argument and passed a resolution to this effect in May 1978. The resolution was ratified by two-thirds of the member states in May 1982, and Canada signed the agreement on December 30, 1982.

Canada's participation in the AfDB is substantial. Its share of the capital stock equals that of France and puts it in fourth place, after the United States, Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany. Canada will underwrite 16,800 shares — 25 per cent cash and 75 per cent callable — for a total of U.S. \$50.5 million. This amount will be paid in five equal installments.

Canada reaps a number of immediate political and economic benefits from its participation in the AfDB. Our contribution should be seen in the general perspective of our overall relations with the African continent. Membership in the AfDB enables Canada to reinforce its political and human relations with both the Francophone and the Commonwealth African states. It also reinforces our participation in economic growth and social justice in Africa. This increasingly active Canadian presence is in keeping with the extension of our participation in the African Development Fund, which allocates financial resources to some 50 African countries involved in economic and social development. Canadian participation in the African Development Bank will enable countries in the region that are not recipients of our bilateral assistance to benefit nevertheless from Canadian aid made available in this way.

As of December 31, 1982, the volume of cumulative loans by the AfDB since the start of operations stood at U.S. \$2,061,790,000, with disbursements of over U.S. \$800 million. In 1982, the AfDB approved 33 loans totalling U.S. \$327.9 million.

### Sectoral and Regional Breakdown of Cumulative Loans by the AfDB, 1967-1982

Sectoral Breakdown		Regional Breakdown	
Agriculture	17.8%	Central Africa	20.9%
Transport	22.5%	East Africa	33.8%
Public Services	32.2%	North Africa	20.5%
Industry and Banks	24.5%	West Africa	24.8%
Education and Health	2.9%		
Loans Approved by the AfDB by Sector, 1982		Loans Approved by the AfDB by Region, 1982	
Agriculture	25.5%	Central Africa	29.9%
Transport	16.9%	East Africa	39.6%
Public Services	30.7%	North Africa	18.9%
Industry and Banks	21.1%	West Africa	16.5%
Education and Health	5.8%		

The injection of new capital will enable the Bank to considerably increase its influence on the development of the region. This influence should benefit Canadian industry in various ways, if the experience acquired with the Development Fund holds true. In fact, the spinoffs in terms of purchases in Canada compare favorably with the exports to Africa from the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

There is room to improve these spinoffs, however. Canadian commercial advisers are therefore continuing to work toward even closer cooperation between the public and private sectors for a more active Canadian presence in Africa.

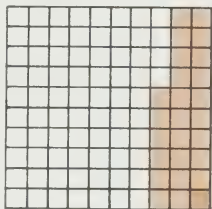
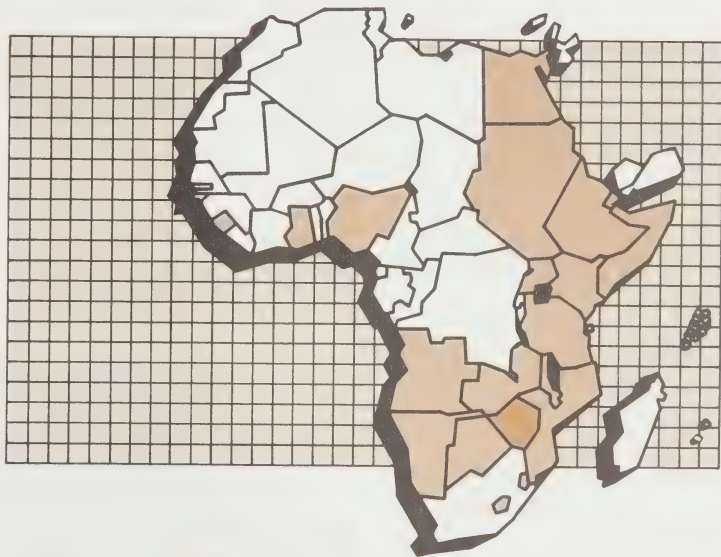


# Anglophone Africa

Most African countries today are facing the long-term problems of nation-building while they try to fend off the daily threats of insufficient food for their people and growing economic difficulty. They are struggling to escape those legacies of their colonial past not weighted in their favor, and to develop roads, air, trade and communication systems to link them with their African neighbors; Canada has been an important part of this effort. In 1982-83, the economic recession resulted in cutbacks to social services and development funds by governments throughout the world. Nowhere has the impact been felt more than in Africa, where the weakest have been hit the hardest by unemployment, insufficient food and poorer health care. The worst droughts in a decade added to last year's widespread suffering throughout the continent.

The deteriorating economic situation threatens the advances Africa has made in recent years. Great progress has been achieved in reducing child mortality. In the countries of East Africa, 1960 rates of infant mortality were around 170 per thousand; in 1980 they had fallen to 120. Life expectancy has increased. Those born in 1960 in Malawi, Tanzania, Sudan, Kenya, Zambia or Lesotho, for example, could not expect to live beyond 42. Today's child has a life expectancy in these countries of 44, 52, 47, 56, 51, and 52 respectively. Advances have also been made in increasing access to safe water and the numbers of literate and educated people. In fact the 1981 World Bank report stated, "nowhere else has a formal education system been created on so broad a scale in so short a time."

Similarly, current conditions are preventing Africa from exploiting its considerable natural resources. In the south, for example, there are tremendous reserves of strategic minerals, including one-tenth of the world's uranium potential. In Sudan, Tanzania



Total Government-to-Government Assistance

\$716.05 million

Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Zimbabwe

\$8.02 million 1%

and Zambia lie large areas of arable land, and throughout Africa there are untapped sources of hydroelectric power and offshore resources in fish and fuel.

While Africa's resources — both human and natural — hold promise for the future, the urgent need is for assistance now. Africa accounts for 26 of the world's 36 poorest nations. Without an increase in aid from western donors, it cannot be expected even to maintain its precarious position. The World Bank estimates that unless donor countries quadruple their aid pledges, Africa will slip from its current position of negative growth into a rapid downward spiral.

To understand Africa's current dilemma, one must first understand the legacy of colonization which left the new nations with infrastructures not designed to support national development. During 200 years of European presence, resources were exported, fields which had fed the local people were converted to cash crops such as cocoa, coffee and groundnuts to serve the European market. In some countries, young Africans were sold as slaves. Arbitrary boundaries were established, leaving many nations landlocked. Trade agreements were drawn up to the advantage of European colonial powers. Railways and communication lines linked Africa north to south and not with the readier markets of surrounding countries. It is still easier to call London from Accra, than it is to telephone Abidjan, only 80 kilometres away. Canadian projects linked to road building, such as the Route de l'Unité in Niger, the Panafel project linking five African countries and the railroad assistance in the southern states help meet this situation.

As the world economy languishes, cash crops no longer find markets in Europe, and their prices decline. Many African nations lose valuable foreign

earnings. African farmers receive less for their export crops than they must pay for the imported food they eat. Food shortages are compounded by rapid population increases. Canadian food aid worth more than \$25 million helps to alleviate the

situation for the populations while agricultural, fisheries and fertilizer projects attack the main problem.

Of the half billion people who live in Africa, 80 per cent make their living from agriculture,

## Economic Development Indicators

### Core Countries in Anglophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.	GNP per capita Average annual growth (per cent)	Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1981	1960-1981	1979-1981	1970	1981
Tanzania	\$280	1.9	91	4.9	7.2
Ghana	\$400	-1.1	74	5.0	9.1
Kenya	\$420	2.9	85	5.3	17.1
Zambia	\$600	0.0	92	5.9	24.0
Egypt	\$650	3.5	90	28.7	22.6
Zimbabwe	\$870	1.0	92	..	4.4

.. Information not available

Sources: *World Development Report 1983*, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children 1982-83*, published by UNICEF.

with much of the harvesting and marketing being done by women. Although farming cooperatives are spreading, subsistence farmers must still borrow at exorbitant rates from local moneylenders in order to plant their crops.

The result of this complex situation is a heavy debt load and a deficit balance of payments. In sub-Saharan Africa, between 1970 and 1979, external debt climbed from \$6 billion to \$32 billion. In this, the poorest region of Africa, besieged by

drought and famine, 15 to 20 per cent of children die by their first birthday, and only a quarter of the population has access to safe drinking water. This region accounts for 40 per cent of all overseas development assistance from donors today, compared to 25 per cent 10 years ago.

CIDA's Anglophone Africa Branch provides assistance to 26 African nations — 12 of them among the poorest in the world. In 1982-83, nearly half of Canada's bilateral development assistance — \$332.5 million — went to African countries (\$187.7 to Anglophone Africa, \$144.8 to Francophone Africa). In Anglophone Africa, the main areas of emphasis in projects are agriculture, energy and the development of human resources. Kenya and Tanzania are the biggest recipients with Zimbabwe and Egypt representing a growing proportion. The Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) — the first regional organization to receive the same core status in CIDA's bilateral program as individual countries — is assuming increasing importance. This reflects CIDA's belief that the nine country conference is the key to the region's future, and that the countries must join together if they are to resolve their problems.

SADCC, established in 1980 to deal with regional problems and reduce economic dependence on South Africa, is designed to promote economic liberation through coordinated development initiatives. Its members include all the internationally recognized black-ruled states of southern Africa — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. SADCC has tried to avoid creating a cumbersome bureaucratic structure and has adopted an innovative but pragmatic approach to mutual problems. Its policy is to avoid duplication by decentralizing responsibility for different sectors.

## Social Development Indicators

### Core Countries in Anglophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (per cent)		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1981	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960	1980
Tanzania	42	52	152	101	10	79	18	98
Ghana	45	54	143	101	27	..	25	60
Kenya	41	56	138	85	20	47	30	101*
Zambia	40	51	151	104	29	44	34	89
Egypt	46	57	128	110	26	44	52	63
Zimbabwe	49	55	118	72	39	69	86	113*

\* Information not available

\* Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Development Report 1983*, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children 1982-83*, published by UNICEF.

Members are encouraged to consider what they can do best and how deeply they can afford to be involved at any time. New responsibilities are allocated as the need and capacity to handle them emerges.

In the last four years, SADCC has worked at identifying the areas of greatest economic dependence, and opportunities for regional integration. The states bordering South Africa depend on that country for more than half of all trade, as well as for transport, infrastructure, basic manufactured goods, food, employment opportunities, foreign exchange from worker remittances, and investment capital. Zimbabwe, for example, ships 80 to 90 per cent of its exports through South African ports. Inability to move large agricultural surpluses has created a disincentive for farmers to plant for the following growing season and has contributed to food insecurity in the region.

Mozambique has the most crucial port of any SADCC country and is responsible for transportation and communications. Since six of the nine SADCC members are landlocked, many crops depend on rail transportation to reach markets — but deterioration of old railway lines often make it necessary to find other transportation at higher costs. Parts of Mozambique's railway are 45 years old, and it is estimated that unless the line is repaired, it will no longer be useable in 1990. In the long term, the line is a pre-condition for major agricultural and industrial projects which will open new employment opportunities for remote areas.

At the invitation of the SADCC transportation commission, Canada is participating, together with France and Portugal, in the first phase of a two-part project to rehabilitate 615 kilometres of railway line from the northern Mozambique port of Nacala to Entrelagos on the Mozambique/Malawi



border. Total cost of the first phase is \$120 million. Canada will supply steel rail and turnouts for the project, at a cost of \$20 million. This project will also benefit the hard-pressed Canadian railway supply industry.

Zimbabwe is the SADCC member responsible for food and agriculture. The recent drought throughout southern Africa has highlighted the urgent need for regional food security. CIDA is currently providing close to \$8 million in food aid to

Of the half-billion people in Africa, 80 per cent make their living from agriculture — a sector of concentration for CIDA projects. (CIDA photo: P. Chasson)

Mozambique and Botswana — both SADCC members. It has also recently become involved with Zimbabwe in one of the first SADCC food security projects to reach the implementation stage.



In Zambia, CIDA is providing \$25.7 million for the construction of 570 km of feeder roads which will open up lakes Tanganyika and Medewantipo to small fishermen who have been unable to get their fish to market. (CIDA photo: P. Chasson)

The main focus of the project will be reduction of post-harvest losses, improvement of small-scale food processing, and livestock disease control. A Post-Production and Food Industry Advisory Unit will be established to develop research, technology and training mechanisms.

The project will be financed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and CIDA. IDRC, which conducted the study on which the project is based, will act as executing agency for CIDA. The overall project cost is \$2.68 million, with \$589,400 from IDRC and an in-kind contribution from Zimbabwe of \$250,000. The Zimbabwe Ministry of Agriculture, on behalf of SADCC, will administer the advisory unit. Implementation is scheduled to commence in January, 1984.

CIDA's program in countries throughout Anglophone Africa reflects the needs of individual countries and the areas of Canadian capability and expertise. In Tanzania, assistance to the central railway is a major area of CIDA concentration. A \$60 million railway program which began in 1977 is now nearing completion. One of its components was a major study of the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC), one of two rail lines in the country. Over 70 per cent of TRC's traffic is agricultural. CIDA has recently approved an \$11.9 million project to supply spare parts for the railway, which has been operating since 1911. Canada will provide foreign exchange funds to cover the cost of purchasing spare parts and locomotive overhaul kits and procurement services. TRC can conduct necessary repairs at its Morogoro workshop, which was completed in early 1982 as part of the program's first phase. The Tanzanian government will contribute approximately \$6.7 million toward the second phase. The rail line will connect Tanzania with Kenya and Uganda, and allow Tanzania to get a backlog of export crops to port and thus earn vital foreign exchange.

In Zambia, CIDA has been involved in a project since 1981 which will open up lakes Tanganyika and Medewantipo to small fishermen who have been unable to get their fish to market. The \$30.5 million project includes \$25.7 million in funds from CIDA for construction of 570 kilometres of dirt feeder roads. These roads will also open the northern provinces to further agricultural development. The Zambian government is contributing \$4.8 million toward the project, which is being carried out by Stanley Associates Engineering Limited of Edmonton. Six Zambians will be trained as road engineers.

Most of the Canadians working on the project live in a trailer camp. The medic attached to the camp,



Alfie Payton of Calgary, found himself treating 2,000 patients a month, most of them from a nearby Zambian village. In November 1982, a spin-off project began when a second medic, Jim Middleton of Ottawa, joined Alfie on the site. Jim now lectures in surrounding villages on basic hygiene, and is training six Zambians who will set up a clinic down the road.

In Botswana, a successful squatter resettlement scheme is serving as a model for other communities. Squatter settlements first became a problem after Botswana attained independence in 1966. Gaborone, the capital city, has the highest annual growth rate in Africa — 24 per cent — due to the influx of people from rural areas.

CIDA has provided a \$4.5 million grant to help upgrade a squatter settlement in Gaborone called Naledi. A Canadian project manager, the town's self-help housing agency, and representatives of the settlement developed the plans together. All plot-holders were given land tenure and community services — such as roads, lights, a health clinic and a community centre — were constructed. As a result of the project a number of residents have found employment as builders.

It is interesting to note that, although loans were available for building houses and pit latrines, there were two plot-holders who purchased their own materials for every one who asked for a loan. Part of the explanation is that many people had been saving their money in anticipation of receiving legal tenure. Some have even built additional rooms which they rent out to generate extra income.

School enrolment has increased and the health clinic and community centre are heavily used. The key to the process is recognition that squatter settlements can serve as sound urban communities, and that the people who live in them are searching for personal dignity and self-reliance.

In 1982-83 CIDA contributed \$12.2 million to UNICEF, which is involved in a variety of activities to improve the living conditions of children in Africa. UNICEF's East African Regional Office has been one of the prime movers in promoting appropriate technology within the organization. The village technology units in Nairobi and Nakuru in Kenya have pioneered the development of appropriate technology devices including maize shellers, improved traditional silos, cookstoves and cement jars for storing water and food. In Ethiopia, development work has focused on fuel-efficient clay stoves, solar cookers and windmills.

## Zimbabwe

It is no exaggeration to say that the eyes of the world were focussed on Zimbabwe in 1980 as it proclaimed its independence after a long and bitter war which claimed the lives of some 27,000 people and caused hundreds of thousands to become refugees. The youngest country in Africa has remained a centre of attention as it struggles to overcome political, racial, tribal and philosophical divisions and establish a firm foundation for nationhood.

Reaching independence nearly two decades after many of its neighbors, Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, began on a more solid footing. Aside from South Africa, Zimbabwe's economy has the most advanced industrial sector on the continent with extensive infrastructure of roads, dams, railways and power. The country is generally self-sufficient in food production and possesses a diversified industrial base. Zimbabwe is also one of the richest nations in Africa, being well endowed with natural resources. Rich soil, bountiful rainfall and the general agricultural expertise of the people ensure that few years pass without exportable surpluses of most agricultural products.

In the nation's first democratically held elections, Robert Mugabe and his Zimbabwean African National Union Party (ZANU) defeated his old political rival Joshua Nkomo and the Zimbabwean African People's Union (ZAPU). Mugabe took office facing the immediate task of healing the wounds of war, resettling and rehabilitating the rural refugee population and reconstructing the war-shattered economy. It was no easy task. The industrial sector had suffered from a lack of spare parts and antiquated equipment, brought on by the trade sanctions imposed by the United Nations after Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965. In the rural areas, which bore the brunt of the guerrilla war, rural infrastructure including schools, hospitals, clinics, water supplies and roads were destroyed as well as nearly all of the country's cattle dipping stations together with one million head of stock.

Zimbabwe will receive U.S. \$1.8 billion in development assistance (including \$50 million from Canada over five years, 1981-86) to support reconstruction projects and help ease the post-independence transition period. But it will take time for this assistance to have an impact. In the meantime, Mugabe faces one of the country's greater challenges: meeting the inflated expectations — fueled by liberation movements' community-based social development activities in rural areas during the war — of the newly-franchised black population which wants jobs and land. Work is difficult to come by as witnessed by the one million unemployed at the time of independence out of a total population of seven million. With an economy based on exports at a time of slack world demand, the short-term prospects are not good.

The issue of land ownership is an even thornier one. Despite a diversified economic base, agricultural production provides the main means of sup-



(CIDA photo: C. McNeill)

The government has urged patience, emphasizing that expectations can not be fulfilled until the war-ravaged countryside has been reconstructed. It wishes to avoid the mistakes of other African governments which have given priority to social development policies and politically expedient economic policies without having a secure economic foundation from which to begin the development process. In such cases, the result has been economic stagnation and unfulfilled expectations with inevitable social instability.

The tragic irony is that the Mugabe government, while not following such a course, is still faced with the prospect of social instability and perhaps civil war. For over two years the government worked at overcoming the legacy of war and organizing the country's affairs. Earlier revolutionary postures were moderated and adapted to economic realities, earning the support of the sizeable white population which remained in the country.

But during the summer of 1982 the country was plunged into the kind of turmoil and bloodshed that has marked the birth of so many African nations. Zimbabwe split along tribal, political and geographical lines, reflecting the divisions between the country's two black leaders — Mugabe and Nkomo.

Although officially allied during the war, the two leaders and their respective groups — Shona and Matabele — often clashed. The rift was clear in the first post-war election when, with voting largely along tribal lines, Mugabe swept into power, relegating Nkomo to a supporting role.

Mugabe's dismissal of Nkomo and three of his supporters in the cabinet broke up the country's coalition government. Matabele desertions from

the army, the disappearance of tourists in Matabeleland, and increasing armed conflicts between the dissidents and government have raised the ugly spectre of internal conflict. The economy has slowed down due to a lack of fuel caused by Mozambiquian rebel attacks on the oil pipeline in Mozambique, and the unstable situation has frightened off the foreign investment which Zimbabwe badly needs.

In the midst of such difficult conditions, CIDA and other donors are working with the government of Zimbabwe in an effort to move the country forward on the road to development. CIDA began work in Zimbabwe during the transition period, in 1981, making \$10 million available toward reconstruction, rehabilitation and resettlement projects. This short-term assistance was essential to restore quickly some form of stability to the volatile situation existing after the ending of hostilities. The funds provided for the acquisition of graders for rural road construction, food aid for returned refugees displaced during the war, and technical studies.

CIDA's current bilateral program focuses on rural development, human resources and national infrastructure requirements — areas of Zimbabwean need and in which Canada is well qualified to provide both quality goods and technical expertise. CIDA is also providing support, through its Multilateral Programs Branch, to the development efforts of international organizations and agencies. The African Development Bank, which received \$45.9 million from CIDA for its overall program in 1982-83, is engaged in a resettlement project for 4,400 families in the Chinyika area, as well as a water supply project in the communal lands. The United Nations Development Program, to which CIDA contributed \$56 million for its global efforts in 1982-83, is operating a U.S. \$24 million program in Zimbabwe, concentrating on agriculture,

port for a large majority of the population. Five thousand white commercial farmers employ 850,000 workers and are responsible for 75 per cent of the total agricultural production. In contrast, 3.5 million black residents of the communal lands — characterized by rocky, less-fertile sandy soil and lower rainfall — rely on subsistence farming for their livelihood, with very few achieving anything above a very basic standard of living.

This disparity between white and black farmers was one of the causes of the war. The government faces the difficult task of achieving some form of equitable distribution of the farm land without adversely affecting the overall farm production which accounts for 18 per cent of gross domestic product.



employment generation, human settlement and science and technology.

The transportation sector is a key factor in Zimbabwe's food security role for the region. Its railway system, at the hub of southern Africa's transportation network, suffered severely during the years of sanctions and hostilities. With the coming of independence, the Republic of South

Africa withdrew 25 locomotives supplied to Zimbabwe by leasehold arrangements, leaving the country short of equipment and severely limiting its ability to move food surpluses to neighboring countries.

The situation was eased somewhat with the provision of \$6 million from CIDA for the purchase of five locomotives and spare parts from General Motors of Canada. Other financing from the Export Development Corporation and the Kuwait Fund for Development enabled the purchase of an additional 21 Canadian locomotives and spare

parts. Delivered during 1982, the locomotives are helping Zimbabwe move both exports and imports more quickly and efficiently.

To assist Zimbabwe with its short-term balance of payments problems, CIDA is providing a \$15-million line of credit which will allow low-cost, effective access to Canadian materials and equipment. At the same time it will give Zimbabwe an opportunity to build up its commercial activities with Canadian firms.

The line of credit will help to promote the development of new and rehabilitated infrastructure in rural areas improving, in the process, the income and productivity of rural Zimbabweans. To date, Zimbabwe has used \$4.7 million on graders for rural road construction and rehabilitation, and allocated \$4.9 million for telecommunication equipment, \$1.6 million for water drilling rigs and \$4 million for new farm equipment to help maintain production in the agricultural sector, which is a major source of foreign exchange. Zimbabwe requested Massey-Ferguson combine harvesters since some 60 per cent of all self-propelled combines operating in the country are made by Massey-Ferguson, and the equipment is backed by local services such as a country-wide dealer network, equipped workshops and an extensive spare parts inventory.

Canadian firms are also playing a role in Zimbabwe's resettlement and reconstruction programs. Development planning is currently being hindered by inadequate mapping of the country. A good mapping system exists, but in the seventies it was geared to military purposes. Detailed, up-dated mapping of Zimbabwe, as well as an improved capability and facilities for the production of maps, are required if high-priority goals such as the establishment of small-holder farms, irrigation schemes, reforestation, rural electrification and road



construction are to be successfully planned and achieved.

With Canada well-known for its capabilities in this field, Zimbabwe asked for assistance. Le Consortium Géo-Carto of Montreal, under contract to CIDA, is currently working on providing an up-to-date resource base covering the entire country which will include terrain data and more detailed maps than exist at present. The overall project — \$7.5 million — will provide for maps required for immediate work, as well as improving the capability of Zimbabwe's Surveyor General's Department in mapping so that longer term needs can be met. This includes the updating of Zimbabwe's mapping equipment, technical assistance and training in the fields of computer technology and programming, cartography and survey engineering.

A separate \$9.5 million aeromagnetic survey project, the first aeromagnetic survey undertaken in Zimbabwe, is proceeding to further develop Zimbabwe's mining sector. The project is being undertaken with the Geological Survey's Division of the Ministry of Mines.

CIDA is also helping Zimbabwe meet its emergency need to expand and reform its education system which will be a critical factor in Zimbabwe's development. The previous regime discriminated heavily against the black majority of the population, particularly in rural areas. While education was free and compulsory for whites, with the overwhelming majority automatically attending secondary school, most blacks were forced to abandon their schooling after the primary level.

This policy was one of the first targets of the new government as it undertook to provide access to an educational opportunity previously denied. As a result, the number of secondary schools has increased six-fold and enrolment has jumped from 66,000 in 1979 to 300,000 today.



This dramatic rise in the number of students has placed a severe strain on Zimbabwe's ability to provide teachers. Current requirements far outstrip the pool of qualified teachers available, despite the fact that many have returned from exile. Training of Zimbabwean teachers to fill the gap is crucial to Zimbabwe's future, for if the country is to realize its economic potential technical education must be strengthened to provide a skilled work force to replace the white technical personnel who have left.

The government turned to Canada for help in meeting its pressing needs. The World University

Service of Canada (WUSC) received CIDA assistance for a program of providing teachers and technical vocational instructors. WUSC has had success in other areas of Africa in the recruitment and placement of skilled educators and, like many Canadian non-governmental organizations, has been active in Zimbabwe since well before the war for independence. Through the years of struggle

World University Service (Geneva) provided, with CIDA assistance, a large-scale program of scholarships for Zimbabwean students at secondary and university levels.

The \$6.7 million project is an example of CIDA's country focus approach — in which one of several possible channels is selected as the best means through which to deliver assistance. In this case it is the Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division of the Special Programs Branch, which is administering the project and providing program support to WUSC, the implementing agent.

WUSC's project is the sole large-scale expatriate scheme for secondary school teachers focussed entirely on rural areas. One-hundred Canadian teachers are serving for three years in rural secondary schools, 50 technical instructors are serving for two years in Zimbabwe's technical colleges in Harare and Bulawayo, and 50 Zimbabweans are taking an eight-month training program at the University of British Columbia to become vocational technical instructors.

Results to date indicate the project is doing well, despite current domestic problems. Teachers have had to withdraw from the troubled Matabeleland, but elsewhere they are helping to educate substantial numbers of Zimbabweans. The Canadians have enabled rural schools to function at their pre-war level of quality and in most cases enabled them to expand into other curriculum areas. They are also having, by the very example of their work, an important and positive impact on racial reconciliation.

# Francophone Africa

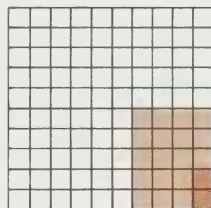
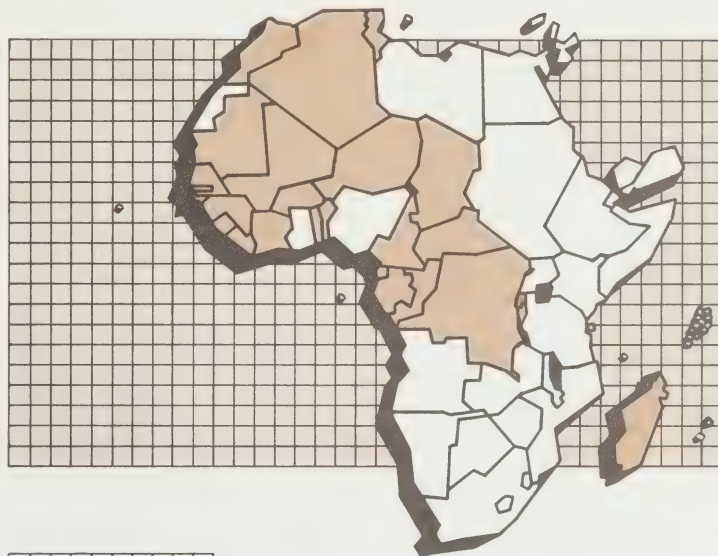
With 27 states and over 150 million inhabitants, Francophone Africa represents an enormous pool of physical and human capital, a repository of immense and unexploited resources. Yet most of the countries in this region face severe development problems in nearly all fields.

While African nations have made substantial progress in the areas of human resources, institutions and infrastructure over the last two decades, the economic structures remain very vulnerable. The overall economic picture of Francophone Africa is one of crushing debt, mismanagement and, at times, inappropriate economic and financial policies. Sixteen of the 27 Francophone African states fall into the UN-designated category of "least developed countries." Their per capita income is less than U.S. \$300 a year and the manufacturing sector accounts for scarcely 10 per cent of the gross domestic product.

Included in this group are the Sahel nations, which face the seemingly never-ending problems of desertification, poor agricultural production and food shortages, and seem headed for a state of chronic impoverishment.

The Sahel is a vast steppe to the south of the Sahara; it extends over more than 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> and takes in parts of Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Chad and Gambia. Its soil is poor and rainfall is scarce. Drought, a consequence of these phenomena, is hastening the disappearance of vegetation. According to a United Nations study, the desert has been advancing southward, swallowing up 100 kilometres of land in 20 years.

Many of these countries receive emergency relief and food aid on an almost permanent basis. The economies of others groan under the weight of the drought, declining agricultural production and the



Total Government-to-Government Assistance

11 million

Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Francophone Africa

\$144.83 million 20%

Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Rwanda

\$11.44 million 2%

population explosion. For all of them, the challenges are enormous but surmountable. Analyses and studies carried out by the main international agencies all affirm that the Sahel is potentially self-sufficient in food. But to achieve this will require irrigation, crop enhancement, the development of small, autonomous farm operations and the coordination of realistic and efficient rural development programs.

Africa is the only region in the world where food production per capita is regressing. This situation stems from a high rate of population growth, excessive migration from rural areas, and agricultural policies that are, generally speaking, non-existent, inappropriate or inoperative.

The prime goal both of the donor countries and of the African nations is to increase food production and productivity in a variety of ways. Agriculture, therefore, is the number one priority. In keeping with this, the chief objective of the Canadian program in Francophone Africa is to ensure adequate food supplies for the countries to which it annually dispenses more than \$150 million in bilateral assistance. The Canadian program encourages and supports Africa's "green revolution" which consists of, among other things, research, development and the use of hardy and very high-yield varieties of grains such as wheat, rice, or a hybrid of rice and rye, triticale. A noteworthy example of the work done in this field is the project sponsored by the University of Manitoba, the University of Guelph and the International Centre for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat (CIMMYT).

The CIMMYT is a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, which is partly financed by CIDA. The Group comprises 36 donor countries and agencies equipped with research centres. Approximately 10 of the

latter receive an annual contribution from Canada amounting to more than \$10 million. One of these agencies, the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, has apparently discovered a biological means of combatting manioc scale, a veritable scourge of crops.

Another priority in the Sahel is stabilization of the plant layer, which includes reforestation, the protection of forests and the introduction of alternative sources of energy.

## Economic Development Indicators

### Core Countries in Francophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.	GNP per capita Average annual growth (per cent)	Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1981	1960-1981	1979-1981	1970	1981
Mali	\$ 190	1.3	88	1.2	3.8
Zaire	\$ 210	-0.1	87	4.4	..
Upper Volta	\$ 240	1.1	94	4.0	..
Rwanda	\$ 250	1.7	104	1.3	1.5
Guinea	\$ 300	0.2	87	..	..
Niger	\$ 330	-1.6	93	3.8	..
Senegal	\$ 430	-0.3	76	2.7	..
Cameroon	\$ 880	2.8	101	3.1	..
Ivory Coast	\$1,200	2.3	110	6.8	22.2

.. Information not available

Sources: *World Development Report* 1983, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children* 1982-83, published by UNICEF.

Efforts must also be made to lessen the isolation of various countries — both externally and internally — in areas such as transportation and communication so that they can get their products to market

and acquire supplies from outside sources. Intervention is also necessary in terms of human resources development, particularly in the technical, managerial and financial control sectors.

## Social Development Indicators

### Core Countries in Francophone Africa Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (per cent)		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1981	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960	1980
Mali	37	45	195	152	2	10	6	20
Zaire	40	50	150	110	31	55	32	75
Upper Volta	37	44	252	208	2	5	5	14
Rwanda	37	46	147	137	16	50	30	67
Guinea	..	43	208	163	7	20	16	22
Niger	37	45	191	143	1	10	3	17
Senegal	37	44	182	145	6	10	17	35
Cameroon	37	50	162	106	19	..	43	94
Ivory Coast	37	47	173	125	5	35	24	60

.. Information not available

Sources: *World Development Report 1983*, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children 1982-83*, published by UNICEF.

International assistance must be a coordinated effort, not only between those who give and those who receive, but between the donors themselves, whether they are national or international, public or private agencies. More and more, the Canadian assistance program is drawing on the resources of all those who participate in international development. Known as the "country focus" approach, this policy deals with the aggregate needs of each country receiving assistance from Canada. It encourages a concentrated programming approach in three vital areas: agriculture, energy and human resources. The year 1982-83 saw a number of innovations in the Canadian assistance program: multi-year programming of food aid and multi-year planning of rural micro-projects calling for the direct involvement of the target communities. The ripple effect of these projects is considerable.

The level of consultation between Canada and Francophone Africa was particularly high this last year. Canada received two African heads of state: Presidents Ahidjo of Cameroon and Sékou Touré of Guinea. Moreover, CIDA participated in international round tables on aid coordination in Morocco, Zaire, Rwanda and Mali. CIDA representatives also took part in the proceedings of joint commissions in eight different countries: Gabon, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Niger, Upper Volta, Zaire and the Ivory Coast. Seven other similar meetings are scheduled for next year. Another manifestation of this interest in concerted effort was the number of ministerial visits: 11 Canadian visits to Africa and 14 African visits to Canada.

In Francophone Africa food security remains the cornerstone of CIDA's assistance program in the agriculture sector. The program concentrates on three main areas: integrated rural development, institutional support and assistance for target groups of producers.

The success of rural development plans in Africa is closely linked to the energy question. The fuel-wood crisis and the stepped-up pace of deforestation still constitute the number one energy problem for many Francophone African countries, where traditional fuels account for nine-tenths of the energy consumed. Spurred on by growing populations, the gradual elimination of wooded savannas is shattering the ecological balance and exacerbating the effects of the drought.

The World Bank has disbursed U.S.\$700 million for reforestation projects in 30 African countries. The importance of the energy component in the context of CIDA's activities may be explained by the program's two-fold objective: to reduce the excessive payments for imported oil in most African economies and to assist African nations in developing new and renewable sources of energy. A special \$25 million program has been set up to promote the development of alternative energy sources. Canada possesses a wealth of experience in the area of energy substitution. Its leadership role within the ad hoc energy committee of the Cooperation for Development in Africa Group (CDA) will enable it to share its expertise in this field. Another means of achieving this dual objective lies in the domestic oil exploration being carried out by the Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation in Senegal. Africa possesses one-quarter of all the world's oil reserves. Development of oil fields recently began in Angola, the Congo, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast.

Since human resources are the key to socio-economic development, a major effort is under way in the area of social training and development, the



CIDA's program in Zaire is concentrating on forestry and rural development. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)

third priority component of the Canadian assistance program. Development in Africa depends in large part on the development of its own human resources. CIDA has long supported, in a variety of ways, the training of managers and technicians, by providing technical or integrated assistance for development projects, by directly financing national

universities and technical schools, or by supporting the direct assistance provided by Canadian volunteer organizations, the effectiveness of which has been demonstrated many times over.



## École polytechnique de Thiès

This year, the École polytechnique de Thiès in Senegal celebrates the tenth anniversary of its cooperation with l'École polytechnique de Montréal. The purpose of this cooperation is to make Senegal and its neighbors less dependent on foreign countries for the training of engineers capable of designing and implementing programs suited to their rural and industrial development needs. In 1972, CIDA asked l'École polytechnique de Montréal to plan and implement the first curriculum for this program. The first phase was financed with the aid of a \$10 million Canadian contribution. The second phase, at a cost of \$18 million, produced the first graduate engineers. The third

phase, now under way and financed jointly by Senegal and Canada, should yield 250 homegrown engineers. The objective, at this stage, is for the Africans to gradually assume responsibility for the teaching program and to develop the school into a regional institution.

The École polytechnique de Thiès plans to take advantage of this tenth anniversary to make Canadians and Africans alike more aware of this important cooperation program.

This year, CIDA introduced a multi-year food aid program in Mali to help the country in its efforts to attain a measure of food security. The various projects involved in this program are aimed at halting the desertification process and trimming the trade deficit in the water and energy sectors. Canadian NGOs have spent \$115,000 on the development of village water supply projects in Mali. Close to 60 cooperants, belonging to volunteer organizations such as Canada World Youth, Canadian Crossroads International and SUCO, have participated in technical assistance programs as well as in agricultural advisory programs and the development of cooperatives.

The problems of Upper Volta are not much different from those of its neighbors. In addition to bilateral projects between 1980 and 1983, CIDA financed more than 30 NGO projects, with total ex-

penditures exceeding \$1.5 million, in the areas of community development, health, agriculture, cooperatives and education.

In Senegal, a coastal country, CIDA directed 25 per cent of its assistance to the development of the fishing sector. Another 25 per cent went to research on new sources of energy, since deforestation is the cause of many of the problems currently plaguing the country. The remaining 50 per cent of the budget was used for rural development and the development of human resources.

As in recent years, the bulk of bilateral assistance to Zaire, \$10.2 million, went to forestry and rural development. CIDA also provides food aid to Zaire in order to combat food shortages, alleviate the pressure on the balance of payments and enable the country to finance the technical assistance needed for its development.

Canada's role in Francophone Africa is not limited to that of donor. It is also trying to develop trade relations with middle-income countries in the region. Four countries in this group — Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Gabon — are on their way to becoming industrialized nations, and trade goods and services with Canada on a regular basis. In five years, the volume of trade between Canada and Francophone Africa has doubled. It now stands at \$1.7 billion.

In these countries, CIDA's cooperation program concentrates on the provision of Canadian goods, services and technologies which are compatible with their development needs and priorities. This cooperation takes many forms: projects coordinated by Canadian NGOs and by CIDA's institutional and industrial cooperation divisions; shared-cost training and technical assistance projects; scientific, technical and cultural cooperation programs; and a general funding program involving lines of credit, industrial cooperation funds, and funds administered by Canadian diplomatic missions.

In Algeria, Canada is involved in a number of scientific, technical and cultural cooperation projects. Shared-cost multi-sectoral cooperation projects and industrial cooperation programs are also under way.

Over the past 25 years, Canadian assistance to Morocco has been provided mainly in the areas of education, agriculture and food aid. The Canada-Morocco joint commission has provided an opportunity to develop new forms of cooperation. During the past year, CIDA supported the government's implementation of its development plan, which calls for greater involvement by Canada's private and institutional sectors. Canada is also



In Senegal, which has the largest maritime fish reserves in West Africa, CIDA is allocating 25 per cent of its assistance program to developing and managing this important sector. (CIDA photo: M. Faugere)

supporting Morocco's efforts to diversify agricultural production, and thus ensure a better balance between output destined for domestic consumption and output destined for export.

CIDA's activities in Tunisia have focussed on health, agriculture, and the production and transmission of energy. The new projects under way call for input by Canada's private and institutional sectors. They are designed to promote the transfer of appropriate technology and know-how, and to stimulate Canadian investment in the manufacturing and industrial sectors.

In Gabon, Canada has signed a new general agreement which includes the provision of teaching personnel and funding for rural electrification projects. Once again, CIDA is striving to promote increased participation by the Canadian private sector in the country's development.

## Is Africa part of the communication age?

Communication technology is a powerful tool in the quest to improve the human condition and overcome ignorance. However, its benefits are far from equally shared by the whole planet and it is still by and large the privilege of industrialized nations. In Africa, the modest infrastructures left behind by colonial authorities were long left unfinished, and when finally completed, they quickly proved to be unsuited to local needs.

In proclaiming 1983 World Communications Year, the United Nations General Assembly sought to stress the importance of these infrastructures for genuine development, and to end the isolation of the technically disadvantaged — those who are not plugged in to the international community.

The International Telecommunications Union, which has 157 member countries, this year set itself a threefold objective: to increase the role of communication in social, economic and cultural development; to pursue activities aimed at improving infrastructures in developing countries; and finally, to promote the establishment of a comprehensive international communication network, so that no one would be cut off from the local, regional or international community.

In our modern societies, communication shapes our lifestyles in many ways. The telephone, for example, is standard equipment in our homes and offices. We even have access to specialized services such as tele-education, telemedicine, search and rescue by satellite, and Telidon.

Recent developments in the field of fibre optics and satellite telecommunication have made Canada a leader in communication technology. As such, it contributes to the modernization of infrastructures by financing the West African telecommunication project — PANAFTEL. This project, involving the development of the telephone system, links Senegal, Benin, Mali, Niger and Upper Volta and promotes increased exchanges between these countries.

Since 1973, CIDA has also been financing the Centre for the Study of Information Techniques (CESTI). Its activities consist of training communicators and developing education and training programs in rural areas. This Canadian technical assistance program, extending over four years and costing \$10 million, has three main objectives: to come up with a more authentically African version of the role of the communicator; to increase cooperation between the various participants; and to provide support for training activities.

Aware of the important role played by CESTI, CIDA has set aside \$4.5 million for bursaries and for programs involving research and the training of communicators in the area of rural development.

Canadians are well aware that the development of communication technology is the spearhead of economic progress. Through its participation in the development of communication in Africa, Canada is actively promoting harmony and understanding between African nations.



## Rwanda

Situated in the heart of the African continent, Rwanda enjoys a varied relief and a temperate climate. Called "the country of a thousand hills" by its people, Rwanda is a country of high plateaus and valleys with a variety of soils especially suitable for multiple cropping. Arable land, however, occupies only half of the total area, which is hardly larger than Vancouver Island. The topography severely limits attempts to extend agricultural land.

Ninety per cent of Rwanda's 5.5 million population depend on agriculture for their living. The main food crops are bananas, beans, sorghum and sweet potatoes; tea and especially coffee are grown as export crops on one out of every two farms in Rwanda. Despite the revenues generated from these crops, people have a difficult time making ends meet and many suffer from protein deficiency.

The population density in Rwanda is one of the highest in Africa: 200 people per square kilometre. The problem is such that already nearly half of all Rwandans reside outside the country. In addition, the population growth rate is especially high: if it continues at 3.8 per cent, as it has for the last decade, the population of Rwanda will double by the year 2000. Aware of this problem, the government established a family planning bureau several years ago. The objective assigned to the bureau, within the framework of the third five-year plan, is to reduce this population explosion by about 10 per cent.

Through CIDA, Canada participates in this action plan by contributing financially to international agencies such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and UNICEF. CIDA also participates in special programs of the family

planning federation and in those of other organizations active in the field. The administrative decentralization to the commune level in Rwanda enables Canadian and other NGOs to undertake direct and concerted action in this area as well.

With an average annual income of U.S. \$200, Rwanda is among the poorest countries in the world. In 1981, CIDA designated it a "core country", making it eligible for a comprehensive multi-year assistance program. Aware that the country's

development depends to a considerable extent on the external assistance it receives, and that deficiencies in coordination among the donor countries can only increase the enormous constraints to which it is already subject, Canada participated in



a seminar organized by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in November 1982, in which all the donor countries and Rwanda participated. The purpose of this meeting was to harmonize and coordinate the efforts of the donor countries as much as possible in order to assist the Rwandan government in the implementation of its development plan. This plan has four main objectives:

- food self-sufficiency in quantity and quality;
- the promotion of employment that provides sufficient income to satisfy fundamental needs, and education or training that allows each person to participate fully in economic and social life;
- the improvement of living conditions for the entire population, especially in the areas of health, housing, the production of consumer goods, and the development of culture and recreation;
- the development of foreign relations with a view to reducing isolation and achieving a balance in foreign trade.

Priority for the education sector was an imperative from the beginning of CIDA's assistance to Rwanda, for the lack of administrators and managers placed a major handicap on development. It was vital to train qualified staff as quickly as possible, and to lay the foundation for a university institution suited to local needs. For Father Georges-Henri Lévesque, a Canadian, this was the beginning of a great adventure.

Father Lévesque, a Dominican priest from Roberval on Lac Saint-Jean, received "the National Order of the Thousand Hills" from President Habyalimana of Rwanda in 1978 in recognition of his work. It was as founder of the National University of Rwan-



Founder of the National University of Rwanda, Father Georges-Henri Lévesque from Lac Saint-Jean, Quebec, received the National Order of the Thousand Hills, Rwanda's highest honor, in 1978.

da, an effort begun 15 years earlier, that Father Lévesque received the country's highest honor.

Hardly a year after achieving independence, Rwanda, aware of its lack of qualified personnel, made a very special request to the superior of the Dominicans in Rome: the Rwandan government asked for a Canadian priest to organize and direct the future university. The Rome authorities selected Father Lévesque, who was known in Canadian university circles for his role as founder of the Faculty of Social Sciences at Laval University.

Astonished at this appointment and somewhat distressed at the idea of leaving Canada, Father Lévesque regretfully departed for Rwanda in January 1963. "Once I arrived, my attitude changed quickly and radically. I gave myself wholeheartedly to my work." The challenge was a substantial one: his task was to set up a university institution of international calibre adapted to Rwanda's needs. The university also had to provide teaching equivalent to that of the great universities so that its diplomas would be recognized in Canada, the United States and Europe. "We had to start almost from scratch: recruit professors and administrative personnel, construct buildings and equip a library and laboratories — all this in one of the poorest countries of Africa with a national budget of barely \$20 million. At all costs, we simply had to find the financial means to launch and develop such an institution."

The results of the first years of the university testifies to the energy and devotion of its founder, who succeeded in interesting several governments and obtaining their participation in his project. From 1963 to 1967, Canada contributed just over a million dollars to help get these activities under way. France took charge of the faculty of arts. The United States paid some of the costs connected with laboratory equipment. England sent professors. The Federal Republic of Germany and Canada absorbed the costs of constructing student residences. When asked why he expended so much effort and energy, Father Lévesque answers simply: "One always becomes attached to those one helps and loves. One does not come to their country to put down roots or hang on obstinately like colonists, but rather to help them become master in their own house as quickly as possible and to prepare the succession".



With 90 per cent of Rwanda's population being rural, contributing to the growth of agricultural productivity is a CIDA priority. (CIDA photo: P. Chiasson)

Father Lévesque's courage and his faith in Africa bore fruit. From 1967 to 1972, Canadian assistance totalled more than \$5 million. In 1972, judging that the time was right, Father Lévesque announced his retirement. It was important, he thought, that the position of rector be assumed by

a Rwandan. This selfless gesture touched the heart of the entire population and earned him the title of "Father of the Country".

Between 1972 and 1977, the Canadian government made an additional grant of \$20 million to the National University so that it could provide high quality teaching. Today, faithful to the objectives of Father Lévesque, CIDA continues to support the authorities in their efforts to Rwandize the teaching and administrative staff. As its founder rightly said: "Young and small as it is and limited as its means are, the University must make an original

contribution, however modest, to the country's spiritual heritage. Its research on history, traditions, institutions, art and language will enable Rwanda to enrich its cultural patrimony, develop its sense of nationhood and assume its rightful place among nations". Could there be a finer heritage?

CIDA's development program in Rwanda, as established in 1983, has three main goals:

- to contribute to the growth of agricultural productivity through rural development;
- to support the development of the industrial infrastructure through the promotion of local small and medium-size businesses (SMBs);
- to support activities to enhance Rwandan capacity for resource management.

Integrated rural development is based mainly on the country's agroforestry characteristics. The plan takes into account not only the economic predominance of family farms, but also the forest cover (8 per cent) and in particular its role in erosion control. The objectives are to promote new agricultural techniques and practices, to encourage the development of agriculture-related activities and to make special services accessible. The Mutara rural development project, which is now being implemented, offers a good illustration of this new direction. To help ease the shortage of arable land the project is transforming marshes into agricultural land. CIDA is providing more than \$13 million for the project in the 1982-84 period. These funds are being used to develop more than 450 hectares. Today some 375 families, consisting mainly of young peasants, earn their living on this land. The project is contributing not only to a quantitative increase in farmland, but also to a qualitative improvement in Rwanda's worker output.

Complementing CIDA's efforts in this field, Canadian NGOs are participating in rural training and extension activities and the International Development Research Centre is supporting research activities in the agricultural sector.

In the area of soil protection, the CIDA plan calls for a resources inventory and the training of qualified forestry managers and technicians.

The industrial development strategy followed by CIDA calls upon the resources of local SMBs.

Technical assistance projects in management are designed and prepared in accordance with the requests and needs of this group. Two important projects are being implemented. A telecommunication project, for which CIDA has provided \$12 million, aims at developing and modernizing the micro-wave network throughout Rwanda. Secondly, a geophysical prospecting project has been undertaken with the participation of the UNDP; the purpose is to draw up an inventory of the country's mineral resources, mainly in previously unsurveyed regions.

With respect to human resources management, the third part of the Canadian assistance program, the goal is to train competent administrative staff capable of planning, coordinating and implementing government policies. Canada is providing technical assistance both to local authorities at the commune level and to the various ministries and planning offices at the national level.

Canadian NGOs have long been active in Rwanda. During the last decade, they have implemented no fewer than 58 projects with expenditures on the order of \$756,000. Of this number, 28 are in progress. These include a canalization project coordinated by the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace for the Butare commune.

This project has contributed to the well-being of the people in the region and made them aware of the basic steps in a preventive health program. Oxfam-Quebec has implemented a successful erosion control program. Many NGOs are working quietly at the local level, training and educating people and helping to bring together groups that have common problems and interests.

Working ever more closely with each other, these Canadian agencies are helping to establish a genuine development policy better adapted to the real aspirations and needs of the "country of a thousand hills".

## Drinking Water Is Scarcer than Oil!

Water covers three-quarters of the earth's surface, but 97.4 per cent of this is salt water and unsuitable for consumption, and 1.8 per cent is permanently frozen in the polar regions. Drinking water — so indispensable to life and health — really makes up only 0.8 per cent of all the water in the world! Nobody, however, knows exactly how much of it is contaminated.

Nearly half of humanity and three-fifths of the people living in developing countries have no adequate supply of drinking water. One person in four has no choice but to drink polluted water. Approximately 30,000 people die every day — victims of contaminated water or poor sanitary conditions. Every day, tens of millions of women and children spend half of the day, under a broiling sun, to supply their households with water that will poison them!

In the last 20 years the situation has deteriorated. One hundred million more people drink contaminated water than in 1975, and 400 million more do not even enjoy minimal sanitary conditions. Diseases related to poor water quality or unsanitary conditions take the lives of more than 25 million individuals a year — and others suffer various degrees of sickness, mainly from diarrhoea, cholera or schistosomiasis.

UNICEF estimates that 15 million young children die every year; contaminated drinking water and poor sanitation are the major causes. If everyone had clean water, half the infant deaths would be prevented. According to the World Health Organization, 80 per cent of all the diseases in the Third World can be attributed, in one form or another, to contaminated drinking water and inadequate sanitation.

This alarming and disturbing situation requires emergency measures and an unparalleled concerted effort. It was during the UN Conference on Human settlements in Vancouver in 1976 that the problem was identified and the need expressed for a worldwide, concerted approach to the drinking water problem. The next year, the United Nations Water Conference recommended that specific measures be adopted. In 1980, the United Nations General Assembly declared the years 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. This international action will perhaps make it possible to respond to a human tragedy of disquieting proportions.



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In the coming years, governments, international aid organizations, worldwide and regional financial institutions, non-governmental organizations and community groups will work together to meet the challenge and remedy the situation that affects the quality of life of hundreds of millions of individuals. It is an enormous struggle against misery and ruin that the international community is undertaking. Half of the hospital beds in the world are oc-



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cupied by the victims of contaminated water or by those suffering from the absence of elementary hygiene. In India, it is estimated that medical treatment and lost productivity cost over \$600 million a year! This fundamental aspect of the improvement of living conditions concerns all international assistance programs striving to stimulate productivity and reduce poverty. Investing in human potential is not only a moral obligation, it is, above all, a principle of economic realism. Happy, healthy people contribute more effectively to the growth of productivity. Increased productivity leads, in turn, to better nutrition and a better life,

reducing still further the possibility of contagion and disease. The reverse is also true. When millions of people in a country are underfed and sick, they cannot contribute effectively to the economic and social development of their country. Investing in improved living conditions for them greatly increases the potential for future economic growth.

The nations of the world have set themselves a considerable challenge. Drinking water and sanitary facilities for everybody is the objective of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Poverty and underdevelopment mean that more than two billion people are denied these fundamental needs.

Canada is participating actively in this struggle to meet basic needs. Its involvement takes many forms, such as transfers of technology and support for training, for integrated rural development and



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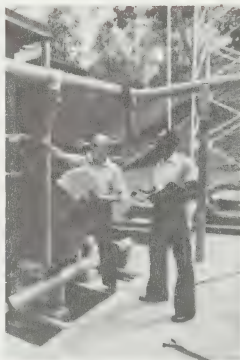
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community development, and for non-governmental organizations active in village water projects.

Through CIDA's Multilateral Programs Branch, Canada also actively supports the efforts of the various United Nations agencies responsible for implementing different parts of the international program.

It is an enormous task, and the financial costs are particularly high. To achieve the objectives of the Drinking Water Decade, various international agencies have estimated that it will be necessary to spend between \$300 and \$600 billion. The actual cost will depend on the choice of technologies and the extent and level of the services that are offered. This represents more than \$30 billion a year, or about \$80 million a day. The sum is both large and small. It is large because enormous financial





resources will have to be marshalled in order to reach the objective. It is small when we realize that, every day, the various governments invest from 20 to 25 times that amount in the arms race. According to one specialist on the subject, whatever the cost of providing a group of people with drinking water and adequate sanitation, it will always be less than the price we are paying now.

Third World countries will need to invest a large part of their financial resources to provide reasonable quantities of drinking water and minimal sanitation. Most of them, however, are ready to provide what is required. Their leaders know full well that the economic and social development of a country depends on a healthy population that is capable of participating actively in the development of its resources.

Some doubts may be expressed as to whether the goal can be reached. Similar scepticism was expressed 13 years ago when the international community decided to work together to eradicate smallpox. Today, smallpox has been virtually stricken from the map.

The goal is attainable, but it represents a great challenge that calls for an unprecedented international and intersectoral cooperative effort. All the parties will have to become involved in the attainment of this objective. In the final analysis, it is the local communities — whose human and physical resources are in place and available — that will have to carry this task through to a successful conclusion and see that the living conditions of millions of individuals are improved.

#### Photographs

- A. Jim White
- B. Michel Faugère
- C. Dilip Mehta
- D. Francois Carrière

# Americas

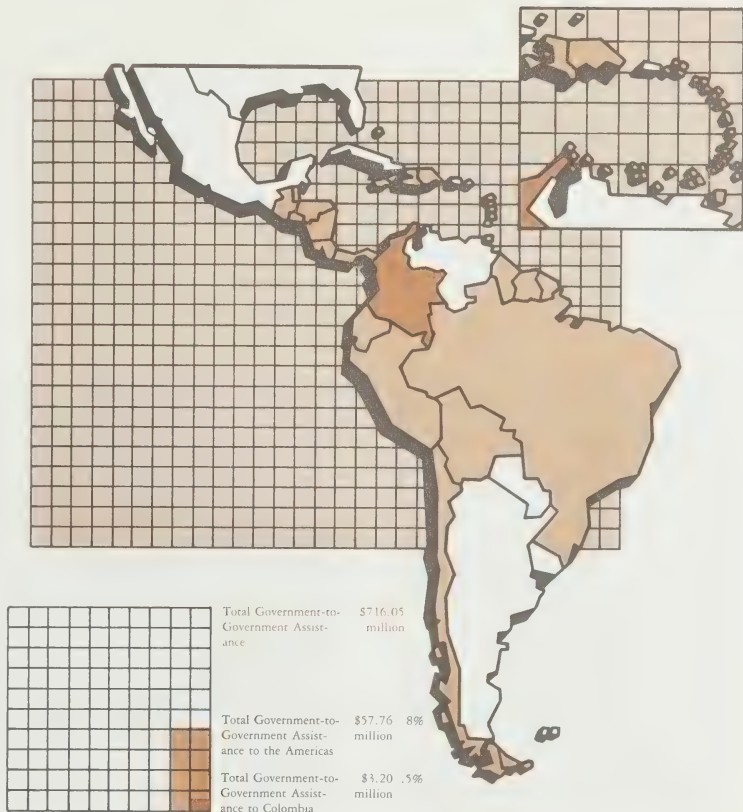
The political and socio-economic development of the Caribbean and Latin American nations is of a particular interest to Canada for more than half our trade and 75 per cent of our direct commercial investments in the Third World are concentrated in the Americas. In addition, more than 40 per cent of our imported oil comes from this region.

Made up of 35 countries in varying stages of development and industrialization, the Americas is above all a region of sharp contrasts. The scale, diversity and complexity of their economies and the disparity of their expectations or achievements complicate the task of setting a common regional policy adapted to the needs of all states in the area. There are, for example, major differences between the economy of Honduras and that of Brazil or Colombia. Honduras looks to Canada for projects centred on basic human needs such as food, drinking water and housing. In the case of Brazil or Colombia, both of which have a more structured economy and a more sophisticated governmental infrastructure, the emphasis is on financial transfers and appropriate technologies.

Nevertheless, the majority of these countries have many problems in common: population growth and unemployment; inadequate food production; the massive influx of rural dwellers into the cities; rising public debt; and slumping production.

The economies of all countries in the region have been hard hit by the recession. The gross domestic product for the region as a whole fell by 1 per cent in 1982, contrasting with increases of 1.2 per cent in 1981, 5.7 per cent in 1980 and 5.9 per cent over the last 20 years.

Public debt in most of these countries has reached alarming levels. The nations of South and Central America alone account for close to half of all outstanding debts in the Third World. Repayment of



these amounts would take 53 per cent of total export revenues! In the case of Mexico and Brazil, the list of creditor nations grows even longer. Countries such as Argentina, Chile and Venezuela are today facing very serious economic situations.

Canada has moved quickly to restore economic development throughout the region: the government has decided to double between now and 1987 its program of assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean, to triple the amounts disbursed to all Central American countries, and to support recovery efforts undertaken by Peru and Colombia. Government-to-government bilateral assistance from Canada to the Americas now totals \$57.8 million. Canada is also contributing to international relief agencies and financing the activities and projects of regional and international development banks. The World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank between them have access to some \$500 million in Canadian multilateral assistance, among other resources.

In addition to the detrimental effects of the world recession, which has spared none of the developing countries in the Americas, some countries have been hard hit by natural disasters or are facing severe humanitarian problems. In order to respond quickly to the needs of peoples so affected, CIDA added emergency relief programs to its list of development activities. At the beginning of 1982, CIDA provided \$250,000 in assistance for 8,500 Miskito Indians who had sought refuge in Honduras. Two months later, a tornado ravaged part of the country, resulting in additional relief efforts on the part of Canadians. An additional \$2 million was set aside for refugees from El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, and for the victims of natural disasters.

This sombre picture, however, does not tell the whole story. Many countries in this region today

boast a number of positive growth factors. Before the dramatic effects of the recent recession, the economy of the region as a whole had recorded a high rate of growth for the last 20 years. The collective proliferation of wealth in the area brought with it an overall improvement in the living conditions of its peoples. In certain cases, entire

groups achieved substantial gains. While it is true that this growth was made possible by the influx of foreign capital, the results are no less tangible. Obviously, a great deal remains to be done. The diversification and vigour of some of the region's economies, however, point to better days ahead.

## Economic Development Indicators

### Core Countries in the Americas Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.	GNP per capita Average annual growth (per cent)	Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1981	1960-1981	1979-1981	1970	1981
Haiti	\$ 300	.05	89	5.8	6.6
Honduras	600	1.1	80	2.8	12.7
Guyana	720	1.8	..	..	..
Peru	1,170	1.0	84	11.6	44.9
Jamaica	1,180	0.8	90	2.5	22.5
Colombia	1,380	3.2	122	11.9	13.4
Leeward and Windward Islands	..	..	..	..	..

.. Information not available

Sources: *World Development Report* 1983, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children* 1982-83, published by UNICEF.

On the diplomatic front, there have been some important gains. Political developments in Latin America have confirmed the moral and economic bankruptcy of most military dictatorships and "popular revolutionary" governments. The return to democratic practices and to responsible government in Bolivia and Peru, the success and stability

of the electoral process in Colombia and the Dominican Republic and the recent moves toward democracy in Argentina and Brazil are encouraging signs. The nations of the Commonwealth Caribbean region remain loyal to their traditions of universal suffrage and responsible government. United by a common language, close cultural ties and an

identical colonial heritage, these countries are increasingly receptive to cooperative projects involving the public and private sectors.

The primary objective underlying CIDA's various programs in South and Central America and in the Caribbean is an improvement in the living conditions of the different target populations. In some cases, CIDA achieves this objective through humanitarian emergency relief programs. In others, a concerted policy of cooperation enables Canada to participate in economic growth by becoming, for all practical purposes, their partner in development.

## Social Development Indicators

### Core Countries in the Americas

### Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (per cent)		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1981	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960	1980
Haiti	44	54	182	112	15	23	42	59
Honduras	46	59	145	86	45	60	67	85
Guyana	61	70	70	43	91 (1970)	95	106*	95
Peru	47	58	163	85	61	80	71	108*
Jamaica	64	71	52	16	82	90	93	100
Colombia	53	63	103	55	63	81	77	130*
Leeward and Windward Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. Information not available

\* Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Development Report 1983*, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children 1982-83*, published by UNICEF.

(CIDA photo: K. Dombi)



## The Caribbean

Because of the geographic proximity of these countries and the active presence of Cuba, Canada has adopted a policy in recent years of paying special attention to the governments of this region. The objective of its assistance and cooperation program is two-fold: to promote socio-economic development and to foster political stability. To increase its ability to intervene effectively, the Canadian government plans to double between now and 1986-87 the total volume of development assistance allocated to the peoples of the Caribbean region. The critical situation facing certain countries makes this imperative.

Many of these countries are, in fact, operating under severe economic constraints. Though isolated and different from one another, Caribbean nations nevertheless share some common problems. Over the last two years, the growth rate for most of them has been nil. The price of oil has continued to rise while their GNP has steadily declined. Unemployment rates are high throughout the region and export revenues are dwindling.

The industrialized world, which has acted as a safety valve for the population explosion and for the unemployment endemic to these countries, has gradually closed its doors to the emigration of their nationals. The proximity of the affluent nations makes poverty all the more intolerable for these people, who are being constantly reminded of easier lifestyles elsewhere.

To the extent that its resources permit, CIDA has been attempting to alleviate this situation by concentrating its assistance more and more on the productive economic sectors of these countries in an effort to help them in their struggle against unemployment. CIDA also supports policies aimed at the development of regional and national resources



In Dominica CIDA is involved in a project to rehabilitate and expand the coconut industry. (CIDA photo: F. Kerr)

through technical assistance projects. Finally, CIDA provides financial support to the Caribbean Development Bank. This institution finances projects that further the development of the socio-economic infrastructure by advancing funds to growth areas of the private sector. In 1982-83, CIDA's financial participation in the Caribbean Development Bank amounted to just over \$1 million.

In Haiti, where needs are so pressing, the Canadian presence takes the form of a contingent of volunteers belonging to various organizations working with the poorest sectors of the population. Canadian NGOs are especially active in the areas of agricultural and social development. CIDA financing of projects aimed at improving living conditions in Haiti amounts to \$11.8 million.

In the Commonwealth Caribbean, the impact of the recession has varied from one country to the next. St. Lucia and Barbados were hard hit, in particular by a significant drop in tourist industry revenues. In Barbados, tourism revenues were off 20 per cent. In conjunction with local authorities in Barbados, CIDA is working on an aerial mapping project and is developing the nation's drinking water resources.

This year, CIDA allocated more than \$11 million to the Leeward and Windward Islands, which include Barbados and St. Lucia. In most cases, these funds were used to support and enhance local economic infrastructures. Two noteworthy examples are the incentive programs for growing cocoa in Grenada and coconuts in Dominica.

CIDA's Mission Administered Funds Program, which enables the Agency to provide more flexible forms of assistance, makes possible the implementation of community-based micro-projects. In allocating 20 per cent of the total Leeward and Windward Islands budget to this program, CIDA is emphasizing the importance of these micro-projects, which provide an immediate response to local demands and initiatives. In this manner, CIDA enhances its ability to participate, through a wide variety of means, in improving the living conditions of these people.

Throughout the region, there was also a decline in tourism revenue. Only Jamaica saw an increase



(20 per cent) in the number of visitors. Small consolation for a nation whose external debt surpassed \$1 billion in 1980! Even though it is still hard pressed to pay for supplies, Jamaica nevertheless had a more encouraging year. In 1982-83, CIDA made available to Jamaica \$12.4 million to help the country in its economic development efforts. An additional line of credit for \$2.5 million is under consideration.

## Central America

With the exception of Mexico, the nations in this region are the most impoverished in the hemisphere. The social, economic and political instability of certain governments has become a permanent feature. Civil wars, armed struggles and the exodus of imperilled peoples continue to dominate the news. For many of these countries, 1982 brought a surfeit of misfortune and human tragedy. As well as having to cope with natural disasters, underprivileged people in this area were the target of all manner of persecution.

The problem of the victims of the various conflicts that currently plague Central America is, of course, acute. The fate of the refugees who are frequently terrorized and who live in appalling conditions, often rests entirely with national and international aid agencies, their only source of relief and assistance. In addition to responding to requests from agencies such as the International Red Cross, CIDA contributed \$2.72 million to the disenfranchised peoples of this region as part of its International Humanitarian Assistance Program. The Americas Branch intends to double this amount in order to facilitate and further assist the work of Canadian NGOs with refugees in this region.

For the current year, CIDA has allocated \$5.2 million to support the people of Honduras, one of the



CIDA plans to triple its assistance to Central American countries which, with the exception of Mexico, are the most impoverished in the hemisphere. (CIDA photo: K. Dumbui)

poorest countries in the area, in their efforts to satisfy basic needs through the development of their agricultural and forestry sector. CIDA has also taken on the responsibility of ensuring the completion, over the next three years, of the El Cajon hydroelectric project.

As the governments of Guatemala and El Salvador have been unable to guarantee the safety and protection of cooperants, CIDA has been obliged to temporarily suspend its bilateral assistance programs. With the exception of a few projects that are near completion, CIDA is concentrating its efforts in these countries on emergency relief and humanitarian assistance.

## South America

The countries benefiting from specific CIDA programs in South America are Brazil, Peru, Colombia and, to a lesser extent, Guyana.

CIDA provided \$3 million to Guyana in 1982-83 to assist that country in its efforts to fundamentally restructure the economy, particularly in the agriculture (forestry and fishing), manufacturing and energy sectors.

Its heavy national debt notwithstanding, Brazil continues to dominate the regional economy. Its immense natural resources, the general fertility of its soil, its diversified industrial infrastructure and its export sector combine to make it a powerful economic partner. The imposition of tighter administrative regulations should assist Brazil in boosting investments and promoting savings. For its part, the Government of Canada is engaged in a multi-sectoral project aimed at developing programs and furthering technical cooperation in the satellite telecommunication field.

In Peru, the focus of CIDA activities is on the forestry and energy sectors. Forests in this country represent a source of wealth that has barely been tapped. Peru boasts 74 million hectares of forest area, of which only 10 per cent is harvested. Paradoxically, it has to import forest products at a cost of several million dollars a year, which has the effect of raising its trade deficit. The objective of the Canadian assistance program in this sector is to bring about an increase in annual production, encourage a more rational utilization of resources and initiate reforestation programs. These programs benefit not only forestry workers and entrepreneurs, but also the inhabitants and the economy of the regions concerned. Over the next two years, CIDA will be financing two major hydroelectric projects in conjunction with the Export Develop-

ment Corporation. These projects are consistent with the priorities of the Peruvian government and with its efforts to step up the development of the various components of its energy sector.

## Colombia

Colombia, with its 26 million inhabitants living in an area about the size of Ontario, is among the most populous countries in South America, ranking fourth after Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. Located mostly in the northern part of the continent, Colombia is the only country in the region with two coast-lines, one on the Pacific Ocean, the other on the Caribbean Sea. It is more mountainous than maritime, however, since it lies astride the Andes which, in Colombia, divide into three ranges and occupy almost half of the territory.

The three mountain ranges and the two valleys have for centuries determined the location of human settlements and the form their activities have taken, influencing the climate and governing the lives of the Colombian people. These high rocky walls present a dramatic spectacle, with 10 peaks of over 5,000 metres and five of almost 6,000 metres. Despite numerous efforts, the gigantic scale of the natural setting still poses serious transportation and supply problems. The force of the natural elements in this region is such that almost nothing can stop them once they are unleashed. Over the whole continent, floods repeatedly carry away crops, dwellings, roadways and even entire villages; when the waters recede, everything must begin anew.

As in the case of its neighbors, Colombia's mountainous terrain handicaps its development and presents considerable challenges for its engineers and planners. Canada contributes — through

CIDA's cooperation program — to the modernization efforts of the Colombians and is a partner in Colombia's development.

Cooperation between Canada and Colombia began almost a decade ago. In 1982-83, CIDA's bilateral assistance to Colombia reached \$3.6 million. Colombia has attained the stage of socio-economic development at which CIDA's country focus approach is now possible.

Colombia and Canada share some affinities with respect to political institutions. Located in the middle of a region troubled by coups d'état and revolutions of all kinds, Colombia maintains — against all odds — a democratic regime which rests on a solid cultural infrastructure and a tradition of self-managed socio-economic development. Colombians are proud: proud of their democratic regime, their culture and their language. They are, after all, reputed to speak the best Spanish in the world.

Colombia is well-known as the country of emeralds, producing 95 per cent of all the emeralds in the world, including the most beautiful specimens of this precious stone. Colombian coffee is known the world over and accounts for a third of the country's exports. Its annual production ranks second in the world. Colombia also exports commercial and industrial crops such as rice and sugar cane. Its manufacturing sector is an active, dynamic component of the economy, meeting the demands of the domestic market and producing cotton and textiles for export. Colombia, like Canada, also possesses abundant natural resources. Its natural gas reserves, in the northwest of the country, are estimated at more than 118 billion cubic metres, and its stocks of coal at nearly 10 billion tonnes. Its hydroelectric potential — hardly any of it yet harnessed — is nine times greater than that of James Bay!





Helping Colombia to develop its immense reserves of coal is one aspect of CIDA's assistance program. (CIDA photo: K. Dombi)

Development of these natural riches requires, however, access to enormous capital, competent managerial staff, a skilled labor force and appropriate transfers of technology. It is for reasons such as these that the development actions undertaken by the two governments fall naturally into a country-focus perspective.

While the recent recession has severely affected all sectors of industrialized economies, those in the industrializing countries have been affected to an even greater extent. After a good economic performance (8 per cent growth) from 1970 to 1980, Colombia's growth dropped, its exports fell, and both imports and inflation increased considerably.

Faced with the drop in the gross national product (GNP), a mounting tax deficit and weak monetary reserves, the new government elected in August 1982 declared a state of economic emergency. The

Colombian government's new plan to boost the economy is designed to stimulate job creation, improve national productivity and increase exports, among other things by relying on solid regional development. Small and medium-size agri-food and industrial businesses are being called on to play a role of prime importance in this economic action plan.

Agriculture has always been the driving force behind the economic growth of the country. The agricultural sector provides 25 per cent of the GNP. Coffee alone accounts for 35 per cent of exports. Through a series of cooperative projects, the Colombian government is trying to ensure that agricultural production grows at a faster rate than the population. CIDA is participating in this effort by contributing to a rural integrated development project on the Caribbean coast which is designed to increase the production of small family farms. CIDA has made available a \$13.5 million loan for the establishment of 21 projects relating either to the improvement of living conditions (highways, rural electrification, water supply and medical and educational services), or to development of farming (hydraulic drills, vehicles, farm equipment and so on). Canada has also made institutional support loans to Colombia. Under this means of assistance, an eligible country borrows money from Canada at very low interest and lends it to the public and private sectors at a higher rate. The profits thus realized are used to support organizations active in social development. With these institutional loans the Colombian community development fund was created and several Twin Otter aircraft purchased to link the more distant regions.

One of the reasons for the growth of Canadian cooperation in Colombia is the availability of counterparts for Canadian government services and NGOs; the various skills available locally enable

the Agency to decrease its management costs. It is significant that UNICEF lists no fewer than 145 non-governmental organizations working in the fields of education, health and the advancement of women. Canadian NGOs, for their part, have fully earned their reputation for working at the grass-roots level and for reaching the most disadvantaged population groups.

Since 1976, Canadian NGOs have carried out no fewer than 192 projects with total expenditures of \$3.8 million. This year they have a budget of nearly \$1 million to continue the work begun by organizations such as CARE, the Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace and the Foster Parents' Plan of Canada. The community development and health care sector accounts for nearly two-thirds of the financial aid given. Next come education and social development (12 per cent), agriculture and rural development (10 per cent) and assistance to cooperatives and small industries (7 per cent).

The Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Division (ICDS) and the Colombian desk of the Americas Branch have worked together to develop a country-focus plan related to CIDA strategy in the country for the next five years. ICDS has also identified a number of projects that are compatible with the Colombian program priorities respecting small business, energy, social development (particularly with regard to women) and the development of human resources. Canadian institutions have been encouraged to get involved in these projects and the Americas Branch has agreed to provide the funds.

This quadripartite cooperation has, so far, yielded a training program for hotel managers from the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and the Universidad Externado; an occupational health program in small industry from the Canadian Public Health



Agriculture is the driving force behind Colombia's economic growth and CIDA is helping in efforts to ensure that agricultural production increases at a greater rate than population. (CIDA photo: K. Dombi)

Association and the Asociacion Nacional de Industrias; assistance from the Cape Breton technological institute to the Universidad de Cucuta to train technicians for the mining of the El Cerrejon coal deposits; assistance from the University of Guelph to the Universidad Manizales to direct the domes-

tic economy program toward more active participation by women in the rural economy; support from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to the Colombian builders' association's low-rent housing program; and cooperation between Family Services Canada and the Centro de Pastoral Familiar para Latinoamerica for the training of family workers in Canada and Colombia.

The Canadian embassy's mission administered fund enjoys considerable favor in Colombia. Despite its limited resources, the embassy provides some



(CIDA photo: K. Dombi)

\$350,000 a year in bilateral funds to various projects which have the most obvious social impact. The flexibility of this means of assistance, in terms both of the target groups and of the areas of intervention, permits the funding of mini-projects which contribute directly to the well-being of the people. Examples are financial assistance to a women's cooperative, support for the construction of community centres and for the establishment of a dispensary in a factory.

CIDA disbursed approximately \$35 million in bilateral assistance from 1977 to 1983. These funds were used mainly to finance research, training, and control programs in the agricultural sector. They also served to improve the living conditions of fishermen, assist cooperatives, establish a mining training centre and a furniture school, carry out a cadastral survey pilot project and coal mining studies, establish a flood warning system and develop the upper basin of the Lebrija River.

In August 1982, for example, Canada announced the awarding of a \$6.5 million grant, spread over

three years, to enable CIDA to participate in the creation of a wood and furniture school at Medellín. Every year 500 students will receive training in modern furniture-making techniques. This joint project — to which Colombia is contributing \$4.7 million — is designed to improve the use of the 11 billion cubic metres of high quality wood available in Colombia's forests.

CIDA has recently completed a flood forecasting and warning system. This project alone will save the Colombian government millions of dollars by preventing property and crop damage in the valleys of the Magdalena and the Cauca — the country's two principal rivers.

In 1982-83, CIDA continued with the modernization of the comprehensive cadastral survey of the country, with the participation of the National Scientific Research Centre and the cooperation of the Codazzi Geographic Institute in Bogotá.

With a view to stimulating and increasing exports, Colombia has taken advantage of a loan program, arranged through a bilateral agreement with the Americas Branch, to fund a feasibility study on developing one of its largest coal reserves. Starting in 1985-86, the El Cerrejón mine in the north of the country will produce more than a million and a half tonnes of coal. The net profit from the anticipated exports will be close to \$10 billion.

Another loan to conduct feasibility studies was granted to the national development project fund (FONADE) to provide it with the means to improve its investment-program planning and to gain access to foreign sources of funding.

In the central region, north of Bogotá, CIDA is also cooperating in a project for the development of the upper basin of the Lebrija River. The basin is the main source of water supply for the city of

Bucaramanga and 10 other surrounding municipalities. This region produces most of the food required for the area's 650,000 people. The potential for agricultural expansion is severely limited, however, because the land is hilly and damaged by erosion. As a consequence of local initiatives, a three-pronged master plan was adopted. It includes the creation of a centre for research and training in rational land management, a program to monitor the operation, and restoration of the forest heritage. CIDA's support, which responds to a local initiative, will provide both experience and a model for development. As such, it is a good example of the kind of country-focus assistance that Canada supports in its cooperation with Colombia.

In 1983, CIDA reviewed the Colombia program in cooperation with the host country. In its five-year plan for the years 1984-89, the Agency intends to concentrate its efforts in four priority areas: social and institutional development, economic growth, and natural resources development.

To help countries to help themselves and to become partners in world growth — this is the objective that CIDA has set for itself. Its program of assistance and cooperation in Colombia is a good illustration of this development concept.

# Asia

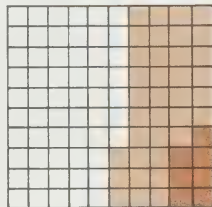
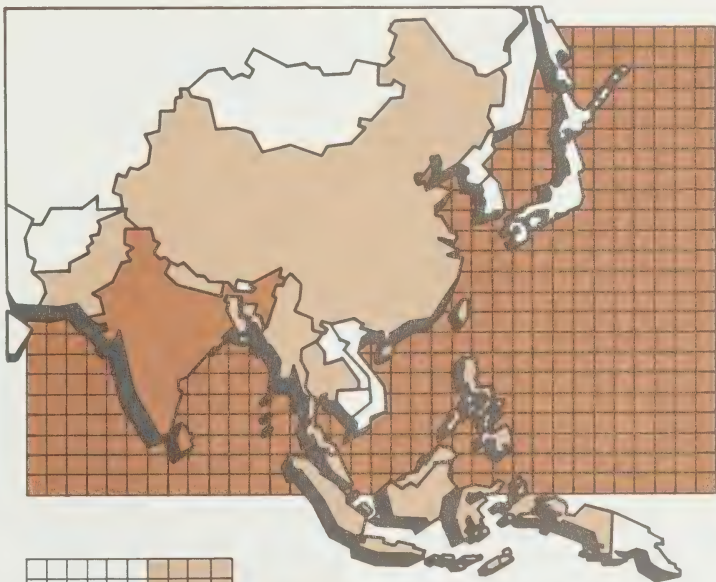
No other continent faces the future with as great a potential for growth as Asia — or as great a variance in the levels of wealth of the countries which comprise it. In some cases, the countries receiving development aid today are likely to be tomorrow's aid donors. By the sheer magnitude of its people and land, Asia will be thrust into the global lime-light.

By the year 2000, Asia will contain 3.6 billion people — almost 60 per cent of the world's population — three-quarters of whom will be subsistence farmers and landless poor, living in rural areas. By the turn of the century both India and China will become major global economies, and make up 37 per cent of humankind. With the highest population growth rates in Asia, Pakistan and Bangladesh are both expected to nearly double their populations.

Despite these overwhelming figures, Asia is expected to do better than the global average of a 29 per cent increase in food production. In east Asia, production may increase by as much as 45 per cent. But to achieve these goals, the amount of arable land must increase and the efficient use of energy must first be attained.

Asia faces these challenges with a strong social fabric. It has evolved from 4,000 years of history, culture and political evolution to cope with its traditional problems as well as those brought about by rapid social and economic change. It is a continent of villages, in which the problems can best be tackled at the local level. The building blocks of local institutions, such as agriculture cooperatives and credit unions, and firmly-rooted non-governmental organizations, are already in place to do that.

Traditionally, Canada's ties with Asia have been developmental and commercial. The next decade



Total Government-to-Government Assistance

\$716.05 million

Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Asia

\$305.97 million

18%

Total Government-to-Government Assistance to India

\$50.25 million

7%



will likely see an expansion of contact between non-governmental organizations, universities and small and medium-size business. Forty-three per cent of CIDA's bilateral budget — or \$305.9 million — was spent in Asia in 1982-83. While it is a significant amount, it represents a portion of the total funds being put into development from internally generated savings, money sent home by emigrants, overall overseas development assistance and private capital.

No factor in the development process is more potentially catalytic than the role of women. In recent years, women in Asia have emerged from culturally-accepted seclusion to play a more active role in their communities.

The family planning division of the Bangladesh government has a program to help women earn more money. Based on experience with population projects and women's cooperatives, the Bangladesh government has found that if women are able to generate incomes which contribute to family welfare, they do not see having children as their sole way of adding to the family wealth. The government has established mothers' clubs, where women can share information on family planning, women's cooperatives and vocational training programs.

Through CARE Canada, CIDA is contributing \$500,000 to a one-year pilot project to provide teams of landless, destitute women with year-round work as road maintenance crews. A food-for-work program established seasonal employment building roads, but for women with no other means of support, this has not been sufficient. If the project is expanded, the cash to pay the salaries of the women will be generated from the sale of Canadian food aid.

The plight of the rural, landless poor is a fundamental long-term problem facing the government of Bangladesh. More than 40 million Bangladeshis constitute this segment of society. A U.S.

\$177 million World Bank project being undertaken jointly with the Bangladesh government is addressing this problem. CIDA will provide a \$24 million bilateral grant to establish cooperatives for landless farmers and women who have often been left out of the development process. The

CIDA component will provide credit, technical assistance and training to support approximately 3,000 landless farmers' cooperatives, of which about 400 will be exclusively for women. Despite an annual average income of only U.S. \$60, the prospective beneficiaries will themselves raise part of the savings to support the project.

## Economic Development Indicators

### Core Countries in Asia

#### Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	GNP per capita \$U.S.	GNP per capita Average annual growth (per cent)	Average index of food production per capita (1969-71 = 100)	Debt services as percentage of exports	
	1981	1960-1981	1979-1981	1970	1981
Bangladesh	\$140	0.3	94	..	6.9
Nepal	\$150	0.0	84	..	1.6
India	\$260	1.4	103	20.9	..
China	\$300	5.0	116	..	..
Sri Lanka	\$300	2.5	148	10.3	5.7
Pakistan	\$350	2.8	105	24.6	9.6
Indonesia	\$530	4.1	118	6.9	8.2
Thailand	\$770	4.6	129	3.4	6.7

.. Information not available

Sources: *World Development Report 1983*, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children 1982-83*, published by UNICEF.

Credit will be provided to co-op members for such activities as pond-fisheries, weaving, sericulture, canes and bamboo work, and pottery. Training programs in cooperative management and skill development are other key aspects of the project, which balances sound financial management with

a voice for the rural poor. By helping the rural poor to organize into separate cooperatives and encouraging them to mobilize their savings, the project will enable them to avoid borrowing from money-lenders and invest in farming and other income-generating activities.

## Social Development Indicators

### Core Countries in Asia

#### Receiving Canadian Development Assistance

(ranked from lowest to highest in income)

	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant Mortality rate (aged 0-1) per 1,000 live births		Adult literacy rate (per cent)		Number of females enrolled in primary school as percentage of age group	
	1960	1981	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960	1980
Bangladesh	37	48	159	135	22	26	26	47
Nepal	38	45	195	148	9	19	1	53
India	43	52	165	121	28	36	40	61
China	41	67	165	71	43	69	..	106*
Sri Lanka	62	69	71	43	75	85	90	97
Pakistan	43	50	162	123	15	24	13	30
Indonesia	41	54	150	105	39	62	58	91
Thailand	52	63	103	53	68	86	79	..

.. Information not available

\* Figures can exceed 100% because pupils above or below the official primary school age, generally 6 to 11 years, are included in the calculation.

Sources: *World Development Report 1983*, published by the World Bank; *The State of the World's Children 1982-83*, published by UNICEF.

The project will benefit from the assistance of Bangladeshi NGOs such as the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) and Proshika, with which CIDA has sponsored grass roots development projects in the past. The Bangladesh and Sonali banks, and the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation are also participating agencies.

Large-scale development projects can also affect the standard of life for villagers in surrounding areas. In Sri Lanka Canada is currently involved in the second phase of its most ambitious project. The Maduru Oya dam and power house recently commenced operations, opening up new industry in the form of small-scale manufacturing. Part of the mammoth Mahaweli Development Scheme being carried out by the Sri Lankan government, the World Bank and five donor countries, the Canadian part is currently in its second phase of developing canal and irrigation systems. In the third phase, CIDA will contribute more than \$150,000 to resettle more than 200,000 people. In many cases, it will also provide the first opportunity for landless farmers to establish themselves in a dry-land area which, until the dam was developed, was scrubland. In addition to clearing the land, the project will establish more than 100 schools and medical clinics, and will give the people a reason to stay in their own area, rather than migrating to the cities to look for work.

Canadian engineers and contractors will work on the project and UNICEF will provide maternal and child health programs. A special Canadian initiative is the introduction of an agricultural extension network, which will emphasize the integration of women into agricultural activities.

In Pakistan, CIDA is currently involved in a \$7 million program over the next three years to



immunize more than 15 million children under the age of five against polio. Connaught Laboratories of Toronto was the executing agency for the first phase of the project — the establishment of a laboratory and training program — which began in 1977. Oral polio vaccine concentrate was sent to Pakistan, diluted and distributed to children in villages throughout the country. The vaccine is very delicate and must be kept in cold storage in order to keep it from deteriorating. If the vaccine is to be 95 per cent effective three doses must be administered to each child; one dose is only 40 per cent effective, and the second dose, only 60 per cent effective.

In the second phase, Canada will establish education programs to encourage families to have their children immunized. Additional vaccine will also be distributed through family welfare centres.

The year 1982-83 is the first year CIDA has carried out a program with the People's Republic of China. Disbursements reached \$2.2 million and concentrated on human resource development, agriculture, forestry and energy — key areas in the Government of China's development plan.

A number of university-to-university links have been established since CIDA first began its development program with China. Guelph University has been active in the agriculture sector, St. Mary's University is coordinating a language training centre in Peking, and the Association of Canadian Community Colleges has a management training program to upgrade the skills of industrial enterprise managers. Now Canada and China have established a project to link eight universities in both countries and strengthen skills in management engineering and economic management in the faculties of Chinese universities.

China estimates that industrial production could

increase by 30 per cent without the addition of a single worker or machine if the national economy and state-owned enterprises could be managed more efficiently and rationally. At present, 80 per cent of managerial staff of Chinese industry has only primary level education. Upgrading the university management programs will be a key factor in providing skills to these managers. The program will also establish important links between Canada and China, which will form a basis for a long-term relationship.

Canada's expertise in forestry is helping China to gain control over its limited forests. During the

next five years, CIDA will contribute \$6.8 million to the Jiagedaqi Model Forest Fire Management Program. The project is located in northwestern Heilongjiang Province, which contains 25 per cent of China's standing timber. China will contribute \$3.3 million to the project, and sees forestry management as an area of high priority in its development plans. It recognizes the need to develop the

No factor in the development process is more potentially catalytic than the role of women. In recent years, women in Asia have emerged from culturally-accepted seclusion to play a more active role in their communities. (CIDA photo: D. Mehta)



sector not only for industrial purposes but also to increase supplies of fuelwood in a period of tight energy supply.

Although forest potential in China is considerable, centuries of neglect and despoilation have resulted in forest coverage of only 12.7 per cent of the total land area; 25 per cent is considered the minimum for sustained economic and environmental well-being.

Children are the target group of a CIDA project in Pakistan — a \$7 million program to immunize 15 million children against polio. (CIDA photo: D. Mehta)



Forest fires have been a problem in Heilongjiang Province, and the project will allow Chinese specialists to receive on-the-job training in Canada, as well as providing a pre-fabricated fire centre, technical expertise and a fire management system that can be replicated in other provinces. The Chinese specialists coming to Canada will receive language lessons as part of their overall training. An exchange of experts from both countries has already taken place.

In Thailand, CUSO is working with local Thai NGOs on a project that will help people in 52 villages to become more self-reliant. CIDA is con-

tributing \$3 million to the project, which is being carried out at the request of the Thai government. Teams of people from a cluster of villages form a council to examine their needs and come up with a plan of action. The emphasis is on basic health care, primary and adult education, improved agricultural production and new income-generating activities.

Many of the villages survive on subsistence agricultural activity. Rice banks in more than half of the villages will ensure that enough rice is produced to feed villagers all year round. Fertilizer banks in almost all villages help reduce production costs, and the subsequent high level of indebtedness incurred by villagers. The degree of intestinal disease is reduced by building water wells for drinking and latrines. Communal fish ponds are another source of income and protein. Villagers are learning valuable leadership and organizational skills through all these activities.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) includes the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand. By joining forces, the member nations are able to confront common economic and trade concerns. CIDA is contributing to projects being carried out by ASEAN in the areas of forestry, fisheries, and human resource development. CIDA helped establish a Forest Tree Seed Centre in Thailand to serve reforestation projects in the region, and is now entering a new multi-donor project in grains technology. An important aspect of the project is post-harvest technology, which will develop skills in storage, handling, pest control and processing.

The climate of Asia is such that, although it may be possible to overcome basic food problems, there is always a need for relief efforts when disaster strikes. Through its International Humanitarian



CIDA is using Canadian expertise in forestry to help China gain control over its limited forests — a sector of priority in the government's development plan. (CIDA photo: A. Volkoff)

Assistance (IHA) program, CIDA provided \$150,000 to Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) and \$45,000 to the Canadian Council of Churches in response to an appeal to help flood victims in India while \$285,000 was provided to

the League of Red Cross Societies and \$75,000 to CLWR for victims of drought.

Following the eruption of Mount Galunggung in Western Java, more than 40,000 people had to be evacuated when 4,500 hectares were rendered unfit for human habitation. CIDA contributed \$50,000 to the League of Red Cross Societies and \$50,000 to the Office of United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator to help purchase volcanological monitoring equipment for the Indonesian government.

Grants totalling \$120,000 helped repair wells, culverts, roofs, and pumps, after Cyclone Isaac ripped through Tonga. Ninety-five per cent of livestock was lost and crops were seriously damaged.

Refugee problems continued to plague Asia during 1982-83. CIDA responded with \$5.38 million to multilateral institutions for Afghan refugees in Pakistan and \$3.6 million for Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

## India

In 1983 the eyes of the West were fixed on India when the film *Gandhi* swept the Academy Awards. The courage and ideals of the Mahatma lived again and captivated the hearts of all who hope for a better, more just future. Not only did the film capture one man's dream — it captured the feeling of vitality that India exudes. The West has heard too little of India's progress since it attained independence in 1947.

When drought and famine swept India in 1966, the world could not erase the image of starving children holding empty bowls. And yet few newspaper readers in the West are aware that India has

achieved self-sufficiency in food grains in the past few years.

India has made impressive economic gains since independence, but the extent and severity of its poor still shock the observer. Of India's 683.8 million people, nearly half live below the poverty line, with an average annual income of U.S. \$210, and only a third have access to clean drinking water.

Reaching the poor, and especially the rural poor, has been a goal which the democratic government of India has worked steadily toward. India's clear sense of identity is built on centuries of tradition and culture that bind a diverse continent.

It is a country dominated by its people, not just in sheer numbers, but in the strength of their spirit. The sense of unity which has flourished since independence is not just the result of a political revolution, but a social revolution in the minds and hearts of the people.

Nowhere are people more aware that the only way to face their challenges successfully is together. And yet India represents a wide diversity of peoples. More than 15 official languages are recognized in India, and more than 1,500 dialects are spoken. India is nearly the size of Europe and covers as broad a tapestry of culture and custom. Many religions are represented, with Hindus and Muslims being the largest groups. Nearly 80 per cent of the people are Hindu, and yet the Muslim population is roughly equivalent to that of Pakistan.

The Government of India is currently engaged in its sixth five-year development plan, in which it emphasizes energy, agriculture, rural development, irrigation and flood control, industry, social services and transportation. It aims to increase its technological expertise at the same time as bringing better health and nutrition to the rural poor.

India has the technological know-how to support its own telecommunication satellite, but realizes that only appropriate technology using local resources will provide food for all its people. Above all, the goal of the five-year plan is self-sufficiency, with an emphasis on reducing poverty in rural areas.

Canada has traditional ties with India as fellow member countries of the Commonwealth, and the recent tide of immigration from India has had a significant bearing on relations between the two countries. It is estimated that 200,000 Canadians of Indian origin are now living in Canada.

Canada also has strong trade ties with India. Canadian exports to India reached \$295.5 million in 1982, primarily in semi-processed goods such as rapeseed oil, potash and newsprint. Imports to Canada have increased steadily and reached \$90.7 million in 1982.

The Indian government has placed considerable emphasis on raising the level of food production, and it has been achieving success. Although production in 1982 was down due to a severe drought, it was still 15 to 18 million tons higher than in 1979 — a year only marginally worse in rainfall. This increase in resilience to drought is promising evidence of the growing strength of the Indian agricultural sector.

Considerable effort is being made to reach the landless poor and small farmers in rural areas, not only through the Indian government directly, but also through non-governmental organizations, which flourish in India.

The Association for Sarva Seva Farms is a model of land reclamation and settlement programs. This umbrella organization is currently involved in reclaiming 2,852 hectares of land in the states of Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and



Madhya Pradesh. Sarva Seva plans to undertake 17 new projects in an additional seven states to gain 2,876 hectares for small farmers. It works closely with state agriculture departments in planning the development of the land, and has two training centres for staff, who are training villagers in agricultural techniques. Sarva Seva is more than just an agriculture project — it recognizes that it is also necessary to change the community, and so it trains not only agronomists, but social workers, teachers, health care workers and village workers. Farmers learn to solve their problems together, and adults and children alike attend classes.

Through its Non-Governmental Organizations division, CIDA is contributing to Sarva Seva through the work of Inter Pares and Cansave, two Canadian NGOs. Inter Pares provides institutional support

Three-quarters of the total cultivable area of India is non irrigated and subject to periods of intense rainfall interspersed with drought. CIDA is cooperating with India on a research program to increase crop yields in dryland agriculture. (CIDA photo: D. Mehta)

to the program and CANSAVE is supporting the development of a 303-hectare farm project and seven schools in seven villages in the state of Maharashtra.

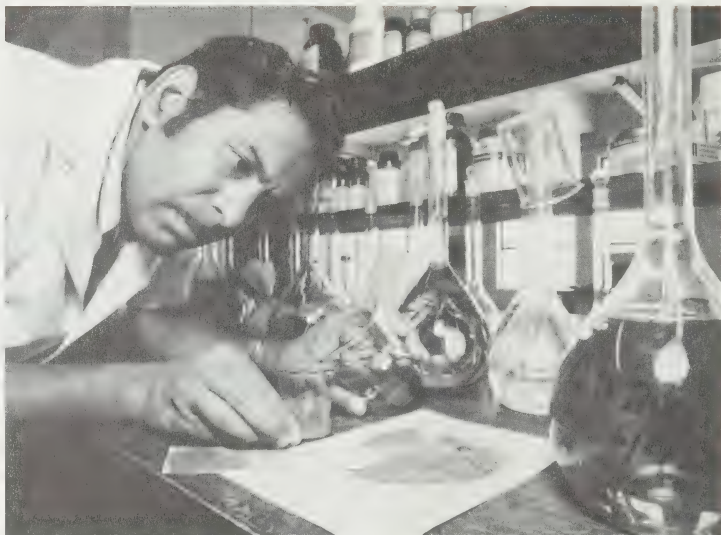
The Drylands Research Program is a good example of how Canadian technological know-how and Indian institutions have developed important agricultural skills. Three-quarters of the total cultivated area in India is non-irrigated land. It contributes about 50 per cent of the cereals and 75 per cent of legumes and oilseeds to the national food basket. These drylands sustain 350 million people



with a climate of intense rainfall interspersed with drought. The green revolution, which had such impressive results, was confined mainly to irrigated land, while the drylands have posed a constant problem for India.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of Canada, through CIDA, launched the All-India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture in 1970-72 to tackle the problem. During the past 10 years, CIDA has contributed \$16 million to the project and India has provided \$10 million. Agriculture Canada is the executing agency for the CIDA-funded portion. Canada helped establish 23 research centres at agricultural universities and a coordinating centre at Hyderabad. Yields increased 150 per cent in field trials. CIDA is now giving \$4.8 million to the third phase of the project to continue training at the research stations and to initiate new areas of research. The emphasis will be on land and water resource development, cropping systems and operational research. The project has received international recognition and has become the model for similar programs in other countries.

Edible oil is the second most important source of calories in the Indian diet, after food grains. Until the 1970s, India was an exporter of edible oils. Since then the market has stagnated and most of the profit is absorbed by middlemen. Since little profit accrues to the farmer, there is little incentive to increase production. The net result is that India has had to import increasing amounts of edible oil to meet shortages. At the suggestion of the Indian Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has set up an Oilseed and Vegetable Oil Wing to implement a cooperative program for edible oils. The program is patterned on a successful cooperative system developed by the NDDB and the Indian Dairy Corporation in which milk that had been donated by



other countries was sold in India, and the profits used to establish a national network of dairy cooperatives. This network now accounts for a large part of India's dairy industry.

CIDA is contributing \$75 million in food aid and bilateral funds to purchase edible oils for the program. In addition, it is providing a \$1.7 million grant to the Co-operative Union of Canada (CUC) to work with NDDB. CUC will lend its wheat pool expertise and monitor the Canadian part of the project on behalf of CIDA.

During the past years, CIDA has contributed \$16 million to the All-India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture and has helped to establish 23 research centres at agricultural universities. Crop yields have increased 150 per cent in field trials. (CIDA photo: D. Mehta)

During the initial establishment of the project, the dairy board will oversee the project and will have at least 51 per cent of the shares in the oil cooperatives. Gradually, control will be handed over to state-level oilseed growers cooperative federations, which will be set up as part of the project. The



Following the example set by a successful dairy cooperative system, CIDA is helping to establish edible oil cooperatives in India's principal oilseed producing states. Canada's contribution of over \$75 million will be used to organize 100,000 growers in 5,000 villages into 1,000 cooperative societies. (CIDA photo D. Mehta)

dairy board will train mobile teams of field workers to work with oilseed farmers. Particular emphasis will be placed on training women and village-level oilseed growers to carry out the program. The Canadian contribution will be used to

organize 100,000 growers in 5,000 villages into 1,000 village-level cooperative societies in India's principal oilseed producing states. It is anticipated that a 30 per cent increase in yield will result by the end of the seven-year project. Farmers incomes are expected to rise by 75 per cent.

Energy is one of CIDA's main areas of concentration. And no sector in this field is more important than the energy used for cooking and light by people in villages.

In India, most families use kerosene oil or cow dung for fuel, or the women walk for hours in search of wood. Not only is that search time-consuming, it has caused major problems of deforestation and erosion. One alternative which could become viable is biogas, where methane is produced as a by-product of burning animal or human waste.

India has been a pioneer in the field of biogas technology. Although some units have been introduced into villages, the model used was technologically and financially beyond the reach of most people. To encourage more widespread use of biogas, the Indian government set up a fund of \$64.3 million to subsidize communities willing to introduce biogas.

Action for Food Production (AFPRO) is an Indian organization which has been active in the promotion of biogas, using a simple, economical model made of brick and mortar. CIDA is contributing \$1.9 million to the Canadian Hunger Foundation, which is working with AFPRO on a \$21 million project to introduce biogas into the villages. AFPRO has been instrumental in identifying local NGOs, with more than 100 community organizations currently involved in the program to train village masons to construct the units, and help farmers get access to credit from local banks. Local biogas owners will contribute \$17.9 million to the overall cost. It is anticipated that the end of the project will see 34,000 biogas units being used by small farmers.

At present, of 75 million farm families in India, 44 million have the two or three animals necessary to provide sufficient waste to fuel a biogas unit. Each animal provides the equivalent of 250 litres of kerosene.

Unlike kerosene, biogas has a number of benefits that increase its value. The residue left over from

the process is called 'slurry' and can be used as a fertilizer, a commodity in scarce supply. Not only will women save the hours it would have taken to find wood for burning, they will not have to cook over a smoky stove. It also has the health benefit of disposing of waste in a sanitary way.

The success to date is such that CIDA is looking to cooperate further with the same non-governmental organizations which have participated in the biogas project. AFPRO is also hoping to set up a program at the community level for landless villagers, or farmers with only one animal.

Severe power shortages have been an impediment to the development of industry and one of the key concerns of the Indian government. CIDA, through its bilateral program, is currently involved in a mega-hydro project called Idukki II, in the state of Kerala. CIDA's \$60 million contribution will add three 130 megawatt hydro turbines and generators. The project will double the initially installed capacity of the powerhouse and is slated for completion in 1986. Three Canadian firms, Surveyor, Nenninger and Chenevert, Dominion Engineering Works and Marine Industries Limited, and a number of sub-contractors, are working on the project.

Sixty per cent of India's oil needs are being met by imported petroleum. To achieve greater self-sufficiency, India has set up its own Oil and Natural Gas Commission to create an oil and gas sector domestically. Canada is contributing \$45 million toward oil and gas exploration through a line of credit to India, for the purchase of Canadian equipment and services.

It is anticipated that present exploration will result in a marked reduction of imported petroleum after 1985. The petroleum discovered will not only help

meet energy needs, it will open new manufacturing sectors and serve as a domestic source of fertilizer.

Another line of credit to the power sector, valued at \$30 million, is being provided by CIDA. These funds will purchase equipment and related services in Canada for use in the power sector.

India is responsible for 94 per cent of its own development budget. Only six per cent is met by foreign aid, and of this amount less than two per cent comes from CIDA. Most CIDA funds contribute to sectors of Canadian expertise, namely agriculture, energy and related human resource development.

A \$50 million program loan, through CIDA's bilateral program, is assisting the Government of India to make loans available to small farmers through India's National Bank for Agriculture Refinance and Development (NABARD). NABARD and its predecessor — the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation — have been financed since the early 70s by a number of donors, most notably the World Bank. At least 60 per cent of the Canadian funds will provide assistance to small farmers for irrigation purposes. Canada's contribution to the World Bank project accounts for five per cent of the billion dollar effort, which runs until 1984.



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# STATISTICAL ANNEX

The 1982-83 Statistical Annex provides a breakdown of the disbursements for official development assistance (ODA) made by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the official government agency responsible for aiding development efforts in the world. The major aid contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations are also identified.

## Part 1

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## Part 2

### Definitions

\* These tables are special groupings of aid recipients and certain recipients may be part of more than one grouping.

#### NOTE

The tables show disbursements of aid by *geographic* region and do not reflect the groupings of countries used by CIDA for *administrative* purposes.

All disbursements of aid are shown *net*, i.e., minus capital repayments on earlier loans. In other words, they represent *actual* Canadian aid. Terms used in the tables are defined in Part 2.

## Notes

1. In fiscal year (FY) 1980-81 Canada rescheduled an amount of \$3.7 million in Official Development Assistance (ODA) — \$2.4 million in service charges and \$3.46 million in capital repayments — due in March and September 1981 and March 1982 by Pakistan. The total loans were increased by \$3.7 million in 1980-81 and the capital repayment of \$3.46 million was cancelled. In FY 1980-81 Canada also cancelled a loan to Pakistan of \$1.23 million which had already been disbursed to a Canadian supplier for the purchase of a nuclear fuel fabrication plant. This amount had also been reported as aid to Pakistan in previous years disbursements and is now reported as a cancellation, which reduces total loans in FY 1980-81 by \$1.23 million.
2. Each year Parliament votes an amount for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) which administers its own funds. The amount shown is the actual disbursement including administration which is now considered as aid.
3. In addition to the contributions made by CIDA, the Department of External Affairs makes contributions to the regular budgets of certain international organizations. For some of these organizations only a percentage of each contribution is considered related to development (and therefore aid). The percentage (or coefficient) for each organization is calculated by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). These coefficients were revised in 1982 and therefore 1982-83 data reflect these changes.
4. Plans for the formation of Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) were first revealed in October 1980. The principal objective in establishing PCIAC was to reduce the burden of dependence of oil-importing developing nations on foreign fuels by helping them to identify and exploit domestic sources of hydrocarbons. The first projects were disbursed in 1982.
5. In addition to these contributions to NGOs, some provincial and municipal governments also contribute directly to developing countries, but these figures are not readily available and are not included here.
6. When Canada joined the Inter-American Development Bank on May 3, 1972, it agreed to return to the Bank the repayments (including interest) of the loans made to Latin America under the Canadian Trust Fund. These repayments are made directly from Latin American countries to the Bank and are not disbursed from the CIDA loan vote. However, they are a Canadian contribution to the Bank's Special Fund and are added to Canadian official development assistance. See also Table D-2.
7. In 1982, DAC members, including Canada, agreed that ODA figures should include the administrative costs of extending aid. This inclusion of administrative cost data was made to improve the comparability of total ODA figures among donor countries, since, previously, some countries were including some administrative costs while others were not. The administrative costs include the expenses incurred by CIDA, IDRC, PCIAC as well as External Affairs' representatives working on aid and development.
8. In 1981 CIDA decided to reinforce the geographic orientation of the organization in order to strengthen the Agency's focus on the requirements of recipient countries. In other words, country-to-country mechanisms would be used in a coherent, coordinated fashion to attain the Agency's overall objectives in specific countries. This is also known as the "country focus" approach. During 1981-82 and 1982-83, \$3.5 and \$14.9 million respectively have been transferred from the Government-to-Government budget (bilateral) to Special Programs Branch, which provides assistance to Canadian non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, professional associations, unions, churches, businesses, cooperatives and international non-governmental organizations active in development.

Table A

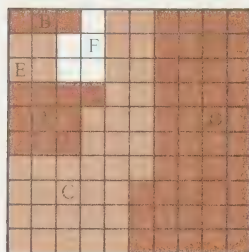
Aid Disbursements by Source of Finance  
(\$ million)

	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts	Amounts Extended	Amounts Received	Net Amounts
<b>External Affairs Department</b>									
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)	1,046.10	16.83 <sup>1</sup>	1,029.27	1,234.67	13.59	1,221.08	1,340.94	13.62	1,327.32
International Development Research Centre (IDRC) <sup>2</sup>	43.80		43.80	50.62		50.62	59.43		59.43
Contributions from External Affairs and Other Departments <sup>3</sup>	39.45		39.45	43.44		43.44	55.17		55.17
Sub-total: External Affairs and Other Departments	1,129.35	16.83	1,112.52	1,328.73	13.59	1,315.14	1,455.54	13.62	1,441.92
<b>Department of Finance</b>	181.26		181.26	168.76		168.76	193.40		193.40
Sub-total: Department of Finance	181.26		181.26	168.76		168.76	193.40		193.40
<b>Other Sources</b>									
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation (PCIAC) <sup>4</sup>							18.71		18.71
Contributions by Provincial Governments to Non-Governmental Organizations <sup>5</sup>	10.78		10.78	11.42		11.42	24.27		24.27
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank <sup>6</sup>	1.95		1.95	2.13		2.13	2.54		2.54
Sub-total: Other Sources	12.73		12.73	13.55		13.55	45.52		45.52
<b>Total Official Development Assistance (ODA)<sup>7</sup></b>	1,323.34	16.83	1,306.51	1,511.04	13.59	1,497.45	1,694.46	13.62	1,680.84
Percentage of ODA to GNP			43%			43%			46%
Canadian GNP (\$ billion)			305.67			345.45			362.26

<sup>1</sup> 1980-81, <sup>2</sup> 1981-82, <sup>3</sup> 1982-83, <sup>4</sup> 1980-81, <sup>5</sup> 1981-82, <sup>6</sup> 1982-83, <sup>7</sup> see Notes on page 58.

# Expenditures by Program Fiscal Year 1982-83 (\$ million)

Total Program 1982-83 \$1,680.84



A. Non-Governmental Organizations (including food aid)	\$165.40	10%
B. International Development Research Centre	\$53.56	3%
C. Multilateral (including food aid)	\$594.52	35%
D. Government-to-Government (including food aid)	\$716.05	43%
E. Other (including food aid)	\$64.49	4%
F. Administrative Costs	\$86.82	5%
Total Food Aid of which:	\$273.21	16%
Government-to-Government	\$141.45	8%
Multilateral	\$122.04	7%
NGO	\$9.72	1%

\* All programs (CIDA, External Affairs, IDRC, PCIA) exclude administrative costs which are reported separately under the country-to-country section. See Note 7, page 58.

\*\*See Notes on page 58.

Table B  
Total Aid by Program\*  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Country-to-Country (Bilateral)</b>			
<b>Government-to-Government</b>			
Africa	274.49	314.78	332.56
America	52.16	73.33	57.76
Asia	224.29	256.68	305.97
Europe	19.00	11.84	.06
Oceania	.61	.95	.95
Miscellaneous	12.02	13.78	18.75
Sub-total: Government-to-Government	581.51	671.36	716.05
<b>Other Country-to-Country</b>			
Canadian Non-Governmental Organizations	80.96	108.35	147.47
International Non-Governmental Organizations	8.75	12.11	17.93
International Development Research Centre	39.81	45.89	53.56
International Emergency Relief	12.97	18.17	25.08
Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation			17.55
Scholarships Programs	2.87	3.84	4.20
Miscellaneous Programs	8.21	15.37	17.66
Administrative Costs	62.64	76.77	86.82
Sub-total: Other Country-to-Country	216.21	280.50	370.27
Sub-total: Country-to-Country Aid	797.72	951.86	1,086.32
<b>Multilateral Aid</b>			
General UN Funds	50.20	58.10	68.69
Renewable Natural Resources	8.24	23.19	12.58
Population and Health	8.50	10.64	11.95
Education	.40	.15	.15
Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	11.87	13.18	14.82
Refugee and Relief Programs	8.80	12.26	13.72
Trade Promotion	.60	.66	.75
International Financial Institutions	295.41	296.43	325.18
World Food Program	103.32	108.96	117.55
Contributions to Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds by External Affairs and Other Departments	20.30	20.60	26.71
Other Multilateral Aid	1.15	1.42	2.42
Sub-total: Multilateral Aid	508.79	545.59	594.52
Total Aid (ODA)**	1,306.51	1,497.45	1,680.84
Official Development Assistance (ODA)/GNP Ratio	.427%	.434%	.464%

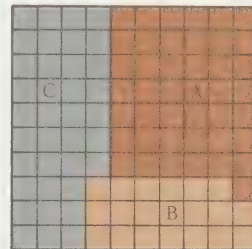
Table C\*

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Asia</b>			
Afghanistan			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.09	.04	
<b>Total</b>	1.09	.04	
Bangladesh			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	35.07	47.95	39.22
food aid	39.33	29.92	58.55
<b>Total</b>	74.40	77.87	97.77
Burma			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.14	2.78	2.29
Loans:			
economic assistance	.54	.16	.10
<b>Total</b>	2.68	2.94	2.39
China			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.02
food aid		4.00	
<b>Total</b>		4.00	.02
India			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.87	1.10	3.20
food aid	2.98	8.08	10.03
Sub-total	3.85	9.18	13.23
Loans:			
economic assistance	30.72	34.66	40.43
minus repayments	-5.07	-6.59	-3.41
Sub-total	25.65	28.07	37.02
<b>Total</b>	29.50	37.25	50.25

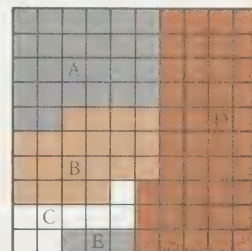
Government-to-Government  
Disbursements 1982-83  
(\$ million)

By Type



A. Grants (including food aid)	\$449.94	63%
B. Food Aid	\$141.45	20%
C. Loans	\$266.11	37%

By Region



A. Anglophone Africa	\$187.73	26%
B. Francophone Africa	\$144.83	20%
C. Americas	\$57.76	8%
D. Asia	\$305.97	43%
E. Other	\$19.76	3%



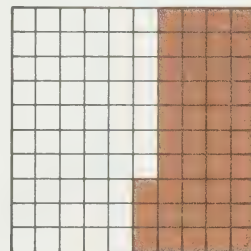
Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Indonesia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.02	4.41	5.23
Loans:			
economic assistance	13.93	23.02	23.82
minus repayments		-.05	-.21
Sub-total	13.93	22.97	23.61
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>27.38</b>	<b>28.84</b>
<b>Jordan</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.10	.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>.03</b>	<b>.10</b>	<b>.10</b>
<b>Korea, Republic of</b>			
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.04	-.04	-.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>-.04</b>	<b>-.04</b>	<b>-.04</b>
<b>Lebanon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.06	.35	.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.35</b>	<b>.35</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.46	.23	.41
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.02	.87	
minus repayments	-.28	-.52	-.40
Sub-total	1.74	.35	-.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.20</b>	<b>.58</b>	<b>.01</b>
<b>Nepal</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.03	6.85	7.46
food aid	.25		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>7.46</b>

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Pakistan**</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.43	6.87	9.90
food aid		1.96	16.95
Sub-total	3.43	8.83	26.85
Loans:			
economic assistance	41.65	41.47	38.98
minus repayments	-2.26	x	-1.23
minus debt rescheduling	-3.46		
minus loan cancellation	-1.23		
Sub-total	34.70	41.47	37.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.13</b>	<b>50.30</b>	<b>64.60</b>
<b>Philippines</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.24	.40	.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>.24</b>	<b>.40</b>	<b>.66</b>
<b>Singapore</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.02	.02
<b>Total</b>		<b>.02</b>	<b>.02</b>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.48	12.21	8.07
food aid		5.88	9.87
Sub-total	2.48	18.09	17.94
Loans:			
economic assistance	35.46	24.57	28.52
minus repayments	-.25	-.42	-.44
Sub-total	35.21	24.15	28.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.69</b>	<b>42.24</b>	<b>46.02</b>
<b>Thailand</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.25	.47	.85
Loans:			
economic assistance	10.89	4.82	5.25
minus repayments	-.03	-.03	-.03
Sub-total	10.86	4.79	5.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>6.07</b>

Total Government-to-Government Assistance \$716.05 million



Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Asia \$305.97 million 43%

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Yemen Arab Republic</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01		.02
<b>Total</b>	.01		.02
<b>Yemen, Democratic People's Republic of</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.01	
<b>Total</b>	.03	.01	
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.93	1.13	1.43
<b>Total</b>	2.93	1.13	1.43
<b>Total Asia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	58.14	84.92	79.23
food aid	42.56	49.84	95.40
<b>Sub-total</b>	100.70	134.76	174.63
Loans:			
economic assistance	135.21	129.57	137.10
minus repayments	-7.93	-7.65	-5.76
minus debt rescheduling	-3.46		
minus loan cancellation	-1.23		
<b>Sub-total</b>	122.59	121.92	131.34
<b>Total</b>	223.29	256.68	305.97

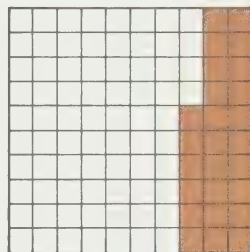
# Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements

(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Africa***</b>			
<b>Anglophone Africa</b>			
Angola			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03		.03
<b>Total</b>	.03		.03
Botswana			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.92	3.81	2.84
food aid			1.15
<b>Total</b>	2.92	3.81	3.99
Djibouti			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.01	.03
<b>Total</b>	.03	.01	.03
Egypt			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.25	.29	.23
food aid		2.96	.01
<b>Sub-total</b>	.25	3.25	.24
Loans:			
economic assistance	21.86	24.07	24.16
<b>Total</b>	22.11	27.32	24.40
Ethiopia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.24	1.39	1.22
food aid	3.95	9.27	10.15
<b>Total</b>	5.19	10.66	11.37

Total Government-to-Government Assistance

\$716.05 million



Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Anglophone Africa

\$187.73 million 26%

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Ghana</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.01	5.88	5.37
Loans:			
economic assistance	8.38	5.68	3.18
minus repayments	-.30	-.28	-.36
Sub-total	8.08	5.40	2.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>11.28</b>	<b>8.19</b>
<b>Kenya</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	10.22	9.21	5.96
food aid		2.94	x
Sub-total	10.22	12.15	5.96
Loans:			
economic assistance	6.89	33.90	35.60
minus repayments	-.01	-.01	-.04
Sub-total	6.88	33.89	35.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.10</b>	<b>46.04</b>	<b>41.52</b>
<b>Lesotho</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.84	4.65	3.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>3.17</b>
<b>Malawi</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.50	11.10	9.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>9.59</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.09	.25	.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>.09</b>	<b>.25</b>	<b>.17</b>
<b>Mozambique</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.04	.09
food aid	2.60	5.55	5.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>5.62</b>

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Namibia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01	.02	.02
<b>Total</b>	.01	.02	.02
<b>Nigeria</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.79	.57	.68
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.25	-.32	-.81
<b>Total</b>	.54	.25	-.13
<b>Seychelles</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.06	.08
<b>Total</b>	.04	.06	.08
<b>Sierra Leone</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.39	.14	.02
<b>Total</b>	.39	.14	.02
<b>Somalia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.05	.03
food aid	2.84	4.77	.40
<b>Total</b>	2.87	4.82	.43
<b>South Africa</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance			.09
<b>Total</b>			.09
<b>Sudan</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.19	1.06	9.13
food aid	1.48	6.29	8.54
<b>Total</b>	1.67	7.35	17.67

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

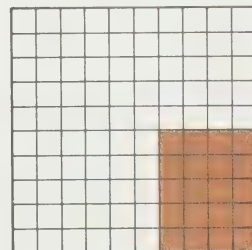
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Swaziland</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.13	.93	1.20
Loans:			
economic assistance	.13	.02	.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>.95</b>	<b>1.23</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	26.23	21.74	30.46
food aid	2.97	3.92	x
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.20</b>	<b>25.66</b>	<b>30.46</b>
<b>Uganda</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.98	.42	.44
food aid		1.99	x
<b>Total</b>	<b>.98</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>.44</b>
<b>Zambia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	5.19	6.26	4.58
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.66	4.77	15.86
minus repayments		-.10	-.05
Sub-total	1.66	4.67	15.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>20.39</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.11	.24	1.07
food aid	2.44	.47	
Sub-total	5.55	.71	1.07
Loans:			
economic assistance		6.35	6.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>8.02</b>



Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
<b>East African Community</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.33	.19	.10
<b>Total</b>	.33	.19	.10
<b>University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	--	.72	.57
<b>Total</b>	.77	.72	.57
<b>Anglophone Africa Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.40	.20	.26
<b>Total</b>	.40	.20	.26
<b>Total Anglophone Africa</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	70.72	69.23	77.12
food aid	16.28	38.16	25.80
Sub-total	87.00	107.39	103.22
Loans:			
economic assistance	38.92	74.79	85.77
minus repayments	- 56	- 71	- 1.26
Sub-total	38.36	74.08	84.51
<b>Total</b>	125.36	181.47	187.73
<b>Francophone Africa</b>			
<b>Algeria</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.01	x	.13
Loans:			
economic assistance	.76	1.07	1.88
minus repayments	-.01	x	-.08
Sub-total	.75	1.07	1.80
<b>Total</b>	.76	1.07	1.93
<b>Benin</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.71	4.61	3.78
<b>Total</b>	4.71	4.61	3.78

Total Government-to-Government Assistance \$716.05 million



Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Francophone Africa

\$144.83 million 20%

cont'd...

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Burundi</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.35	.35
<b>Total</b>	.10	.35	.35
<b>Cameroon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.36	1.24	3.04
Loans:			
economic assistance	18.80	17.10	10.76
minus repayments			-.01
Sub-total	18.80	17.10	10.75
<b>Total</b>	20.16	18.34	13.79
<b>Cape Verde</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.28	.33
<b>Total</b>	.04	.28	.33
<b>Central African Republic</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.15	.10
<b>Total</b>	.05	.15	.10
<b>Chad</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.35	.32
<b>Total</b>	.02	.35	.32
<b>Comoros</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.03	.03
<b>Total</b>	.03	.03	.03
<b>Congo</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.08	.14	.36
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.56	1.35	1.06
<b>Total</b>	3.64	1.49	1.42

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.03	.07
<b>Total</b>		.03	.07
<b>Gabon</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.26	.42	.51
Loans:			
economic assistance			.37
<b>Total</b>	.26	.42	.71
<b>Gambia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.22	.22
<b>Total</b>	.04	.22	.22
<b>Guinea</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.34	.49
<b>Total</b>	.05	.34	.49
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.17	.33
<b>Total</b>	.05	.17	.33
<b>Ivory Coast</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.34	2.53	2.34
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.28	2.96	1.33
minus repayments		-.22	-.24
Sub-total	3.28	2.74	1.09
<b>Total</b>	4.62	5.27	3.43
<b>Madagascar</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.42	.28	.33
Loans:			
economic assistance	11.16	4.05	1.43
<b>Total</b>	11.58	4.33	1.76

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
<b>Mali</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	16.91	10.79	4.87
food aid		1.32	5.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.91</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>7.93</b>
<b>Mauritania</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.31	.81	.91
food aid	1.27	1.36	1.27
Sub-total	1.58	2.17	2.18
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.7	.07	.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.38</b>
<b>Morocco</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.80	3.80	2.25
food aid		.05	1.68
Sub-total	1.80	3.94	3.93
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.45	3.36	.92
minus repayments	-.05	-.13	-.17
Sub-total	2.40	3.23	.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>4.68</b>
<b>Niger</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	3.78	1.32	6.07
food aid		.94	1.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>7.75</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.97	6.53	8.58
food aid	1.28	1.53	2.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.25</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>11.44</b>
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.05	.11
<b>Total</b>		<b>.05</b>	<b>.11</b>

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Senegal</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	8.70	10.30	11.00
food aid	6.80	1.93	4.15
Sub-total	15.50	12.23	15.15
Loans:			
economic assistance	.58	1.18	.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.08</b>	<b>13.41</b>	<b>15.28</b>
<b>Togo</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.25	.27
Loans:			
economic assistance	.29		.02
minus repayments		-.42	-.11
Sub-total	.29	-.42	-.09
<b>Total</b>	<b>.31</b>	<b>-.07</b>	<b>.18</b>
<b>Tunisia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.74	.58	.88
Loans:			
economic assistance	11.54	9.40	10.65
minus repayments	-.08	-.76	.84
Sub-total	11.46	8.64	9.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>9.22</b>	<b>10.69</b>
<b>Upper Volta</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	9.13	7.65	6.72
food aid		2.60	2.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.13</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>9.31</b>
<b>Zaire</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	6.97	8.31	12.17
food aid	2.49	2.94	2.96
Sub-total	9.46	11.25	15.13
Loans:			
economic assistance	.24	3.24	5.67
minus repayments			-.18
Sub-total	.24	3.24	5.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>14.49</b>	<b>20.62</b>

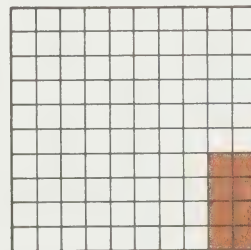
Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Sahel			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	19.64	11.98	21.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.64</b>	<b>11.98</b>	<b>21.75</b>
Various Francophone Institutions			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.68	1.53	x
<b>Total</b>	<b>.68</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>x</b>
Francophone Africa Programs			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.30	.16	.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>.16</b>	<b>.65</b>
<b>Total Francophone Africa</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	84.54	78.29	88.79
food aid	11.84	12.67	20.25
Sub-total	96.38	90.96	109.04
Loans:			
economic assistance	52.83	43.78	37.42
minus repayments	-14	-1.43	-1.63
Sub-total	52.69	42.35	35.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>149.07</b>	<b>133.31</b>	<b>144.83</b>
<b>Total Africa***</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	155.26	147.52	166.21
food aid	28.12	50.83	46.05
Sub-total	183.38	198.35	212.26
Loans:			
economic assistance	91.75	118.57	123.19
minus repayments	-70	-2.14	-2.89
Sub-total	91.05	116.43	120.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>274.43</b>	<b>314.78</b>	<b>332.56</b>

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Americas</b>			
<b>Central America and Caribbean</b>			
Anguilla			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.10	.10
<b>Total</b>		.10	.10
Antigua			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	4.05	2.44	.80
Loans:			
economic assistance	.27	.54	.08
<b>Total</b>	4.32	2.98	.88
Barbados			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.50	.34	.44
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.43	1.03	.30
minus repayments	-.66	-.28	-1.02
Sub-total	1.77	.75	-.72
<b>Total</b>	2.27	1.09	-.28
Belize			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.48	.32	1.43
Loans:			
economic assistance	.10	.09	x
<b>Total</b>	.58	.41	1.43
Cayman Is.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.10	.10
<b>Total</b>		.10	.10
Costa Rica			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.14	.35	.37
Loans:			
economic assistance			2.86
<b>Total</b>	.14	.35	3.23

Total Government-to-Government Assistance \$716.05 million



Total Government-to-Government Assistance to the Americas

\$57.76 million 8%



Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Cuba</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	-.02		
Loans:			
minus repayments			.44
<b>Total</b>	-.02		-.44
<b>Dominica</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.42	2.57	2.19
Loans:			
economic assistance	.02	.11	
minus repayments	-.01		-.02
Sub-total	.01	.11	-.02
<b>Total</b>	.43	2.68	2.17
<b>Dominican Republic</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	13	73	81
Loans:			
economic assistance	58	2.51	.25
minus repayments			-.18
Sub-total	58	2.51	.07
<b>Total</b>	.71	3.27	.88
<b>El Salvador</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.57	.12	.28
Loans:			
economic assistance	2.26	6.26	.43
minus repayments	.17	.17	-.17
Sub-total	2.09	6.09	.26
<b>Total</b>	2.66	6.21	.54
<b>Grenada</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.07	.45	1.58
<b>Total</b>	.07	.45	1.58

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Guatemala</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.89	.62	.84
Loans:			
economic assistance	.44	.55	1.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>2.57</b>
<b>Haiti</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	7.38	5.75	10.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.38</b>	<b>5.75</b>	<b>10.22</b>
<b>Honduras</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.07	2.68	3.05
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.61	.57	.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>3.57</b>
<b>Jamaica</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.62	.51	.61
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.70	7.43	7.78
food aid	2.49	11.09	
minus repayments	-.60	-1.30	-.43
Sub-total	5.59	17.22	7.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>17.73</b>	<b>7.96</b>
<b>Mexico</b>			
Loans:			
minus repayments	x	x	x
<b>Total</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>Montserrat</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.30	.17	.14
Loans:			
economic assistance	.03	x	
<b>Total</b>	<b>.33</b>	<b>.17</b>	<b>.14</b>

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Nicaragua			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.20	.17	.59
food aid		4.48	
<b>Total</b>	<b>.20</b>	<b>4.65</b>	<b>.59</b>
Panama			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.15	.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>.04</b>	<b>.15</b>	<b>.15</b>
St. Kitts			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.09	.66	.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>.66</b>	<b>.44</b>
St. Lucia			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.51	.52	.61
Loans:			
minus repayments			-.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>.52</b>	<b>.59</b>
St. Vincent			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.46	.29	.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>.46</b>	<b>.29</b>	<b>.25</b>
Trinidad and Tobago			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.04	.20	.23
Loans:			
economic assistance	.87	.73	1.38
minus repayments	-.60	-.61	-.84
Sub-total	.27	.12	.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>.31</b>	<b>.32</b>	<b>.77</b>

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Turks and Caicos Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.10	.10
<b>Total</b>	.03	.10	.10
<b>Virgin Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.05	.10	.10
<b>Total</b>	.05	.10	.10
<b>Leeward and Windward Is.</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.03	2.30	4.27
<b>Total</b>	2.03	2.30	4.27
<b>University of West Indies</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.51	.42	.33
<b>Total</b>	.51	.42	.33
<b>Other Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.76	.29	1.67
<b>Total</b>	.76	.29	1.67
<b>Total Central America and Caribbean</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	23.32	22.45	31.70
food aid		4.48	
Sub-total	23.32	26.93	31.70
Loans:			
economic assistance	12.31	19.85	15.33
food aid	2.49	11.09	
minus repayments	-2.04	-2.36	-3.12
Sub-total	12.76	28.58	12.21
<b>Total</b>	36.08	55.51	43.91

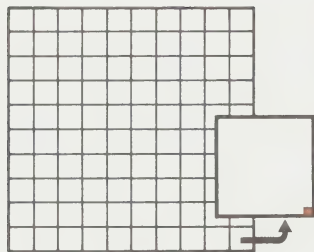
Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>South America</b>			
<b>Argentina</b>			
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Total</b>	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Bolivia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.97	4.04	5.88
Loans:			
minus repayments		-.02	-.04
<b>Total</b>	.97	4.02	5.84
<b>Brazil</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.41	1.52	1.09
Loans:			
economic assistance	1.28	1.15	.53
minus repayments	-.39	-.47	-.57
Sub-total	.89	.68	-.04
<b>Total</b>	2.30	2.00	1.05
<b>Chile</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.03	.05	.07
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.33	-.23	-.28
<b>Total</b>	-.30	-.18	-.21
<b>Colombia</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	1.87	2.30	1.88
Loans:			
economic assistance	3.24	1.42	1.76
minus repayments	-.44	-.44	-.44
Sub-total	2.80	.98	1.32
<b>Total</b>	4.67	3.28	3.20

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Ecuador</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.10	.17	.16
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.03	-.09	-.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>.07</b>	<b>.08</b>	<b>-.15</b>
<b>Guyana</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.78	.61	.70
Loans:			
economic assistance	4.39	2.23	1.75
minus repayments	-.21	-.12	
Sub-total	4.18	2.11	1.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.96</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.45</b>
<b>Paraguay</b>			
Loans:			
minus repayments	-.02	-.02	-.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>-.02</b>	<b>-.02</b>	<b>-.02</b>
<b>Peru</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	2.69	2.34	2.40
food aid		2.32	
Sub-total	2.69	4.66	2.40
Loans:			
minus repayments			-.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>2.27</b>
<b>Suriname</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance		.22	.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>.22</b>	<b>.05</b>
<b>Regional Programs</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.76	1.06	1.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>.76</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.39</b>

Total Government-to-Government Assistance \$716.05 million



Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Europe \$.06 million 0.01%

# Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements (\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Total South America</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	8.61	12.11	11.63
food aid		2.32	
Sub-total	8.61	14.43	11.63
Loans:			
economic assistance	8.91	4.80	4.03
minus repayments	-1.44	-1.41	-1.81
Sub-total	7.47	3.39	2.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.08</b>	<b>17.82</b>	<b>13.85</b>
<b>Total Americas</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	31.93	34.56	43.33
food aid		6.80	
Sub-total	31.93	41.36	43.33
Loans:			
economic assistance	21.22	24.65	19.36
food aid	2.49	11.09	
minus repayments	-3.48	-3.77	-4.93
Sub-total	20.23	31.97	14.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.16</b>	<b>73.33</b>	<b>57.76</b>
<b>Europe</b>			
Malta			
Loans:			
economic assistance	.02		
<b>Total</b>	<b>.02</b>		
Turkey			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	.02	.02	.02
Loans:			
economic assistance	18.96	11.82	.05
minus repayments			-.01
Sub-total	18.96	11.82	.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.98</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>.06</b>



## (\$ million)

Total Government-to-Government Assistance	\$716.05 million
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Total Government-to-Government Assistance to Oceania	\$ .95 million	.13%
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Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Solomon Is.			
Grants: economic and technical assistance		.10	.10
Total		.10	.10
Tonga			
Grants: economic and technical assistance		.10	.10
Total		.10	.10
Tuvalu			
Grants: economic and technical assistance		.05	.05
Total		.05	.05
Vanuatu			
Grants: economic and technical assistance		.15	.15
Total		.15	.15
Western Samoa			
Grants: economic and technical assistance		.10	.10
Total		.10	.10
South Pacific Regional Programs			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	.36		
Total	.36		
Total Oceania			
Grants: economic and technical assistance	.61	.95	.95
Total	.61	.95	.95

Government-to-Government Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Miscellaneous Government-to-Government, Special Administration, Briefing Centre Programs, etc.			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	12.02	13.78	18.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.02</b>	<b>13.78</b>	<b>18.75</b>
<b>Total Government-to-Government</b>			
Grants:			
economic and technical assistance	257.98	281.75	308.49
food aid	70.68	107.47	141.45
Sub-total	328.66	389.22	449.94
Loans:			
economic assistance	267.16	284.61	279.70
food aid	2.49	11.09	
minus debt rescheduling**	-3.46		
minus loan cancellation**	-1.23		
minus repayments	-12.11	-13.56	-13.59
Sub-total	252.85	282.14	266.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>581.51</b>	<b>671.36</b>	<b>716.05</b>

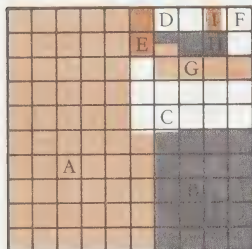
\* Table C has been corrected for certain countries in 1981-82 to reflect payments excluding interest payments. Under directives of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, only the repayments of capital, and not interest payments, are included in the calculation of ODA to arrive at a *net* ODA (See Introductory Note p. 57; see also Note 8, p. 58 on Country Focus transfers.)

\*\* See Note 1, p. 58.

\*\*\* For administrative purposes within CIDA, Africa has been divided into Anglophone Africa and Francophone Africa.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.

Multilateral Disbursements  
1982-83 (\$ million)



A. International Financial Institutions	\$325.18	54.7%
B. Food Aid	\$117.55	19.8%
C. General UN Funds	\$69.69	11.5%
D. Renewable Natural Resources	\$12.58	2.1%
E. Population and Health	\$11.95	2.0%
F. Refugees and Relief (including food aid)	\$13.72	2.3%
G. Regular Budgets and Voluntary Funds (External Affairs and Others)	\$26.71	4.5%
H. Commonwealth and Francophone Programs	\$14.82	2.5%
I. Other	\$3.32	0.6%

Table D

Multilateral Aid Disbursements  
(\$ million)

D-1:

Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>CIDA Funds</b>			
<b>General UN Programs</b>			
United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	41.00	47.00	56.00
UNDP/IDRC/CIDA: CGIAR Publication			.01
UNDP/IBRD Information and Training Program on Low-Cost Water and Sanitation		.10	.38
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	9.00	11.00	12.20
UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)			
International Program for the Development of Communication			.10
UN Conference on Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)	.10		
UN Conference on Energy	.10		
<b>Sub-total: General UN Programs</b>	<b>50.20</b>	<b>58.10</b>	<b>69.69</b>
<b>Renewable Natural Resources</b>			
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)		14.00	
International Centre of Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)	1.15	1.28	1.55
International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT)	1.30	1.42	1.60
International Potato Centre (CIP)	.65	.75	.95
International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR)	.15	.18	.22
International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT)	.95	1.18	1.55
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	1.30	1.42	1.58
International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD)	.60	.60	.65
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)	1.30	1.42	1.50
Burma Project			1.20
West African Rice Development Association (WARDA)	.35	.40	.50
International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)	.35	.40	.70

D-1:

Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
International Council for Research in Agro-Forestry (ICRAF)	.14	.14	.30
International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA)			.18
International Assistance for Strengthening National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)			.10
<b>Sub-total: Renewable Natural Resources</b>	<b>8.24</b>	<b>23.19</b>	<b>12.58</b>
<b>Population and Health</b>			
UN Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	7.00	8.70	9.50
World Health Organization (WHO)			
tropical diseases research program	.70	.84	1.20
onchocerciasis control program (IBRD/WHO)	.80	1.10	1.00
diarrheal disease research program			.25
<b>Sub-total: Population and Health</b>	<b>8.50</b>	<b>10.64</b>	<b>11.95</b>
<b>Education</b>			
International Institute for Educational Planning (IIEP)	.15	.10	.10
UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	.25	.05	.05
<b>Sub-total: Education</b>	<b>.40</b>	<b>.15</b>	<b>.15</b>
<b>Commonwealth and Francophone Programs</b>			
Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC)	10.00	11.00	12.10
Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Program (CZSP)	.20	.20	.20
Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency (ACCT)			
Special Program for Development	.80	1.00	1.20
Seminar on Agricultural Management			.02
Association of Partially or Wholly			
French-Language Universities (AUPELF)			
International Fund for University Cooperation	.45	.55	.65
Technical Assistance (Volunteer)	.07	.10	.11

D-1:  
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Permanent Technical Secretariat	.08	.08	.08
Conference of Ministers of Youth and Sport of French-Speaking Countries (Confejes)			
physical education bursaries program	.13	.15	.25
projects	.10	.10	.16
Conference of Ministers of Education (Confemen)	.04		.05
<b>Sub-total: Commonwealth and Francophone Programs</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>13.18</b>	<b>14.82</b>
<b>Refugee and Relief Programs<sup>1</sup></b>			
UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2.25	4.00	4.60
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA)	2.20	2.90	3.60
food aid	3.50	4.48	4.49
UN Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (UNETPSA)	.30	.30	.35
UN Fund for Namibia (UNFN)	.17	.18	.20
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	.38	.40	.48
<b>Sub-total: Refugee and Relief Programs</b>	<b>8.80</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>13.72</b>
<b>Trade Promotion</b>			
International Trade Centre (ITC)	.60	.66	.75
<b>Sub-total: Trade Promotion</b>	<b>.60</b>	<b>.66</b>	<b>.75</b>
<b>World Food Program</b>			
Cash	10.00	10.00	12.75
Food Aid	87.85	98.96	92.22
International Emergency Program Food Reserve	5.47		12.58
<b>Sub-total: World Food Program</b>	<b>103.32</b>	<b>108.96</b>	<b>117.55</b>

D-1:

# Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies and International Organizations

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Other Multilateral Programs</b>			
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	.40	.52	.65
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	.03		
IBRD — Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	.07		
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)			.10
International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (UNCHS)			.30
World Food Council — Food Agencies Review (WFC)			.02
Junior Professional Officers			
UNDP	.25	.35	.45
UNICEF		.10	.25
Associate Experts			
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		.35	.45
International Agriculture Research Centres			
ICARDA			.05
CIMMYT			.05
CIP			.05
IITA			.05
Miscellaneous Contributions	.50	.10	
<b>Sub-total: Other Multilateral Programs</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>2.42</b>
<b>Total CIDA Funds</b>	<b>193.08</b>	<b>228.56</b>	<b>232.63</b>
<b>External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds<sup>1</sup></b>			
<b>Organizations Partly Active in Development<sup>2</sup></b>			
World Health Organization (WHO) (75.4%)	5.59	5.81	6.78
International Labour Organization (ILO) (19.6%)	.29	.36	.97
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (29.9%)	.60	.78	2.60
United Nations Organization (UN) (11.5%)	.56	.59	2.55
UN Educational, Scientific and			
Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (5.6%)	.21	.21	.45
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (12.0%)	.03	.04	.03
Universal Postal Union <sup>3</sup> (UPU) (9.3%)	.03	.03	.05
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (0.0%)	x	x	
<b>Sub-total: Organizations Partly Active in Development</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.82</b>	<b>13.43</b>



D-1:  
Aid Disbursements to United Nations Agencies  
and International Organizations

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Organizations Fully Active in Development</b>			
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT)	5.11	4.61	4.26
UN Voluntary Fund for Environment (UNVFE)	.83	.96	.99
Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)	2.86	2.93	3.54
United Nations Trust for South Africa (UNTSA)	.02	.02	.02
Commonwealth Foundation	.68	.68	.53
Commonwealth Youth Program	.50	.55	.60
African and Malagasy Council for Higher Education (CAMES)	.02	.02	.02
Inter-American Institute for Agriculture Science	1.14	1.34	1.46
Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration	.01	.01	.01
Commonwealth Secretariat	1.62	1.41	1.57
UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control <sup>2</sup> (UNFDAC)	.20	.25	.28
<b>Sub-total: Organizations Fully Active in Development</b>	<b>12.99</b>	<b>12.78</b>	<b>13.28</b>
<b>Total External Affairs' and Other Departments' Funds</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>20.60</b>	<b>26.71</b>
<b>Total Disbursements to UN Agencies and International Organizations</b>			
(CIDA funds plus Dep't of External Affairs' and Others' funds)	213.49	249.26	269.34

D-2:

Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions<sup>6</sup>

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Department of Finance Funds</b>			
International Development Association (IDA) contributions to special funds (advances)	177.11	164.60	164.40
International Finance Corporation (IFC) capital subscriptions (investments)	4.15	4.16	
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) capital subscriptions (investments)			29.00
<b>Total Department of Finance Funds</b>	<b>181.26</b>	<b>168.76</b>	<b>193.40</b>
<b>CIDA Funds</b>			
African Development Bank (AfDB) grants	.13	.41	.30
capital subscriptions			11.71
contributions to special funds (advances)	30.00	30.00	33.90
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30.13</b>	<b>30.41</b>	<b>45.91</b>
Asian Development Bank (AsDB) grants		.80	.49
capital subscriptions (investments)	9.26	9.08	
contributions to special funds (advances)	42.00	56.72	56.72
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>51.26</b>	<b>66.60</b>	<b>57.21</b>
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) grants	.18	.22	.23
capital subscriptions (investments)	.84	.85	.88
contributions to special funds (advances)	3.50	2.97	
contributions to special fund for commercial livestock production (advances)	2.37		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>1.11</b>

D-2:  
Aid Disbursements to International Financial Institutions<sup>6</sup>

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) minus repayments	-.03	-.03	-.03
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.03</b>	<b>-.03</b>
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) capital subscriptions (investments)	6.85	7.01	7.16
contributions to special funds (advances)	17.10	17.51	17.88
repayments by Latin American countries <sup>7</sup>	1.95	2.13	2.54
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25.90</b>	<b>26.65</b>	<b>27.58</b>
<b>Total CIDA Funds</b>	<b>114.15</b>	<b>127.67</b>	<b>131.78</b>
<b>Total — International Financial Institutions</b> (combined funds from CIDA and Department of Finance)			
grants	.31	1.43	1.02
loans			
minus repayments	-.03	-.03	-.03
capital subscriptions (investments)	21.10	21.10	48.75
contributions to special funds (advances)	274.03	273.93	275.44
<b>Total Aid to International Financial Institutions</b>	<b>395.45</b>	<b>396.45</b>	<b>425.18</b>

1. See also Table G, Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief.

2. These contributions to international organizations are in addition to CIDA contributions made through multilateral channels and international non-governmental organizations.

3. See Note 3, p. 58.

4. Post Office.

5. National Health and Welfare.

6. Capital subscriptions to international banks are committed in U.S. dollars and these amounts represent the actual payments in equivalent Canadian dollars. These payments in Canadian dollars are different from the amounts appearing in the public accounts of Canada, in which the Government's financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are reevaluated on a current valuation basis on March 31 each year.

7. See Note 6, p. 58.

8. Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.

D-3:  
Multilateral Aid (Summary by Source)

	1980-83	1981-82	1982-83
CIDA	305.28	354.10	371.87
Department of External Affairs and Others	20.30	20.60	26.71
Department of Finance	181.26	168.76	193.40
Latin American Loan Repayments to Inter-American Development Bank <sup>7</sup>	1.95	2.13	2.54
<b>Total Multilateral Aid (D-1 plus D-2)</b>	<b>508.79</b>	<b>545.59</b>	<b>594.52</b>

Table E

Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)<sup>1</sup>

(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>CIDA Contributions to Canadian NGOs</b>			
A. Food Aid	3.50 <sup>2</sup>	4.00 <sup>2</sup>	9.72 <sup>2</sup>
B. Institutional Cooperation	31.62	42.97	59.58
of which:			
Association of Canadian Community Colleges	.31	1.02	1.49
Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada	.19	.52	.57
Canadian Bureau for International Education	.20	.34	.27
Canadian Comprehensive Auditing Foundation	.04	.39	.32
Canadian Crossroads International	.55	.72	.88
Canadian Executive Service Overseas	1.80	2.00	2.40
Canadian Labour Congress	.29	.57	.55
Canadian Public Health Association	.01	.03	.25
Canadian Teachers' Federation	.19	.65	.68
CUSO <sup>3</sup>	12.10	9.65	14.14
Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale	.48	.61	1.17
Coady International Institute	.58	.96	.74
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	.64	.43	.50
Cooperative Development Foundation	2.12	2.06	2.23
Dalhousie University	.13	.30	.24
Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins	1.55	2.05	3.63
Institut Armand Frappier	.02	.24	.11
Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development	.14	.30	.09
Institute of International Communication			.57
Jeunesse Canada Monde	4.83	5.54	6.21
Laval University	.33	.88	.52
Lester B. Pearson College		.28	.32
Memorial University of Newfoundland	.10	.15	.21
North-South Institute	.09	.51	.55
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	.04	.22	
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	.53	.52	.65
St. Mary's University	.04	.04	.63
Service universitaire canadien outre-mer <sup>4</sup>		4.01	4.82
University of Alberta	x	.13	.21
University of British Columbia	.08	.24	.23
University of Calgary		.20	.05
University of Guelph	.18	.40	.63
University of Moncton	.01	.25	.60
University of Montreal	.06	.27	.55
University of Ottawa	.05	.49	.32
University of Saskatchewan	.01	.32	.04
University of Sherbrooke	.04	.01	.27
University of Toronto	.05	.03	.26
University of Waterloo	x	.19	.41
World University Service of Canada	1.82	2.08	4.60
York University	.07	.31	1.44

Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)<sup>1</sup>  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
C. Other Canadian NGOs	35.06	49.96	53.90
of which:			
Ailes de l'espérance	x	.28	.20
Alberta Council for International Cooperation	.21	.24	.14
Anglican Church of Canada	.66	1.02	.61
Assistance médicale internationale	.34	.41	.50
Association québécoise pour l'avancement des Nations unies	.13	.30	.08
Baptist Federation of Canada	.26	.74	.28
British Columbia Save the Children Fund	.15	.28	.20
Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace	4.96	7.33	7.90
Canadian Council for International Cooperation	.52	.57	.54
Canadian Council of Churches	.79	1.08	.93
Canadian Hunger Foundation	.69	.50	1.56
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	1.54	1.84	1.89
Canadian Organization for Rehabilitation through Training	.52	.54	.52
Canadian Red Cross Society	.29	.26	.32
Canadian Save the Children Fund	.80	.78	1.23
Canadian UNICEF Committee	2.76	3.68	4.70
Cardinal Léger and His Endeavors	.06	.26	.57
CARE Canada	2.45	2.79	3.68
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee	.22	.33	.37
Club 2/3 Incorporé	.13	.62	.86
Collaboration Santé Internationale	.06	.22	.20
Compassion of Canada	.11	.12	.27
Emmanuel Relief Rehabilitation Institute	.22	.32	.29
Food for the Hungry/Canada	.23	.08	.17
Foster Parents Plan of Canada	1.98	2.41	3.72
Gurkha Welfare Appeal	.24	.47	.13
Help the Aged	.16	.27	.32
Horizon of Friendship	.43	.64	1.10
Institut Fame Peroo	.18	.27	.39
Inter-Church Fund for International Development	1.30	1.40	1.44
Inter Pares	.37	.49	.90
Leprosy Mission of Canada	.17	.28	.23

Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)<sup>1</sup>  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
MATCH	.28	.25	.33
Mennonite Brethren Bomas	.11	.19	.23
Mennonite Central Committee of Canada	1.49	1.62	1.76
Mother Theresa Habitat		.30	
Operation Eyesight Universal	.48	.57	.75
Overseas Book Centre	.68	3.89	1.25
OXFAM — Canada	.37	.45	.43
OXFAM — Quebec	.19	.29	.33
Presbyterian Church in Canada	.18	.32	.32
Rotary Club of Guelph	.33	.36	.51
Salvation Army	.51	.52	.49
Saskatchewan Council for International Cooperation	.26	.24	.27
Secours aux lépreux	.07	.20	.16
Sudan Interior Mission	.32	.23	.15
Tibetan Refugee Aid Society	.20	.32	.24
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	.42	.46	.61
United Church of Canada	.82	1.14	.96
World Concern Canada Association		.10	.25
World Vision of Canada	1.07	1.25	1.09
YMCA	1.03	1.50	1.09
YWCA	.19	.26	.31
D. Provincial Governments' Contributions to NGOs and Institutional Cooperation	10.78	11.42	24.27
<b>Sub-total: Aid to Canadian NGOs</b>	<b>80.96</b>	<b>108.35</b>	<b>147.47</b>
<b>International NGOs</b>			
Association of Geoscientists for International Development	.15	.10	.05
Foundation for International Training	.46	.74	.38
International Planned Parenthood Federation	3.64	4.20	5.40

1. Includes only those NGOs receiving more than \$200,000 in any given year. (See Note 8, p. 58 on Country Focus transfers.)
2. Includes the contributions to the Mennonite Central Committee food bank and the NGO skim milk powder program (see Table J).
- Prior to 1981-82, CUSO/SUCO were listed as one organization.
- x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.

### Aid Disbursements to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)<sup>1</sup> (\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
International Union for Scientific Study of Population		.02	
Pan-African Institute for Development	.38	.55	.69
Society for International Development	.17	.12	.30
World Organization of the Scout Movement	.27	.36	.32
World University Service	.16	.35	.46
Other International NGOs	3.52	5.67	10.54
<b>Sub-total: Aid to International NGOs</b>	<b>8.75</b>	<b>12.11</b>	<b>17.93</b>
<b>Total Aid to Non-Governmental Organizations</b>	<b>89.71</b>	<b>120.46</b>	<b>165.40</b>

Table F

### Aid Disbursements by International Development Research Centre (IDRC)\* (\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Programs</b>			
Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Sciences	12.85	14.21	15.47
Social Sciences and Human Resources	9.24	10.47	12.46
Information Sciences	4.49	5.43	6.18
Health Sciences	3.95	5.24	6.34
External Liaison and Relations	6.63	7.25	8.32
Special Governing Board Activities	.13	.49	.73
Cooperative Programs	.11	.62	1.53
Fellowship Awards	2.41	2.18	2.53
<b>Total Excluding IDRC</b>	<b>89.75</b>	<b>121.40</b>	<b>165.56</b>

\* Excluding Administration Costs (See Table I).



Table G

Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief and Refugees\*  
(\$ thousand)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Country	Purpose			
Algeria	Earthquake Relief	250		
Angola	Refugees		600	
	Drought		100	
Argentina	Floods			20
Bolivia	Floods			90
Cameroon	Refugees	175		
Chad	Returnees		1,050	
	Drought		80	345
	Drought & Civil Strife			550
	Refugees			25
China	Drought & Flood Relief	50		
Djibouti	Drought Relief	86		
	Medical Team		82	
	Refugees		100	
	Medical Supplies		158	
East Timor	Food & Medicine	25		
Ecuador	Floods			170
El Salvador	Conflict	250		
	Civil Strife		550	
	Earthquake			50
	Floods			30
Ethiopia	Returnees		160	2,030
	Drought Relief	150		
	Immunization Program		600	500
Fiji	Cyclone			50
Gambia	Food Shortage		100	
Greece	Earthquake Relief	75		
Guatemala	Floods			50
Haiti	Hurricane Relief	150		
Honduras	Floods			60
	Refugees			250
India	Floods			555
Indonesia	Volcanic Eruptions			100
Iran	Displaced Children		10	
Iran/Iraq	Conflict		350	
	Prisoners		50	
Kampuchea	Emergency Relief	4,750		
Korea	Typhoon		50	
Lebanon	Civil Strife		280	
	Conflict			3,050
Madagascar	Cyclones and Floods		30	

Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief and Refugees\*  
(\$ thousand)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Country	Purpose			
Morocco	Cliff Collapse			25
Mozambique	Drought		50	110
Nicaragua	Famine		50	
	Post-War Help	40		
	Floods			280
Niger	Refugees			75
Nigeria	Returnees			100
Pakistan	Afghan Refugees	2,750	3,300	5,385
Paraguay	Floods			25
Peru	Floods & Landslides		100	
	Floods			50
Rwanda	Refugees			450
St. Lucia	Hurricane Relief	50		
Somalia	Drought & Refugees	1,564		
	Refugees		1,500	1,000
Sudan	Flood Relief & Refugees	200		
	Refugees		1,600	1,000
Tanzania	Floods			10
Thailand	Refugees			1,850
	Humanitarian Relief			1,000
Thailand/ Kampuchea	Refugees		2,375	750
Tonga	Cyclone		100	120
Tunisia	Floods			60
Uganda	Drought Relief	150		
	Famine		950	
	Refugees			30
Yemen	Floods			50
	Earthquake			400
Yemen Arab Republic	Earthquake			175
Zaire	Refugees		500	
Zambia	Drought			35
Zimbabwe	Drought			20
Sub-total: Allocation by Country		10,715	14,875	20,925

Aid Disbursements for International Emergency Relief and Refugees\*  
(\$ thousand)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Country	Purpose			
<b>Not Allocable by Country</b>				
Americas	Disaster Preparedness	101	98	750
	Refugees in Central America		500	2,000
Africa	Appeal for Victims of Conflict	2,000	2,000	
	Disaster Victims		450	
	All Africa Program			1,000
West Africa	Refugees			200
S.E. Asia	Refugee Relief	150		50
World	Protection for Political Prisoners		250	150
<b>Sub-total: Not Allocable by Country</b>		<b>2,251</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>4,150</b>
<b>Total International Emergency Relief*</b>		<b>12,966</b>	<b>18,173</b>	<b>25,075</b>

\*See also Refugee and Relief Programs, through multilateral organizations, in Table D-1.

Table H

Aid Disbursements for Scholarships and Miscellaneous Programs  
(\$ million)

		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Scholarship Programs</b>				
Commonwealth Scholarships		2.49	3.43	3.60
CIDA's Scholarships		.35	.40	.40
Scholarships for Zimbabwe Students		.03	.01	.20
<b>Total Scholarship Programs</b>		<b>2.87</b>	<b>3.84</b>	<b>4.20</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Programs</b>				
Industrial Cooperation		7.21	14.16	16.29
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance		1.00	1.21	1.37
<b>Total Miscellaneous Programs</b>		<b>8.21</b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>17.66</b>

Table I

## Administrative Costs\*

(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>CIDA's Administrative Costs</b>			
Salaries, Wages and Other Personnel Costs	25.69	32.86	39.12
Transportation and Communications	4.35	5.29	4.52
Consultants, Professional and Special Services	3.01	4.00	4.21
Rentals	.48	.77	1.41
Purchases, Repairs and Upkeep	.30	.41	.40
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	.67	.96	1.11
All Other Expenditures	x	.34	.56
<b>Total: CIDA's Administrative Costs</b>	<b>34.50</b>	<b>44.63</b>	<b>51.33</b>
<b>IDRC's Administrative Costs</b>			
Salaries and Benefits	2.60	3.16	3.95
Rent and Accommodation	.40	.40	.46
Office Expenses	.24	.25	.40
Professional and Special Services	.20	.17	.18
Travel and Relocation	.21	.28	.23
Governors' Meetings	.10	.14	.18
Depreciation and Amortization	.10	.16	.27
Telecommunications	.09	.10	.13
Insurance	.05	.07	.07
<b>Total: IDRC's Administrative Costs</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>5.87</b>
<b>Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation</b>			<b>1.16</b>
<b>Field Staff (Estimated)</b>			
CIDA**	5.00	4.57	
External Affairs	19.15	22.84	28.46
<b>Total: Field Staff (Estimated)</b>	<b>24.15</b>	<b>27.41</b>	<b>28.46</b>
<b>Total Administrative Costs</b>	<b>62.64</b>	<b>76.77</b>	<b>86.82</b>

\* See Note 7, p. 58.

\*\* Included in External Affairs' budget after 1981-82.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown; i.e. less than \$5,000.

Table J

## Food Aid Recipients

(\$ million)

Country-to-Country Food Aid	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	Government-to-Government	NGO	Government-to-Government	NGO	Government-to-Government	NGO
<b>Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	39.33	.01	29.92	.21	58.55	.09
China			4.00			
India	2.98	.19	8.08		10.03	.25
Indonesia				.04		
Lebanon				.05		.02
Nepal	25					
Pakistan			1.96		16.95	
Philippines				.01		
Sri Lanka			5.88		9.87	
Thailand				.16		
Vietnam				.05		
Sub-total: Asia	42.56	.20	49.84	.52	95.40	.36
<b>Anglophone Africa</b>						
Angola						.12
Botswana		x			1.16	
Egypt			2.96		.02	
Ethiopia	3.95	.06	9.27	.25	10.15	.03
Ghana						.04
Kenya		.19	2.94	.11	x	.10
Lesotho		.60		.48		
Malawi		x				
Mozambique	2.60		5.55		5.53	
Somalia	2.84	.14	4.77	.06	.40	.02
South Africa						.55
Sudan	1.48		6.29		8.54	.24
Tanzania	2.97		3.92		x	.01
Uganda			1.99	.04		
Zambia		.03				
Zimbabwe	2.44		.47			.06
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	16.28	1.02	38.16	.94	25.80	1.17
<b>Francophone Africa</b>						
Mali			1.32		3.06	
Mauritania	1.27		1.36		1.27	
Morocco			.05		1.68	

Food Aid Recipients  
(\$ million)

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
Country-to-Country Food Aid	Government-to-Government	NGO	Government-to-Government	NGO	Government-to-Government	NGO
<b>Francophone Africa</b>						
Niger			.94		1.68	
Rwanda	1.28		1.53		2.86	
Senegal	6.80		1.93		4.15	
Upper Volta			2.60	.01	2.59	x
Zaire	2.49	.03	2.94	.02	2.96	
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	11.84	.03	12.67	.03	20.25	x
<b>Americas</b>						
Brazil				.04		.06
Chile		.09				.02
Cuba						.04
Dominica				x		
Dominican Republic		.02				
El Salvador		.04		.17		.17
Guatemala		.04				.30
Guyana						.02
Haiti		.31		.12		.26
Honduras		.21		.13		.39
Leeward and Windward Is.		x				
Jamaica	2.49	.04	11.09	x		
Nicaragua			4.48			.06
Peru			2.32			.02
St. Lucia		x		x		
St. Vincent		x		.01		
Sub-total: Americas	2.49	.75	17.89	.47		1.34
<b>Other Food Aid Programs</b>						
Non-Governmental Organizations (not allocable by country)				.04		.28
Mennonite Central Committee		1.50		2.00		6.57
Sub-total: Other Food Aid Programs		1.50		2.04		6.85
Sub-total: Country-to-Country Food Aid	73.17	3.50	118.56	4.00	141.45	9.72

Food Aid Recipients  
(\$ million)

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<b>Multilateral Food Aid*</b>			
World Food Program	97.85	108.96	104.97
UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees	3.50	4.48	4.49
International Emergency Food Reserve	5.47		12.58
<b>Sub-total: Multilateral Food Aid</b>	<b>106.82</b>	<b>113.44</b>	<b>122.04</b>
<b>Total Food Aid</b>	<b>183.49</b>	<b>236.00</b>	<b>273.21</b>

\*Multilateral contributions cannot be identified by country.



Table K

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)<sup>1</sup>

(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1982-83
<b>Anglophone Africa</b>				
Botswana	2.92	3.81	3.99	4.39
Djibouti	.03	.01	.04	.10
Ethiopia	5.19	10.66	11.37	13.15
Lesotho	3.84	4.65	3.17	3.85
Malawi	6.50	11.10	9.59	10.06
Sierra Leone	.39	.14	.02	1.12
Somalia	2.87	4.82	.43	1.12
Sudan	1.67	7.35	17.67	19.25
Tanzania	29.20	25.66	30.46	46.57
Uganda	.98	2.41	.44	2.70
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	53.59	70.61	77.18	102.31
<b>Francophone Africa</b>				
Benin	4.71	4.61	3.78	3.88
Burundi	.10	.35	.35	.99
Cape Verde	.04	.28	.33	.34
Central African Republic	.05	.15	.10	.19
Chad	.02	.35	.32	.43
Comoros	.03	.03		.59
Equatorial Guinea		.03	.06	.14
Gambia	.04	.22	.21	.52
Guinea	.05	.34	.49	.81
Guinea-Bissau	.05	.17	.33	.37
Mali	16.91	12.11	7.93	9.91
Niger	3.78	5.26	7.75	7.99
Rwanda	6.25	8.06	11.44	11.85
Sao Tome & Principe		.05	.11	.11
Togo	.31	-.07	.18	.62
Upper Volta	9.13	10.25	9.31	11.60
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	41.47	42.19	42.69	50.34
<b>Regional Programs</b>				
East African Community <sup>2</sup>	.34	.19	.09	.11
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland <sup>3</sup>	.77	.72	.57	.57
Sahel <sup>4</sup>	19.64	11.98	21.75	21.98
Sub-total: Africa	115.08	125.53	142.28	175.31

Aid Disbursements to Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)<sup>1</sup>  
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government			Country-to-Country
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1982-83
<b>Asia</b>				
Afghanistan	1.09	.04		x
Bangladesh	74.40	77.87	97.77	101.87
Nepal	5.28	6.85	7.46	8.53
Yemen Arab Republic	.01		.03	07
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of	.03			25
<b>Sub-total: Asia</b>	<b>80.81</b>	<b>84.76</b>	<b>105.26</b>	<b>110.72</b>
<b>Americas</b>				
Haiti	7.38	5.75	10.22	14.00
<b>Total: LLDCs</b>	<b>203.27</b>	<b>216.04</b>	<b>257.75</b>	<b>300.03</b>
Percentage of Total Government-to-Government Aid	35%	32%	36%	
Percentage of Total Country-to-Country Aid				42%

1. For definitions of LLDCs see Part 2. Of the 36 developing countries listed by the United Nations as least developed, there are four that are not aided by Canada: Bhutan, Laos, Maldives and Western Samoa.
2. The East African Community comprises Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda although only Tanzania and Uganda are LLDCs.
3. Swaziland is included in the Regional Program although it is not an LLDC.
4. The Sahel comprises Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta although Mauritania and Senegal are not LLDCs.

Table L

Country-to-Country Disbursements<sup>1</sup> for 1982-83

(\$ million)

	Government- to- Government (bilateral)	ICDS <sup>2</sup> CIDA	ICDS- Prov. Gov't <sup>3</sup>	NGO <sup>4</sup> CIDA	NGO- Prov. Gov't <sup>5</sup>	Industrial Cooperation CIDA	IER <sup>6</sup> CIDA	IDRC <sup>7</sup>	PCIAC <sup>8</sup>	Total
<b>Asia</b>										
Afghanistan					x					x
Bangladesh	97.77	.16		1.81	1.63	.03		.47		101.87
Bhutan				.01						.01
Burma	2.39			.61		.07				3.07
China	.02	1.89	.15			.68		.28		3.02
India	50.25	1.32	.03	4.07	8.19	.79	.55	1.56		66.76
Indonesia	28.84	.24		1.32	.06	.50	.10	.79		31.85
Israel				.04				.13		.17
Jordan	.10			.30	.04	x		.13		.57
Korea, Republic of	-.04	.13				x		.27		.36
Laos, People's Democratic Republic of				.01						.01
Lebanon	.35	.04		.54	.04	.10	3.05	.04		4.16
Malaysia	.01	.07		.04		.13		.34		.59
Nepal	7.46	.05	.09	.63	.06			.24		8.53
Pakistan <sup>9</sup>	64.60	.10		1.09	.05	.27	5.38	.06		71.55
Philippines	.66	.04		1.16	.13	.85		1.50		4.34
Singapore	.02	.11				.17		.43		.73
Sri Lanka	46.02	.26		.26	.05	.08		.51		47.18
Thailand	6.07	1.39		.50	.22	.75	3.60	1.43		13.96
Yemen Arab Republic	.02					.05	.18			.25
Yemen, Democratic People's Republic of						.25	.45			.70
Regional Programs	1.43	.15	x	.02		1.17		.97		3.74
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>305.97</b>	<b>5.95</b>	<b>.27</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>5.89</b>	<b>13.31</b>	<b>9.15</b>		<b>363.42</b>

Country-to-Country Disbursements<sup>1</sup> for 1982-83

(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government (bilateral)	ICDS <sup>2</sup> CIDA	ICDS-Prov. Gov't <sup>3</sup>	NGO <sup>4</sup> CIDA	NGO-Prov. Gov't <sup>5</sup>	Industrial Cooperation CIDA	IER <sup>6</sup> CIDA	IDRC <sup>7</sup>	PCLAC <sup>8</sup>	Total
<b>Africa<sup>10</sup></b>										
<b>Anglophone Africa</b>										
Angola	.03	x		.20	.03	x				.26
Botswana	3.99	.14		.18	.05			.03		4.39
Djibouti	.03			.02		.05				.10
Egypt	24.40	x		.31	.03	.40		.86		26.00
Ethiopia	11.37	.36		.51	.26	.01	2.53	.64		15.68
Ghana	8.19	.03		.48	.03			.09		8.82
Kenya	41.52	.79	.03	1.45	.13	.30		1.24		45.46
Lesotho	3.17			.64	.04			x		3.85
Liberia		.03		x				.19		.22
Malawi	9.59	.17		.18	.08	x		.04		10.06
Mauritius	.17	.01		.03		x				.21
Mozambique	5.62	.03		.14	.07		.11	.14		6.11
Namibia	.02			.03						.05
Nigeria	-.13	.14		.20	x	.62	.10	.88		1.81
Seychelles	.08	.04		.03						.15
Sierra Leone	.02	.14		.54	.01	.07		.34		1.12
Somalia	.43	.02		.51	.06		1.00	.10		2.12
South Africa	.09	.27		.70	.18			x		1.24
Sudan	17.67	.25		.72	.23	x	1.00	.38		20.25
Swaziland	1.23	.13		.12	.03	.05		.10		1.66
Tanzania	30.46	.35		.42	.22	x	.01	.61	14.51	46.58
Uganda	.44	.36	.06	1.00	.78		.03	.06		2.73
Zambia	20.39	.11		.29	.20		.04	.20		21.23
Zimbabwe	8.02	2.05		.69	.15	.04	.02	.23		11.20
Regional Programs										
East African Community	.10							.01		.11
University of Botswana/Lesotho/ Swaziland	.57									.57
Anglophone Africa Programs	.26	.07		.25	x	.17		.02		.77
<b>Total Anglophone Africa</b>	<b>187.73</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>.09</b>	<b>9.64</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>14.51</b>	<b>232.75</b>

Country-to-Country Disbursements<sup>1</sup> for 1982-83  
(\$ million)

	Government- to- Government (bilateral)	ICDS <sup>2</sup> CIDA	ICDS- Prov. Gov't <sup>3</sup>	NGO <sup>4</sup> CIDA	NGO- Prov. Gov't <sup>5</sup>	Industrial Cooperation CIDA	IER <sup>6</sup> CIDA	IDRC <sup>7</sup>	PCIAC <sup>8</sup>	Total
<b>Francophone Africa</b>										
Algeria	4.93			.03				.03		4.99
Benin	3.78			.10						3.88
Burundi	.35	.09	x	.25	.01	.10		.19		.99
Cameroon	13.79	.57		.67	.14	.39		.18		15.74
Cape Verde	.33			.01						.34
Central African Republic	.10			.08	.01					.19
Chad	.32			.11			.92			1.35
Comoros	.03	.42	.14	x		x				.59
Congo	1.42			.01		.07		.01		1.51
Equatorial Guinea	.07			.04	.03					.14
Gabon	.71			.03		.03		.03		.80
Gambia	.22	.25		.02	.01			.02		.52
Guinea	.49	.03				.23		.06		.81
Guinea-Bissau	.33			.03	.01					.37
Ivory Coast	3.43	.63	.01	.27		.31		.05		4.70
Madagascar	1.76			.25	.02					2.03
Mali	7.93	.01		.58	.93	.01		.45		9.91
Mauritania	2.38			.04	.06			.07		2.55
Morocco	4.68	.33		.10		.49	.03	.09		5.72
Niger	7.75	.10	.08	.02	.04		.08	x		8.07
Rwanda	11.44	.07		.25			.45	.09		12.30
Sao Tome and Principe	.11			x						.11
Senegal	15.28	.59		2.12		.08		.62	.23	18.92
Togo	.18	.11	.12	.10	.04	.02		.05		.62
Tunisia	10.69	.48	.29	.01	x	.46	.06	.12		12.11
Upper Volta	9.31	.85		.78	.11		.11	.55		11.60
Zaire	20.62	.65		.54	.07			.17		22.05
Regional Programs										
Sahel	21.75	.11		.10	.02					21.98
Various Francophone Institutions	x									x
Francophone Africa Programs	.65					.17	.20	.03		1.05
<b>Total Francophone Africa</b>	<b>144.83</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>.64</b>	<b>6.54</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>2.36</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>.23</b>	<b>165.94</b>
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>332.56</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>.73</b>	<b>16.18</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>8.97</b>	<b>14.74</b>	<b>398.69</b>

Country-to-Country Disbursements<sup>1</sup> for 1982-83

(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government (bilateral)	ICDS <sup>2</sup> CIDA	ICDS- Prov. Gov't <sup>3</sup>	NGO <sup>4</sup> CIDA	NGO- Prov. Gov't <sup>5</sup>	Industrial Cooperation CIDA	IER <sup>6</sup> CIDA	IDRC <sup>7</sup>	PCIAC <sup>8</sup>	Total
<b>Americas</b>										
<b>Central America and the Caribbean</b>										
Anguilla	.10					x				.10
Antigua	.88	.02		.05						.95
Bahamas				.01				.02		.03
Barbados	-.28	.45	.03	.18		.01		.22	51	1.02
Belize	1.43	.13		.13	.02	.03		.15		1.89
Cayman Is.	.10									.10
Costa Rica	3.23	.13		.06	.03	.28		.72		4.45
Cuba	-.44			.05				.05		-.34
Dominica	2.17	.04		.10		.03				2.34
Dominican Republic	.88	.31		.28	.02	.13		.19		1.81
El Salvador	.54			.45	.01		.08	.10		1.18
Grenada	1.58	.26		.27	.01					2.12
Guatemala	2.57	.07		.60	.03	.21	.05	.07		3.60
Haiti	10.22	.20		2.74	.75	.05		.04		14.00
Honduras	3.57	.05		2.41	.89	.05	.31	.11		7.39
Jamaica	7.96	.30		.38	.06	1.09		.51	1.79	12.09
Mexico	x	.10		.33	.18	.19		.84		1.64
Montserrat	.14									.14
Nicaragua	.59	.93	.02	1.51	.17	.12	.28	.20		3.82
Panama	.15	.31		.15	.12	.02		.10		.85
Puerto Rico								x		x
St. Kitts	.44	x	x			x		.09		.54
St. Lucia	.59	.32		.07		.06		.06		1.10
St. Vincent	.25	.12		.18				.04		.59
Trinidad & Tobago	.77	.10	.01	.02		.01		.57		1.28
Turks & Caicos Is.	.10									.10
Virgin Is.	.10							x		.10
Leeward & Windward Is.	4.27							.15		4.42
University of West Indies	.33									.33
Other Regional Programs	1.67	1.06	.26	.21	x	1.11	2.75	x		7.06
<b>Total Central America and Caribbean</b>	<b>43.91</b>	<b>4.80</b>	<b>.32</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>2.29</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>74.69</b>

Country-to-Country Disbursements<sup>1</sup> for 1982-83  
(\$ million)

	Government- to- Government (bilateral)	ICDS <sup>2</sup> CIDA	ICDS- Prov. Gov't <sup>3</sup>	NGO <sup>4</sup> CIDA	NGO- Prov. Gov't <sup>5</sup>	Industrial Cooperation CIDA	IER <sup>6</sup> CIDA	IDRC <sup>7</sup>	PCIAC <sup>8</sup>	Total
<b>South America</b>										
Argentina	-.02			.14	.03		.02	.55		.72
Bolivia	3.84	.13		1.15	.30	.14	.09	.20		5.85
Brazil	1.05	.30	.08	1.27	.38	.60		.45		4.13
Chile	-.21	.15	.01	.63	.06	.01		2.12		2.77
Colombia	3.20	.17		1.17	1.35	.74		1.53		8.16
Ecuador	-.15	.28		.61	.06	.10	.17	.40		1.47
Guyana	2.45	.11	.02	.04		.33		.10		3.05
Paraguay	-.02			.25	.04	x	.02	.14		.43
Peru	2.27	.68		1.86	1.11	.17	.05	1.12		7.26
Suriname	.05							.01		.06
Uruguay		.01		.10	.01			.16		.28
Venezuela				.02				.05		.07
Regional Programs	1.39	.36	.08	.07		.22		.01		2.13
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>.19</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>.35</b>	<b>6.84</b>		<b>36.38</b>
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>57.76</b>	<b>6.99</b>	<b>.51</b>	<b>17.49</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>10.87</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>111.07</b>



Country-to-Country Disbursements<sup>1</sup> for 1982-83  
(\$ million)

	Government-to-Government (bilateral)	ICDS <sup>2</sup> CIDA	ICDS- Prov. Gov't <sup>3</sup>	NGO <sup>4</sup> CIDA	NGO- Prov. Gov't <sup>5</sup>	Industrial Cooperation CIDA	IER <sup>6</sup> CIDA	IDRC <sup>7</sup>	PCIAC <sup>8</sup>	Total
<b>Europe</b>										
Cyprus								.13		.13
Malta								.01		.01
Turkey	.06			.04				.11		.21
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>.06</b>			<b>.04</b>				<b>.25</b>		<b>.35</b>
<b>Oceania</b>										
Cook Is.	.05			.01	x					.06
Fiji	.10	.07		.10		x	.05	.04		.36
Kiribati	.10									.10
Papua New Guinea	.20	.02		.17	.05	.01		.05		.50
Solomon Is.	.10				.01					.11
Tonga	.10			.01			.12			.23
Tuvalu	.05									.05
Vanuatu	.15	.01		.04						.20
Western Samoa	.10									.10
South Pacific Regional Programs							.05	.03		.08
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>.95</b>	<b>.10</b>		<b>.33</b>	<b>.06</b>	<b>.01</b>	<b>.22</b>	<b>.12</b>		<b>1.79</b>
Country not Specified	18.75	35.76	1.06	17.17	1.46	.62	1.15	24.20	.51	100.68
<b>Sub-total: by Country</b>										<b>976.00</b>
Unallocable by Country										
International NGOs										17.93
Scholarships										4.20
Administrative Costs										86.82
Voluntary Agricultural Development Assistance										1.37
<b>Sub-total: Unallocable by Country</b>										<b>110.32</b>
<b>Total Country-to-Country</b>	<b>716.05</b>	<b>59.58</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>63.62</b>	<b>21.70</b>	<b>16.29</b>	<b>25.08</b>	<b>53.56</b>	<b>17.55</b>	<b>1,086.32</b>

1. Multilateral contributions are not included in this table since they cannot be identified by country.

2. Institutional Cooperation and Development Services Program.

3. Provincial Government contributions to institutions and organizations.

4. Non-Governmental Organizations Program.

5. Provincial Government contributions to NGOs.

6. International Emergency Relief.

7. International Development Research Centre.

8. Petro-Canada International Assistance Corporation.

9. See Note 1, p. 58.

10. For administrative purposes, Africa has been divided into Anglophone Africa and Francophone Africa.

Table M

Canadian Experts on Assignment Abroad During 1982  
(as of July 1, 1983)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economic Planning	6	20	3	29
Public Administration	2	9	4	15
Power, Transport, Communications	67	95	8	170
Industry, Mining		21	6	27
Trade, Banking, Tourism		9		9
Renewable Resources	38	167	28	233
Health	3	1		4
Social Services	3		1	4
Education		85	17	102
<b>Total by Area</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>67</b>	
<b>Total Advisers Abroad</b>				<b>593</b>

Table N

Students and Trainees in Canada During 1982  
(as of January 1, 1983)

	Asia	Africa	Central and South America and Caribbean	Total by Specialty
Economics and Administration	3	113	10	126
Renewable Resources	26	145	51	222
Health and Social Services	1	12	2	15
Mining	10	61	16	87
Engineering	10	141	9	160
Education		21		21
Fine Arts		1	2	3
Natural Sciences	3	11	2	16
Law		1		1
<b>Total by Area</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Total Students and Trainees in Canada Administered by CIDA</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>651</b>
<b>Students and Trainees in Canada Administered by Other Institutions on Behalf of CIDA</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>218</b>
<b>Total Students and Trainees in Canada</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>869</b>

Table O

First<sup>1</sup> and Third<sup>2</sup> Country Students and Trainees  
(academic year 1982-83)

Area	First Country	Third Country	Total by Area
Asia	10	28	38
Africa	342	104	446
Central and South America and Caribbean	6	262	268
<b>Total by Type</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>394</b>	
<b>Total First and Third Country Students and Trainees</b>			<b>752</b>

1. Students and trainees studying in their own country under CIDA sponsorship.
2. Students and trainees studying in another developing country under CIDA sponsorship.

Table P

Selected Data on Aid to Developing Countries  
by Major Donor Countries, 1981

Donor Country	Net ODA <sup>1</sup> (millions of \$U.S.)			Rank in Terms of Total ODA	ODA/GNP <sup>1</sup> Percentage	Rank in Terms of ODA/GNP
	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total			
DAC Members <sup>2</sup>						
Australia	547	102	649	13	.41	15
Austria	255	59	314	17	.48	11
Belgium	369	206	575	14	.59	10
Canada	746	443	1,189	8	.43	14
Denmark	203	200	403	16	.73	8-9
Finland	78	57	135	22	.28	19-20
France	3,545	632	4,177	3	.73	8-9
Germany	2,244	937	3,181	4	.47	12
Italy	172	493	665	12	.19	23
Japan	2,260	911	3,171	5	.28	19-20
Netherlands	1,143	367	1,510	7	1.08	5
New Zealand	51	17	68	24	.29	18
Norway	261	206	467	15	.82	7
Sweden	599	317	916	9	.83	6
Switzerland	163	74	237	18	.24	21
United Kingdom	1,329	866	2,195	6	.44	13
United States	4,317	1,466	5,783	2	.20	22
Sub-total: DAC	18,282	7,353	25,635		.35	
OPEC Members <sup>3</sup>						
Algeria	(22)	43	(65)	26	.16	25
Iran	(-150)	x	(-150)	27	-	27
Iraq	(117)	26	(143)	21	.37	16-17
Kuwait	513	172	685	11	1.98	4
Libya	(42)	64	(106)	23	.37	16-17
Nigeria	(8)	141	(149)	20	.17	24
Qatar	(157)	18	(175)	19	2.64	3
Saudi Arabia	5,445	353	5,798	1	4.77	1
United Arab Emirates	749	50	799	10	2.88	2
Venezuela	(4)	63	(67)	25	.10	26
Sub-total: OPEC	6,907	930	7,837		1.46	
Total	25,189	8,283	33,472			

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)  
GNP: gross national product

2. Development Assistance Committee of the  
Organization for Economic Cooperation and  
Development.

3. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.  
( ) DAC Secretariat estimate in whole or in part.

x Less than half the smallest digit shown, i.e. less  
than \$5,000.

Source:

Organization for Economic Cooperation and  
Development, DAC Chairman's Report, Paris,  
November 1982.

Table Q

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1981  
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC*	OPEC*		
Asia				
Bangladesh	672.7	47.5	375.6	1,095.8
India	930.6	-78.3	1,050.1	1,902.4
Indonesia	799.5	19.1	156.8	975.4
Nepal	88.0	8.8	83.8	180.6
Pakistan	421.2	7.6	339.4	768.2
Sri Lanka	286.8	0.8	79.0	366.6
Sub-total: Asia	3,198.8	5.5	2,084.7	5,289.0
Anglophone Africa				
Botswana	75.9		21.0	96.9
Egypt	1,105.4	-18.3	206.2	1,293.3
Ghana	87.3	14.3	43.7	145.3
Kenya	362.8	2.1	84.6	449.5
Lesotho	59.2	0.2	41.6	101.0
Swaziland	23.6		24.1	47.7
Tanzania	484.7	5.8	173.5	664.0
Zambia	178.5	2.0	50.4	230.9
Sub-total: Anglophone Africa	2,377.4	6.1	645.1	3,028.6
Francophone Africa				
Cameroon	134.3	1.3	65.2	200.8
Chad	31.2		28.5	59.7
Gambia	19.2	11.0	28.1	58.3
Ivory Coast	91.2		32.5	123.7
Mali	133.0	6.4	90.1	229.5
Mauritania	66.7	70.0	50.5	187.2
Niger	122.5	27.8	50.8	201.1
Senegal	214.7	56.7	129.0	400.4
Upper Volta	158.0		58.9	216.9
Zaire	277.1	14.5	102.0	393.6
Sub-total: Francophone Africa	1,247.9	187.7	635.6	2,071.2

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries by Source of Funds, 1981  
(in millions of \$U.S.)

	Bilateral		Multilateral Agencies	Total
	DAC*	OPEC*		
Central America and Caribbean				
Belize	8.3		3.1	11.4
El Salvador	109.2		58.2	167.4
Haiti	67.0		39.9	106.9
Honduras	57.1		52.2	109.3
Jamaica	110.1		44.6	154.7
Sub-total: Central America and Caribbean	351.7		198.0	549.7
South America				
Bolivia	98.4		71.2	169.6
Colombia	43.3		58.3	101.6
Guyana	17.7		48.5	66.2
Peru	187.0		46.3	233.3
Sub-total: South America	346.4		224.3	570.7
Total All Countries	7,522.2	199.3	3,787.7	11,509.2

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to  
Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1982.

\* See Table P, Notes 2 and 3.

Table R

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by  
Major Bilateral Donor, 1981  
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup>	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Asia								
Bangladesh	672.7	J	US	D	UK	CDN	5	8.6%
India	930.6	UK	US	NL	D	CDN	5	5.6%
Indonesia	799.5	J	D	US	NL	AUS	7	2.7%
Nepal	88.0	J	UK	US	CH	CDN	5	7.0%
Pakistan	421.2	J	US	CDN	UK	D	3	12.3%
Sri Lanka	286.8	UK	NL	J	CDN	US	4	11.4%
Anglophone Africa								
Botswana	75.9	UK	S	US	D	N	7	3.7%
Egypt	1,105.4	US	J	F	NL	DK	8	0.9%
Ghana	87.4	D	US	UK	CDN	J	4	9.0%
Kenya	362.9	US	UK	D	NL	CDN	5	9.9%
Lesotho	59.2	US	D	UK	S	NL	6	3.2%
Swaziland	23.6	US	UK	S	D	NL	6	4.2%



Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by  
Major Bilateral Donor, 1981  
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup>	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
Tanzania	484.7	S 76.5	NL 69.7	D&UK 54.8	N 40.1	J 38.4	8	5.6%
Zambia	178.5	UK 37.9	US 31.0	S 28.8	NL 18.8	D 17.6	9	3.4%
Francophone Africa								
Cameroon	134.2	F 73.3	CDN 16.5	D 16.0	US 12.0	UK 6.8	2	12.3%
Chad	31.3	F 27.8	CH 1.2	US 1.0	NL, D&CDN 0.3	S 0.2	4	1.0%
Gambia	19.2	D&US 5.0	UK 4.1	DK 2.4	NL 1.3	J&F 0.6	6	1.0%
Ivory Coast	91.1	F 66.6	D 8.2	B 4.9	CDN 4.2	UK 3.8	4	4.6%
Mali	133.0	F 52.3	D 33.5	US 18.0	CDN 11.2	NL 6.4	4	8.4%
Mauritania	66.7	F 30.6	US 19.0	D 7.8	NL 4.5	J 2.4	6	1.6%
Niger	122.5	F 55.2	D 32.9	B 12.2	US 10.0	CDN 3.6	5	2.9%
Senegal	214.6	F 124.7	US 38.0	CDN 13.7	D 12.6	J 8.2	3	6.4%
Upper Volta	158.0	F 53.4	US 39.0	D 32.7	NL 19.2	CDN 7.3	5	4.6%
Zaire	277.1	B 123.7	J 51.3	D 35.9	F 25.1	US 21.0	6	3.0%

Aid Disbursements in Selected Developing Countries Ranked by  
Major Bilateral Donor, 1981  
(millions of \$U.S.)

Region and Country	Total Bilateral ODA <sup>1</sup>	Bilateral ODA Five Largest Bilateral Donors <sup>2</sup>					Canada's Rank	Canada's % of Total Bilateral ODA
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th		
The Americas								
Central America and Caribbean								
El Salvador	109.1	US 97.0	CDN 6.3	S 2.2	D 1.2	NL 0.7	2	5.8%
Haiti	67.0	US 40.0	CDN&D 7.6	F 6.3	J&NL 1.6	B 1.4	2	11.3%
Honduras	57.1	US 35.0	J 7.5	D 4.5	CDN 3.5	CH 2.7	4	6.1%
Jamaica	110.1	US 63.0	UK 13.5	CDN 11.2	D 11.1	NL 6.9	3	10.2%
South America								
Bolivia	98.4	J 31.2	D 28.5	US 23.0	B 3.6	F&NL 2.7	8	1.2%
Colombia	43.3	D 29.9	NL 12.7	J 12.4	CDN 4.1	B&F 0.8	4	9.5%
Guyana	17.7	US 6.0	CDN 3.7	J 3.2	NL 2.9	UK 1.8	2	20.9%
Peru	187.0	US 69.0	D 49.4	J 18.8	NL 18.5	F 11.4	6	2.7%

DAC Members

Australia	AUS
Austria	A
Belgium	B
Canada	CDN
Denmark	DK
Finland	FN
France	F
Germany	D
Italy	I
Japan	J
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Norway	N
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
United Kingdom	UK
United States	US

Source: Geographical Distribution of Financial Flows to Developing Countries, OECD, Paris, 1982.

1. ODA: official development assistance (or aid)
2. In cases where two countries have the same rank both countries are shown and the dollar volume relates to each donor's ODA.

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## Part 2

### Definitions

#### Aid or Official Development Assistance

The word "aid" or "assistance" refers only to flows which qualify as official development assistance (ODA), i.e. grants or loans undertaken by the official sector (see definition) with the promotion of economic development and welfare as main objectives. Loans are provided at concessional financial terms and must have at least a 25 per cent grant element (see definition).

**BILATERAL AID:** When Canada maintains control over its contribution to such an extent that the decisions regarding disposal of the funds are taken at the discretion of Canada.

**MULTILATERAL AID:** Contributions are recorded as multilateral if the recipient organization is active in development and if:

- amounts received are pooled so that they lose their identity and become an integral part of the organization's financial assets.
- members of organizations are government representatives acting in an official capacity and not as individuals.

#### Capital Subscriptions (Investments)

Capital subscriptions are also known in Canada as "investments". These subscriptions are assigned to each country when it becomes a member of an international institution. Shares are issued to members according to the amounts of their capital subscriptions. According to the articles of agreement, these shares are to be repurchased by the institution when a country ceases to be a member.

#### Contributions to Special Funds (Advances)

Contributions to the special funds of financial institutions are known in Canada as "advances". These advances are similar to capital subscriptions, but no shares are issued to member countries. Contributions to special funds are returned only when a country ceases to be a member.

#### Developing Countries (LDCs)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development uses the following list: all countries and territories in Africa (except South Africa); in America (except the U.S. and Canada); in Asia (except Japan); and in Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand). In Europe the list comprises Cyprus, Gibraltar, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Canada is helping some 80 countries, but aid is concentrated in about 40 countries.

#### Grant Element

The grant element is an index measure of a loan's degree of concessionality, or "softness", calculated on the basis of interest rate, grace period (interval to first repayment) and maturity (interval to final repayment). Specifically, the grant element is the difference between the face value of the loan and the discounted (at 10 per cent) present value of the service payments to be made by the borrower during the lifetime of the loan, expressed as a percentage of the face value. Thus, the grant element would be nil for a loan carrying an interest rate of 10 per cent; it would be 100 per cent for a grant; and it lies between these two limits for soft loans. (See Loans)

#### Gross National Product (GNP)

GNP is the measure of total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country.\* The aid volume (net disbursements) of donor countries is expressed in percentage of their GNP. In 1982-83 Canadian aid represented .46 per cent of its GNP.

#### Least Developed Countries (LLDCs)

An initial list of 25 LLDCs was defined by the United Nations in 1971 according to the following criteria:

- per capita gross domestic product (GDP) below U.S. \$100 per annum,
- manufacturing under 10 per cent of GDP,

- literate population (15 years and over) below 20 per cent of total.

Eleven countries have since been added to this list by the Committee on Development Planning of the UN General Assembly for a total of 36 LLDCs (see Table K).

#### Loans

All Canadian loans on concessional terms to developing countries are channeled through CIDA and are mainly of two standard types at the present:

Grant element		
	55.20%	90.84%
Interest rate	3%	0%
Grace period	7 years	10 years
Maturity	30 years	50 years

#### Official Sector

CIDA is the official agency that has the task of aiding development efforts in the world, but other federal departments and provincial governments also contribute to Canadian aid. In our data we identify the major contributions of federal departments as well as provincial government contributions to non-governmental organizations. However, other smaller contributions from federal departments or from provincial or municipal governments are not included. Flows from the Export Development Corporation are not reported as ODA but as Other Official Flows (OOF).

- \* By contrast to gross domestic product (GDP), GNP excludes goods produced and services rendered within its territory by non-residents.

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Notes

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Notes





Prêts

Tous les prêts que le Canada accorde, à des conditions de faveur, aux pays en développement sont achetés par l'intermédiaire de l'ACDI. Ils forment deux grandes catégories principales, définies suivant l'élément de libéralité qui les caractérise:

Éléments de libéralité	
Taux d'intérêt	3%
Délai d'amortissement	7 ans
Échéance	30 ans
	50 ans

Produit national brut (PNB)

Le PNB fournit une mesure de l'ensemble de la production, nationale et étrangère, des résidents d'un pays. Contrairement au produit intérieur brut (PIB), le PNB exclut les biens produits et les services rendus par les non-résidents d'un pays dans les limites de son territoire. Le volume d'aide (chiffre net des décaissements) d'un pays donateurs est exprimé en pourcentage de son PNB. En 1982-1983, par exemple, l'aide du Canada a représenté 0,46% de son PNB.

Secours public

L'ACDI est l'organisme gouvernemental canadien désigné officiellement pour soutenir les efforts de développement dans le monde, mais des ministères fédéraux et certaines administrations provinciales contribuent également à l'aide canadienne. Les données présentées font état de pratiques contributions des ministères fédéraux et des administrations provinciales à l'égard d'organisations non gouvernementales; elles excluent toutes les autres contributions consenties par les paliers de gouvernement fédéral, provincial et municipal. Les capitaux provenant de la Société pour l'expansion des exportations ne sont pas rapportés comme APD mais plutôt sous la rubrique "autre aide publique".

Souscriptions de capital (investissements)

Les souscriptions de capital sont également connues au Canada sous le nom d'«investissements». Elles sont déterminées en fonction de chaque pays au moment de son adhésion à une institution financière internationale. Le nombre d'actions qu'un membre détient est proportionnel au montant de ses souscriptions en capital. Selon les termes de l'accord qui lie les parties, l'institution rachètera les actions d'un pays qui cessera d'être membre.

Aide ou assistance publique au développement

Les termes d'« aide » ou d'« assistance » désignent exclusivement les fonds qui entrent dans la catégorie de l'« assistance publique au développement » (APD), c'est-à-dire les subventions et les prêts accordés à des conditions de faveur par le secteur public afin de promouvoir

l'libéralité (voir définition) d'au moins 25%. Les prêts doivent comporter un élément de caractère social. Les prêts doivent le développement économique et essentiellement le secteur public afin de promouvoir

Aide bilatérale

L'aide bilatérale se dit de celle qu'accorde le Canada lorsqu'il conserve la haute main sur ses contributions de sorte que les décisions relatives aux décaissements de fonds sont laissées à la discrétion du Canada.

Aide multilatérale

Les contributions sont portées au chapitre de l'aide multilatérale lorsque l'organisation bénéficiaire est active dans le secteur du développement et lorsque a) les sommes perçues sont mises en commun de sorte qu'on ne puisse plus en identifier l'origine et qu'elles fassent partie intégrante de l'actif de l'organisation; b) les membres des organisations sont des représentants du gouvernement qui agissent à titre officiel et non individuel.

Élément de libéralité

Les contributions au titre des fonds spéciaux (avances) au Canada sous le nom « d'avances ». Ces avances d'institutions financières sont également connues sous analogues aux souscriptions de capital, sauf qu'elles n'engendrent aucune émission d'actions aux pays membres. De telles contributions ne sont remises que lorsque le pays cesse d'être membre de l'institution.

L'élément de libéralité constitue une mesure du degré de faveur ou de « facilité » rattaché à un prêt, et il est établi suivant le taux d'intérêt, le différé d'amortissement (c'est-à-dire, l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoule avant le début du remboursement du prêt) et l'échéance (c'est-à-dire, l'intervalle qui s'écoule entre le premier et le dernier versement du

correspond plus précisément à la différence entre la valeur nominale du prêt et la valeur actualisée (à raison d'un taux de 10%) des paiements du service de la dette que l'emprunteur sera appelé à effectuer pendant toute la durée du prêt; cette différence s'exprime en pourcentage de la valeur nominale. Ainsi, l'élément de libéralité sera nul si le prêt est assorti d'un taux d'intérêt de 10%, alors qu'il sera de 100% dans le cas d'une subvention; il se situera entre ces deux extrêmes si le prêt est consenti à des conditions de faveur.

Pays en développement

Le Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) utilise la liste de pays en développement suivante : tous les pays et territoires d'Afrique (sauf l'Afrique du Sud), d'Amérique (sauf les États-Unis et le Canada), d'Asie (sauf le Japon) et d'Océanie (sauf l'Australie et la Nouvelle-Zélande). La liste des pays d'Europe comprend Chypre, Gibraltar, la Grèce, Malte, le Portugal, l'Espagne, la Turquie et la Yougoslavie. Le Canada accorde son assistance à quelque 80 pays bien qu'il ne canalise son aide que dans une quarantaine d'entre eux.

Pays les moins avancés (PLMA)

En 1971, les Nations Unies ont relevé 25 PLMA en s'appuyant sur les critères suivants : a) un produit intérieur brut par habitant inférieur à 100 \$ EU par année; b) un secteur manufacturier représentant moins de 10% du PIB; c) une population (de quinze ans et plus) alphabétisée à moins de 20%.

À cette première liste le Comité de planification des Nations Unies a ajouté depuis 11 pays ce qui a porté à 36 le nombre total des PLMA. (Voir tableau K.)

Abréviations et sigles

A	Autriche
AUS	Australie
B	Belgique
CDA	Canada
DK	Danemark
EU	Etats Unis
F	France
FN	Finlande
I	Italie
J	Japon
N	Norvège
NZ	Nouvelle-Zélande
PB	Pays-Bas
RFA	République fédérale d'Allemagne
RI	Royaume-Uni
SD	Suède
SS	Suisse

SOURCE : OCDE. Répartition géographique des apports financiers accordés aux pays en développement, Paris, 1982.

1. Assistance publique au développement. Dans les cas où deux pays donateurs occupent le même rang, le nom de ces deux pays apparaît et le montant indiqué représente le montant versé par chacun.

Amérique centrale et Antilles		Amérique					Amérique du Sud	
Pays en développement	APD <sup>1</sup> bilatérale totale	Rang <sup>2</sup> des cinq principaux donateurs selon le montant de leur contribution					Part du Canada (en %)	Rang du Canada
		1 <sup>er</sup>	2 <sup>e</sup>	3 <sup>e</sup>	4 <sup>e</sup>	5 <sup>e</sup>		
Haiti	67,0	EU	CDA	RFA	F	J	11,3%	2
Honduras	57,1	EU	J	RFA	CDA	SS	6,1%	4
Jamaïque	110,1	63,0	EU	13,5	CDA	11,1	10,2%	3
Salvador, El	109,1	97,0	EU	6,3	CDA	1,2	5,8%	2
Bolivie	98,4	J	RFA	28,5	EU	3,6		8
Colombie	43,3	RFA	PB	12,7	J	CDA		
Guyane	17,7	6,0	CDA	3,7	PB	1,8		2
Pérou	187,0	69,0	EU	49,4	RFA	18,5		6

Décassements affectés à des pays en développement choisis.

(en millions de \$ EU)

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,  
classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1981 (en millions de \$ EU)

Afrique francophone									
APD <sup>1</sup>	Pays en développement	Bilatérale totale	Rang <sup>2</sup> des cinq principaux pays donateurs selon le montant de leur contribution					Canada (en %)	Part du Canada
			1 <sup>er</sup>	2 <sup>e</sup>	3 <sup>e</sup>	4 <sup>e</sup>	5 <sup>e</sup>		
134,2	Cameroon	F 73,3	CDA 16,5	RFA 16,0	EU 12,0	RU 6,8		2	12,3%
91,1	Côte-d'Ivoire	F 66,6	RFA 8,2	CDA 4,9	B 4,2	RU 3,8		4	4,6%
19,2	Cambie	RFA&EU 5,0	RU 4,1	DK 2,4	PB 1,3	IDE 0,6		6	1,0%
158,0	Haute-Volta	F 53,4	EU 39,0	RFA 32,7	PB 19,2	CDA 7,3		5	4,6%
133,0	Mali	F 52,3	RFA 33,5	EU 18,0	CDA 11,2	PB 6,4		4	8,4%
66,7	Mauritanie	F 30,6	EU 19,0	RFA 7,8	PB 4,5	J 2,4		6	1,6%
122,5	Niger	F 55,2	RFA 32,9	B 12,2	EU 10,0	CDA 3,6		5	2,9%
214,6	Sénégal	F 124,7	EU 38,0	CDA 13,7	RFA 12,6	J 8,2		3	6,4%
31,3	Tchad	F 27,8	SS 1,2	EU 1,0	RFA 0,3	IDE 0,2		4	1,0%
277,1	Zaire	B 123,7	J 51,3	RFA 35,9	F 25,1	EU 21,0		6	3,0%

Tableau R

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,  
classés par ordre des principaux donateurs bilatéraux, 1981  
(en millions de \$ EU)

Pays en développement	APD <sup>1</sup> bilatérale totale	Rang <sup>2</sup> des cinq principaux pays donateurs selon le montant de leur contribution					Canada (en %)	Part du Canada
		1 <sup>er</sup>	2 <sup>e</sup>	3 <sup>e</sup>	4 <sup>e</sup>	5 <sup>e</sup>		
Asie								
Bangladesh	672,7 j	145,0 EU	118,0 RFA	101,2 RU	67,6 CDA	58,0 CDA	5	8,6%
Inde	930,6 RU	280,3 PB	183,0 RFA	151,2 EU	117,7 CDA	51,9 CDA	5	5,6%
Indonésie	799,5 j	299,8 RFA	173,6 EU	103,0 PB	68,0 AUS	44,8 AUS	7	2,7%
Népal	88,0 j	33,1 RU	16,0 EU	12,0 SS	9,7 CDA	6,2 CDA	5	7,0%
Pakistan	421,2 j	117,7 EU	92,0 CDA	51,6 RU	42,7 RFA	33,5 RFA	3	12,3%
Sri Lanka	286,8 RU	50,4 PB	49,5 j	49,1 CDA	32,8 EU	31,0 EU	4	11,4%
Afrique anglophone								
Botswana	75,9 RU	15,5 SD	15,2 EU	14,0 RFA	12,6 N	8,8 N	7	3,7%
Egypte	1 105,4 EU	870,0 j	70,7 F	68,4 PB	21,4 DK	11,3 PB	8	0,9%
Ghana	87,4 RFA	32,8 EU	22,0 RU	13,3 CDA	7,9 j	5,3 j	4	9,0%
Kenya	362,9 EU	77,0 RU	61,9 RFA	41,0 PB	37,7 CDA	36,0 CDA	5	9,9%
Lesotho	59,2 EU	25,0 RFA	11,8 RU	10,5 SD	5,8 PB	3,7 PB	6	3,2%
Swaziland	23,6 EU	7,0 RU	6,8 SD	4,1 RFA	2,3 PB	1,2 PB	6	4,2%
Tanzanie	484,7 SD	76,5 PB	69,7 RFA&RU	34,8 N	40,1 j	38,4 j	8	5,6%
Zambie	178,5 RU	37,9 EU	31,0 SD	28,8 RFA	18,8 PB	17,6 RFA	9	3,4%

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,  
par source de financement, 1981  
(en millions de \$ EU)

Pays en développement		Pays membres du CAD*	Pays de l'OPFP*	Aide multilatérale	Total
Aide bilatérale					
Amérique centrale et Antilles					
Belize	8,3		3,1		11,4
Haiti	67,0		39,9		106,9
Honduras	97,1		52,2		109,3
Jamaïque	110,1		44,6		154,7
Salvador, El	109,2		58,2		167,4
Amérique centrale et Antilles					
Somme partielle, Amérique centrale et Antilles	351,7		198,0		549,7
Amérique du Sud					
Bolivie	98,4		71,2		169,6
Colombie	43,3		58,3		101,6
Guyane	17,7		48,5		66,2
Pérou	187,0		46,3		233,3
Amérique du Sud					
Somme partielle, Amérique du Sud	346,4		224,3		570,7
Total					
7 522,2			199,3	3 787,7	11 509,2

Source: OCDE, Répartition géographique des apports financiers accordés aux pays en développement, Paris, 1982.  
\* Voir tableau P, notes 2 et 3.

Tableau Q

Décaissements affectés à des pays en développement choisis,  
par source de financement, 1981  
(en millions de \$ EU)

Aide bilatérale	Pays membres du C.A.D.*	Pays de l'O.P.E.P.	Aide multilatérale	Total	Asie	
					Somme partielle, Asie	Afrique anglophone
Bangladesh	672,7	-17,5	375,6	1 095,8	1 095,8	96,9
	930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	1 902,4	1 295,3	21,0
	799,5	19,1	156,8	975,4	145,5	449,5
	88,0	8,8	180,6	768,2	101,0	47,7
	421,2	7,6	339,4	768,2	664,0	230,9
	286,8	0,8	79,0	366,6		
				5 289,0	Afrique anglophone	
				3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7
				7,6	0,8	79,0
				421,2	7,6	339,4
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
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			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
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			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
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			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
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			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
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			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
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			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8	79,0	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			672,7	-17,5	375,6	
			930,6	-78,3	1 070,1	
			799,5	19,1	156,8	
			88,0	8,8	180,6	
			421,2	7,6	339,4	
			286,8	0,8	79,0	
			3 198,8	5,5	2 084,7	
			7,6	0,8		



Certaines données sur l'APD<sup>1</sup> consentie aux pays en développement par les principaux pays donateurs, 1981

Rang	Pays donateur	Pays membres de l'OPEP <sup>1</sup>			Rang selon le montant net de l'APD	Pays donateur	Rang
		Bilatérale	Multilatérale	Total			
(en millions de \$ EU)							
Algérie	5 445	43	353	5 798	26	1	25
Arabie saoudite						4,77	
États des Émirats arabes unis	749	50	799		10	2,88	2
Iran	(-150)	x	(-150)		27		27
Iraq	(117)	26	(143)		21	0,37	16-17
Koweït	513	172	685		11	1,98	4
Libye	(42)	64	(106)		23	0,37	16-17
Nigéria	(8)	141	(149)		20	0,17	24
Qatar	(157)	18	(175)		19	2,64	3
Venezuela	(4)	63	(67)		25	0,10	26
Somme partielle, pays membres de l'OPEP	6 907	930	7 837			1,46	
Total	25 189	8 283	33 472				

1. Assistance publique au développement.  
2. Comité d'aide au développement (CAD) de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE).  
3. Organisation de pays exportateurs de pétrole.  
( ) Évaluation totale ou partielle du Secrétaire du CAD.  
x Moins de la moitié du plus petit chiffre indiqué; c'est-à-dire moins de 5 000 \$.

Sources: OCDE, Rapport du président du CAD, Paris,

Tableau P

Certaines données sur l'APD<sup>1</sup> consenties aux pays en développement par les principaux pays donateurs, 1981

Rang selon le pourcen- tage d'APD par rapport au PNB	Rang selon le montant net de l'APD totale	Pays donateurs			Pays membres du CAD <sup>2</sup>	
		Montant net de l'APD <sup>1</sup> (en millions de \$ EU)	Multilatérale	Total	Somme partielle, pays membres du CAD	Suisse Suède Royaume-Uni d'Allemagne fédérale République Pays-Bas Nouvelle-Zélande Norvège Japon Italie France Finlande Etats-Unis Danemark Canada Belgique Autriche Australie
15	13	547	102	649	13	0,41
11	17	255	59	314	17	0,48
10	14	469	206	675	14	0,59
14	8	746	443	1 189	8	0,43
8-9	16	203	200	403	16	0,73
22	2	4 117	1 466	5 583	2	0,20
19-20	22	78	57	135	22	0,28
8-9	3	5 545	632	6 177	3	0,73
23	12	172	493	665	12	0,19
19-20	5	2 260	911	3 171	5	0,28
7	15	261	206	467	15	0,82
18	24	51	17	68	24	0,29
5	7	1 143	367	1 510	7	1,08
12	4	2 244	937	3 181	4	0,47
13	6	1 329	866	2 195	6	0,44
6	9	599	317	916	9	0,83
21	18	163	74	237	18	0,24
		18 282	7 353	25 635		0,35

Tableau N  
Etudiants et stagiaires au Canada en 1982  
(au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1983)

Région	Total, par région		Total, étudiants et stagiaires au Canada, sous l'ACDI		Etudiants et stagiaires au Canada sous l'administration d'autres institutions, au nom de l'ACDI		Total, étudiants et stagiaires au Canada	
	Asie	Afrique	Amérique du Sud, Amérique centrale et Antilles	Total, par région	Asie	Afrique	Amérique du Sud, Amérique centrale et Antilles	Total, étudiants et stagiaires au Canada
Economique et administration	3	113	10	126	3	113	10	126
Ressources renouvelables	26	145	51	222	26	145	51	222
Santé et services sociaux	1	12	2	15	1	12	2	15
Mines	10	61	16	87	10	61	16	87
Génie	10	141	9	160	10	141	9	160
Éducation	21	21	2	44	21	21	2	44
Baux-arts	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
Sciences naturelles	3	11	2	16	3	11	2	16
Droit		1		1		1		1
Total, par région	53	506	92	651	53	506	92	651
Total, étudiants et stagiaires au Canada, sous l'ACDI	53	506	92	651	53	506	92	651
Etudiants et stagiaires au Canada sous l'administration d'autres institutions, au nom de l'ACDI		16	71	218		16	71	218
Total, étudiants et stagiaires au Canada	60	637	163	860	60	637	163	860

Tableau O  
Etudiants et stagiaires dans leur pays<sup>1</sup> et dans un pays tiers<sup>2</sup>  
(année universitaire 1982-1983)

Région	Total, par type		Total, étudiants et stagiaires dans leur pays et dans un pays tiers	
	Asie	Afrique	Amérique centrale, Amérique du Sud et Antilles	Total, par type
Asie	10	342	6	358
Afrique	28	104	262	394
Amérique centrale, Amérique du Sud et Antilles	38	446	268	752
Total, étudiants et stagiaires dans leur pays et dans un pays tiers				752

1. Etudiants et stagiaires étudiant dans leur propre pays avec une bourse de l'ACDI.
2. Etudiants et stagiaires étudiant dans un pays tiers avec une bourse de l'ACDI.

Experts canadiens affectés à l'étranger en 1982  
(au 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1983)

Total, par région		Total, Experts à l'étranger	
Asie	119	407	67
Afrique	85	17	102
Amérique du Sud, Amérique centrale et Antilles	20	3	29
Total, par spécialité	207	170	15
Planification économique	6	2	9
Administration publique	2	9	4
Énergie, transports et communications	67	95	8
Industrie et mines		21	6
Commerce, activités bancaires et tourisme		9	27
Ressources renouvelables	38	167	9
Santé	3	1	233
Services sociaux	3	1	4
Éducation	3	17	4
Total, par région	119	407	67
Total, Experts à l'étranger			593

Gouvernement à gouverner (bilatéral)	CISD <sup>2</sup> ACDI	CISD <sup>3</sup> prov. ONG <sup>4</sup> ACDI	ONG <sup>5</sup> prov. ONG <sup>4</sup> ACDI	Coop. indust. ACDI	ST <sup>6</sup> ACDI	CRDI	PCAT <sup>7</sup>	Total
Chypre					0.15			0.15
Turquie	0.06		0.04					0.11
<b>Total, Europe</b>	<b>0.06</b>		<b>0.04</b>		<b>0.25</b>			<b>0.35</b>
<b>Océanie</b>								
Cook, Îles	0.05		0.01	x	0.05			0.06
Fidji, Îles	0.10	0.07	0.10					0.26
Kiribati	0.10							0.10
Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée	0.20	0.02	0.17	0.05			0.05	0.42
Samoa occidentales	0.10							0.10
Salomon, Îles	0.10		0.01		0.12			0.22
Tonga	0.10							0.10
Tuvalu	0.05	0.01	0.04			0.05		0.15
Vanuatu	0.15							0.15
<b>Programmes régionaux du Sud du Pacifique</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1.79</b>
<b>Total, Océanie</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.33</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>1.79</b>
Autres pays non listés séparément	18.75	35.76	1.06	1.17	0.62	1.15	24.20	0.51
<b>Somme partielle, par pays</b>	<b>976.00</b>	<b>1000.68</b>						
ONG internationales	17.93							17.93
Bourses d'études	4.20							4.20
Frais d'administration	86.82							86.82
Aide volontaire pour le développement agricole	1.87							1.87
<b>Somme partielle, Aide non allouée par pays</b>	<b>110.42</b>							<b>110.42</b>
<b>Total, Aide de pays à pays</b>	<b>716.05</b>	<b>59.58</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>65.62</b>	<b>21.70</b>	<b>25.08</b>	<b>53.56</b>	<b>1 086.32</b>

1. L'aide multilatérale n'est pas comprise dans ce tableau, du fait qu'elle ne peut être subdivisée par pays.

2. Programme de coopération institutionnelle et services au développement international.

3. Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux institutions et organismes.

4. Programme des gouvernements non gouvernementaux.

5. Contributions des gouvernements non gouvernementaux aux ONG.

6. Secours d'urgence international.

7. Centre de recherches pour le développement international.

8. Corporation Pêro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale.

9. Voir note 1, page 60.

10. L'Afrique a été subdivisée en Afrique anglophone et Afrique francophone, pour fins administratives.

Décaissements de pays à pays<sup>1</sup> en 1982-1983  
(en millions de \$)

Gouvernement à pour (bilatérale)	CISD <sup>2</sup> ACDI <sup>3</sup> prov.	CISD <sup>2</sup> ACDI <sup>3</sup> prov.	ONG <sup>4</sup> ACDI <sup>3</sup>	ONG <sup>4</sup> ACDI <sup>3</sup>	Coop. ACDI <sup>3</sup>	SUI <sup>6</sup> ACDI <sup>3</sup>	CRDI <sup>7</sup>	PCAI <sup>8</sup>	Total
Argentine	-0,02	0,13	0,08	0,14	0,03	0,02	0,55		0,72
Bolivie	4,84	0,30	1,15	1,27	0,30	0,14	0,20		5,85
Bresil	1,05	0,15	0,08	1,27	0,88	0,60	0,45		4,13
Chili	-0,21	0,15	0,01	1,15	0,06	0,01	2,12		2,77
Colombie	3,20	0,17		1,17	1,55	0,74	1,55		8,16
Equateur	-0,15	0,28		0,61	0,06	0,01	2,12		2,77
Guyane	2,45	0,11	0,02	0,04	0,06	0,33	0,10		3,05
Paraguay	-0,02			0,25	0,04	0,02	0,14		0,43
Pérou	2,27	0,68		1,86	0,04	x	0,14		7,26
Surinam	0,05			0,10	0,01		0,01		0,06
Uruguay		0,01					0,16		0,28
Venezuela	0,02	0,36	0,08	0,07		0,22	0,05		0,07
Programmes régionaux	1,39						0,01		2,13
<b>Total, Amérique du Sud</b>	<b>13,85</b>	<b>2,19</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>7,31</b>	<b>3,34</b>	<b>2,31</b>	<b>6,84</b>		<b>36,38</b>
<b>Total, Amériques</b>	<b>57,76</b>	<b>6,99</b>	<b>0,51</b>	<b>17,49</b>	<b>5,63</b>	<b>5,70</b>	<b>3,82</b>	<b>2,30</b>	<b>111,07</b>

Amériques									
Gouvernement à gouvernement (bilatérale)	CISD <sup>2</sup>	CISD <sup>3</sup> prov.	ONG <sup>4</sup>	ONG <sup>5</sup> prov.	Coop. indus. ACIDI	ACIDI SU1 <sup>6</sup>	GRDI <sup>7</sup>	PCA <sup>8</sup>	Total
Amérique centrale et Antilles									
Anguilla	0.10		0.05		x				0.10
Antigua	0.88	0.02	0.01			0.02			0.95
Bahamas, Îles			0.18		0.01	0.22	0.15	0.51	1.02
Barbade, La	1.43	0.13	0.13	0.02	0.03	0.22			1.89
Belize	0.10								0.10
Caimans, Îles	3.23	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.28	0.72			4.45
Cuba	- 0.44		0.05		0.05				- 0.34
Dominicaine, République	0.88	0.31	0.28	0.02	0.13	0.19			1.81
Dominique	2.17	0.04	0.10		0.03				2.34
Grenade	1.58	0.26	0.27						2.12
Guatemala	2.57	0.07	0.60	0.01	0.21	0.07			3.60
Haiti	10.22	0.20	2.74	0.75	0.05	0.04			14.00
Honduras	3.57	0.05	2.41	0.89	0.05	0.11			7.39
Îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent	4.27	0.30	0.38	0.06	1.09	0.15		1.79	12.09
Jamaïque	7.96		0.33	0.18	0.19	0.84			1.64
Mexique	x	0.10	0.33	0.18	0.19	0.84			0.14
Montserrat	0.14								3.82
Nicaragua	0.93	0.02	1.51	0.17	0.12	0.20			0.85
Panama	0.15		0.15		0.02	0.10			x
Porto Rico	0.44	x			x	0.09			0.53
Saint-Kitts									1.10
Saint-Vincent	0.25	0.12	0.18			0.04			0.59
Sainte-Lucie	0.59	0.32	0.07	0.06		0.06			1.10
Salvador, El	0.54		0.45			0.10			1.18
Trinet-et-Tobago	0.77	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.37			1.28
Turk et Caicos, Îles	0.10								0.10
Virgines, Îles	0.33						x		0.33
Autres programmes régionaux	1.67	1.06	0.26	x	1.11	2.75	x		7.06
Total, Amérique centrale et Antilles									
	43,91	4,80	0,32	2,29	3,39	3,47	4,03	2,30	74,69



Décassements de pays à pays<sup>1</sup> en 1982-1983 (en millions de \$)

Gouvernement à rou- vernement (bilatérale)	CISD <sup>2</sup> ACDI	CISD <sup>1</sup> gouv.	ACDI gouv.	ONG <sup>3</sup> gouv.	Coop. indus.	ACDI SUI <sup>6</sup>	CRDI <sup>7</sup>	PCAI <sup>8</sup>	Total	Afrique <sup>10</sup>	
										Afrique francophone	
										Total, Afrique	Total, Afrique francophone
	4,93		0,09	x	0,10	0,01	0,10	0,19	0,03	144,83	144,83
	3,78		0,35		0,25	0,01	0,10	0,38	4,99		
	13,79		0,57		0,67	0,14	0,39	0,18	15,74		
	0,33		0,10		0,01	0,01		0,34	0,19		
	0,03	0,42	0,14		0,01				0,19		
	1,42			x					0,59		
	1,42			0,01	0,07				0,01		
	3,41	0,63		0,27	0,31	0,03			0,05		
	0,71	0,25		0,03					0,03		
	0,22			0,02		0,01			0,03		
	0,49	0,03			0,23				0,06		
	0,33								0,01		
	0,07								0,03		
	1,76			0,25	0,02				0,55		
	9,31	0,85		0,78	0,11				11,60		
	1,01			0,58	0,93	0,01			2,03		
	4,68	0,33		0,10	0,06				9,91		
	2,38			0,04	0,07				5,72		
	7,75	0,10		0,02	0,08				8,07		
	11,44	0,07		0,25	0,45				12,30		
	0,11			x					0,11		
	15,28	0,59		2,12	0,08				18,92		
	0,32			0,11					1,35		
	0,18	0,12		0,10	0,02	0,92			0,62	0,23	0,23
	20,62	0,48		0,01	0,46	0,06			0,12		
	21,75	0,11		0,54					22,05		
	x			0,10	0,02				21,98		
	0,65					0,20			x		
	Programmes pour l'Afrique francophones										
	Diverses institutions francophones										
	Sahel										
	Programmes régionaux										
	Zaire										
	Tunisie										
	Togo										
	Tchad										
	Sénégal										
	Sao Tomé et Principe										
	Rwanda										
	Niger										
	Mauritanie										
	Maroc										
	Mali										
	Madagascar										
	Haute-Volta										
	Guinée équatoriale										
	Guinée-Bissau										
	Guinée										
	Gambie										
	Cabon										
	Côte-d'Ivoire										
	Compo										
	Comores										
	Centrafrique, République										
	Cap-Vert										
	Cameroon										
	Burundi										
	Benin										
	Algerie										
	Total, Afrique francophone									165,94	165,94
	Total, Afrique									398,69	398,69

Décaissements de pays à pays<sup>1</sup> en 1982-1983  
(en millions de \$)

Afrique <sup>10</sup>									
Gouvernement à gouvernement (bilatérale)	CISD <sup>2</sup> ACIDI	CISD <sup>3</sup> prov.	ONG <sup>4</sup> ACIDI	ONG <sup>4</sup> prov.	Coop. ACIDI	SI <sup>16</sup> ACIDI	CRDI <sup>17</sup>	PCAF <sup>18</sup>	Total
Afrique anglophone									
Afrique du Sud	0,09	0,27	0,70	0,18	0,05	x	x		1,24
Angola	0,03	x	0,20	0,03	0,05		0,03		0,26
Botswana	3,99	0,14	0,18	0,05					4,59
Djibouti	0,03	x	0,02	0,03	0,05				0,10
Égypte	24,40	x	0,31	0,03	0,40		0,86		26,00
Ethiopie	11,37	0,36	0,51	0,26	0,61		0,09		13,68
Chana	8,19	0,03	0,48	0,03	0,09				8,82
Kenya	41,52	0,79	1,45	0,13	1,24		1,24		43,46
Lesotho	3,17		0,64	0,04	x		x		3,85
Libéria	0,03	0,17	0,18	0,08	x		0,04		10,06
Malawi	9,59	0,01	0,03	0,07	x		0,14		0,21
Maurice	0,17	0,01	0,03	0,07	x				6,11
Mozambique	5,62	0,03	0,14	0,03					0,05
Namibie	0,02		0,03						1,81
Nigeria	- 0,13	0,14	0,20	x	0,62		0,10		2,73
Ouganda	0,44	0,36	1,00	0,78			0,03		0,15
Seychelles	0,08	0,04	0,03	0,03					1,12
Sierra Leone	0,02	0,14	0,51	0,06	0,07		0,34		2,12
Somalie	0,43	0,25	0,22	0,23	x		0,10		20,25
Swaziland	1,23	0,13	0,12	0,03	0,05		0,10		1,66
Tanzanie	40,46	0,35	0,42	0,22	x		0,61		46,58
Zambie	20,39	0,11	0,29	0,20			0,23		21,23
Zimbabwe/Rhodesie	8,02	2,05	0,69	0,15	0,04		0,02		11,20
Programmes régionaux	0,10						0,01		0,11
Communauté de l'Afrique orientale									
Université du Botswana/Lesotho/									
Swaziland	0,57		0,25	x	0,17		0,02		0,57
Programmes de l'Afrique anglophone	0,26	0,07							0,77
Total, Afrique anglophone	187,73	5,49	0,09	9,64	2,58	1,71	4,84	6,16	232,75

Tableau L  
Décaissements de pays à pays<sup>1</sup> en 1982-1983 (en millions de \$)

Gouvernement à gouvernement (bilatérale)	CISD <sup>2</sup>	CISD <sup>3</sup> prov.	ONG <sup>4</sup>	ONG <sup>5</sup> Coop. indust.	ACDI	SUI <sup>6</sup>	GRDF	PCAF <sup>8</sup>	Total	Asie
Afghanistan	97,77	0,16	1,81	0,01	0,61	0,07	0,03	0,47	101,87	x
Bhoutan	2,39	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,07	0,07	0,28		3,07	0,01
Birmanie	2,39	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,07	0,07	0,28		3,07	0,01
Chine	0,02	1,89	0,61	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,28		3,07	0,01
Corée, République de	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,27		3,02	0,36
Inde	- 0,04	1,32	4,07	8,19	0,79	x	0,27		3,02	0,36
Indonésie	50,25	0,24	1,32	0,06	0,50	1,56	0,27		3,02	0,36
Israël	28,84	0,24	1,32	0,06	0,50	1,56	0,27		3,02	0,36
Jordanie	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,13		0,17	0,17
Laos, République populaire démocratique	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,13		0,17	0,17
Liban	0,35	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,13		0,57	0,57
Malaysia	0,01	0,07	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,04	0,13		0,57	0,57
Népal	7,46	0,05	0,05	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,13		8,53	8,53
Pakistan <sup>7</sup>	64,60	0,10	1,09	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,27		71,55	71,55
Philippines	0,66	0,04	1,16	0,13	0,13	0,13	0,27		4,34	4,34
Singapour	0,02	0,11	0,26	0,05	0,05	0,05	0,17		0,73	0,73
Sri Lanka	6,07	1,39	0,50	0,22	0,22	0,22	1,43		47,18	47,18
Thaïlande	0,02	0,15	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,97		0,25	0,25
Yémen, République arabe	1,43	0,15	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,97		0,25	0,25
Programmes régionaux	305,97	5,95	0,27	12,41	10,47	5,89	13,31	9,15	363,42	
Total, Asie	305,97	5,95	0,27	12,41	10,47	5,89	13,31	9,15	363,42	

# Décaissements destinés aux pays les moins avancés (PLMA)<sup>1</sup>

(en millions \$)

Pays a	Pays a	Gouvernement à gouvernement			
		1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	1982-1983

Asie					
Afghanistan	1,09	0,04			x
Bangladesh	74,40	77,87	97,77	101,87	
Népal	5,28	6,85	7,46	8,53	
Yémen, République arabe	0,01		0,03	0,07	
Yémen, République démocratique	0,03			0,25	
Amérique					
Somme partielle, Asie	80,81	84,76	105,26	110,72	
Amérique					
Haïti	7,38	5,75	10,22	14,00	
Somme partielle, Amériques	7,38	5,75	10,22	14,00	
Total, PLMA	203,27	216,04	257,75	300,03	
Pourcentage d'aide de gouvernement à gouvernement	35%	32%	36%		
Pourcentage d'aide de pays à pays				42%	

- Des 31 pays définis par les Nations Unies comme les moins développés (voir section 2), quatre (Bhoutan, Laos, îles Maldives et Samoa occidentales) ne reçoivent pas d'aide du Canada.
- La Communauté de l'Afrique orientale comprend le Kenya, l'Ouganda et la Tanzanie, bien que seuls ces deux derniers fassent partie des PLMA.
- On a inclus le Swaziland dans les « Programmes régionaux » même s'il n'est pas considéré comme un des PLMA.
- Les pays du Sahel sont les suivants : Cap-Vert, Gambie, Haute-Volta, Mali, Mauritanie, Niger, Sénégal et Tchad, même si la Mauritanie et le Sénégal ne sont pas des PLMA.

Tableau K

Décaissements destinés aux pays les moins avancés (PLMA)<sup>1</sup>

(en millions de \$)

Pays à Gouvernement	Gouvernement à Gouvernement		
	1981-1982	1982-1983	1982-1983
Afrique anglophone			
Botswana	2,92	3,81	3,99
Djibouti	0,03	0,01	0,10
Ethiopie	5,19	10,66	11,37
Lesotho	3,84	4,65	3,17
Malawi	6,50	11,10	9,59
Ouganda	0,98	2,41	0,44
Sierra Leone	0,39	0,14	0,02
Somalie	2,87	4,82	0,43
Soudan	1,67	7,35	17,67
Tanzanie	29,20	25,66	30,46
Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone			
	53,59	70,61	77,18
102,31			
Afrique francophone			
Benin	4,71	4,61	3,78
Burundi	0,10	0,35	0,99
Cap-Vert	0,04	0,28	0,34
Centrafricaine, République	0,05	0,15	0,19
Comores	0,03	0,03	0,59
Gambie	0,04	0,21	0,52
Guinée	0,05	0,34	0,81
Guinée-Bissau	0,05	0,49	0,37
Haute-Volta	9,13	10,25	11,60
Mali	16,91	12,11	9,91
Niger	3,78	5,26	7,99
Rwanda	6,25	8,06	11,85
Sao Tomé et Principe	0,05	0,05	0,11
Tchad	0,02	0,35	0,43
Togo	0,31	- 0,07	0,62
Somme partielle, Afrique francophone			
	41,47	42,19	42,69
50,34			
Programmes régionaux			
Communauté de l'Afrique orientale <sup>2</sup>	0,34	0,19	0,11
Université du Botswana, Lesotho et Swaziland <sup>3</sup>	0,77	0,72	0,57
Sahel <sup>1</sup>	19,64	11,98	21,98
Somme partielle, Afrique			
	115,08	125,53	142,28
175,31			

Récipiendaires de l'aide alimentaire

(en millions de \$)

Aide alimentaire multilatérale*			
1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	
Programme alimentaire mondial Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine dans le Proche-Orient Réserve alimentaire d'urgence internationale			
97,85	108,96	104,97	
3,50	4,48	4,49	
5,47		12,58	
106,82	113,44	122,04	Somme partielle, aide alimentaire multilatérale
183,49	236,00	273,21	Total, aide alimentaire

\* L'aide alimentaire multilatérale ne peut être  
répertoriée par pays.

Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire  
(en millions de \$)

		1980-1981		1981-1982		1982-1983	
Aide alimentaire de pays à pays		Gouvernement à Gouvernement	ONG	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	ONG	Gouvernement à Gouvernement	ONG
Afrique francophone							
Mauritanie	1,27		0,03	1,36	0,02	1,27	
Niger				0,94		1,68	
Rwanda	1,28			1,53		2,86	
Senegal	6,80			1,93		4,15	
Zaire	2,49			2,94		2,96	
Somme partielle, Afrique francophone		11,84	0,03	12,67	0,03	20,25	x
Amériques							
Bresil			0,09	0,04	0,04	0,06	
Chili						0,02	
Cuba						0,04	
Dominicaine, République			0,02		x		
Dominique							0,30
Guyane			0,04				0,02
Haiti						0,26	
Honduras			0,31	0,12	0,13	0,39	
Iles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent			x				0,06
Jamaïque		2,49	0,04	11,09	x		0,02
Nicaragua				4,48			0,17
Pérou			x	2,42			
Saint-Vincent et les-Lucie			x		0,01		
Salvador, El			0,04		0,17		0,17
Somme partielle, Amériques		2,49	0,75	17,89	0,47	1,34	
Autres programmes d'aide alimentaire							
(non alloués par pays)			1,50		2,00		0,28
Mémorandum Central Committee					0,04		6,57
Somme partielle, autres programmes d'aide alimentaire			1,50		2,04		6,85
Somme partielle, aide alimentaire de pays à pays		73,17	3,50	118,56	4,00	141,45	9,72
ONG							



Tableau J  
Bénéficiaires de l'aide alimentaire  
(en millions de \$)

Aide alimentaire de pays à pays		1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
Gouvernement à gouvernement	Gouvernement à gouvernement	Gouvernement à gouvernement	Gouvernement à gouvernement	Gouvernement à gouvernement
Asie				
Bangladesh	39,33	0,01	29,92	58,55
Chine			4,00	
Inde	2,98	0,19	8,08	10,03
Indonésie				0,04
Liban				0,05
Népal	0,25		1,96	0,01
Pakistan				0,16
Philippines			3,88	
Sri Lanka				9,87
Thaïlande				
Viet-Nam				0,05
Somme partielle, Asie				
	42,56	0,20	49,84	95,40
Afrique anglophone				
Afrique du Sud		x	2,96	1,16
Angola				0,12
Botswana				
Egypte	3,95	0,06	9,27	0,02
Ethiopie				10,15
Ghana		0,19	2,94	x
Kenya				0,04
Lesotho		0,60		
Malawi		x		
Mozambique	2,60		5,55	5,53
Ouganda			1,99	
Somalie	2,84	0,14	4,77	0,06
Soudan	1,48		6,29	8,54
Tanzanie	2,97	0,03	3,92	x
Zambie	2,44		0,47	
Zimbabwe				0,06
Somme partielle, Afrique anglophone				
	16,28	1,02	38,16	25,80
Afrique francophone				
Haute-Volta			2,60	2,59
Mali			1,32	3,06
Maroc			0,05	1,68
Somme partielle, Afrique francophone				
			0,94	1,17
Total				
				x

## Frais d'administration\*

(en millions de \$)

Frais d'administration de l'ACDI			
39,12	32,86	25,69	Traitements, salaires et frais connexes Transports et communications Experts-consults, services professionnels et spéciaux Location Achats, réparations et entretien Services publics, approvisionnements et matériel Autres dépenses
4,52	5,29	4,35	
4,21	4,00	3,01	
1,41	0,77	0,48	
0,40	0,41	0,30	
1,11	0,96	0,67	
0,56	0,34	x	
Total, Frais d'administration de l'ACDI			
51,33	44,63	34,50	
Frais d'administration du CRDI			
3,95	3,16	2,60	
0,46	0,40	0,40	
0,40	0,25	0,24	
0,18	0,17	0,20	
0,23	0,28	0,21	
0,18	0,14	0,10	
0,27	0,16	0,10	
0,13	0,10	0,09	
0,07	0,07	0,05	
5,87	4,73	3,99	
Total, Frais d'administration du CRDI			
1,16			Coopération Péro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale
Personnel sur le terrain (estimation)			
ACDI**	5,00	19,15	Affaires extérieures
	4,57	22,84	
28,46			Total, Personnel sur le terrain (estimation)
28,46	27,41	24,15	
86,82	76,77	62,64	Total, Frais d'administration

\* Voir note 7, page 60.

\*\* À inclure dans le budget des Affaires extérieures après 1981-1982.

x Moins de la moitié du plus petit chiffre, c'est-à-dire moins de 5 000 \$.

Décaissements affectés aux secours internationaux d'urgence et des réfugiés\* (en millions de \$)

1980-1981		1981-1982	1982-1983
Amérique	Mesures préventives contre les catastrophes	101	750
	Aux victimes d'Amérique centrale	2 000	2 000
Afrique	Aux victimes des conflits	500	2 000
	Aux victimes des catastrophes	450	1 000
Afrique de l'Ouest	Programme panafricain		200
	Aux réfugiés		50
Asie du Sud-Est	Aux réfugiés	150	150
	A l'échelle mondiale		
Somme partielle de ces régions		2 251	4 150
Total, Secours internationaux d'urgence*		12 966	25 075

\* Voir également tableau D-1, sous la rubrique « réfugiés et secours », organismes multilatéraux.

Tableau H

Décaissements d'aide affectés à des bourses d'études et à divers programmes (en millions de \$)

1980-1981		1981-1982	1982-1983
Programmes de bourses			
Bourses du Commonwealth	2,49	3,43	3,60
	0,35	0,40	0,20
Bourses de l'ACDI	0,03	0,01	0,20
Bourses aux étudiants du Zimbabwe			
Total, Bourses	2,87	3,84	4,20
Divers autres programmes			
Programme de coopération industrielle	7,21	14,16	16,29
	1,00	1,21	1,37
Programme volontaire d'aide au développement agricole			
Total, Divers autres programmes	8,21	15,37	17,66

Décaissements affectés aux secours internationaux d'urgence et des réfugiés\* (en millions de \$)

Pays ou région	Secours	Somme partielle, par pays			
		1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	
Pakistan	Aux réfugiés afghans	2 750	3 300	5 385	
Paraguay	Aux victimes des inondations			25	
Perou	Aux victimes des inondations et des glissements de terrain		100	50	
Rwanda	Aux réfugiés			450	
Saint-Lucie	Aux victimes de l'ouragan	50			
Salvador, El	Protection des civils au cours des conflits	250			
Somalie	Aux victimes des troubles civils		550	50	
	Aux victimes des inondations			30	
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse			50	
Soudan	Aux réfugiés	1 564	1 500	1 000	
	Aux victimes des inondations			1 000	
	et aux réfugiés			1 000	
Tchad	Retour des réfugiés	200	1 600	1 000	
	Aux réfugiés			345	
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		1 050		
	et des troubles civils		80		
Tanzanie	Aux réfugiés			550	
	Aux victimes des inondations			25	
Thaïlande	Aux réfugiés			10	
Thaïlande/	Secours humanitaire			1 850	
Kampuchea	Aux réfugiés			1 000	
Timor (oriental)	Aide alimentaire — médicaments	25	2 375	750	
Tonga	Aux victimes du cyclone				
Tonisie	Aux victimes des inondations		100	120	
Yemen	Aux victimes des inondations			60	
Yemen	Aux victimes du séisme			175	
Yemen	Aux victimes du séisme			50	
Republique démocratique	Aux victimes des inondations			400	
Zaire	Aux réfugiés			35	
Zambie	Aux victimes de la sécheresse			20	
Zimbabwe	Aux victimes de la sécheresse				

Tableau C  
Décès affectés aux secours internationaux d'urgence et des réfugiés  
(en milliers de \$)

Pays ou région	Secours	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
Algérie	Aux victimes du séisme	250	600	20
Angola	Aux réfugiés		100	90
Argentine	Aux victimes des inondations			
Bolivie	Aux victimes des inondations	175		
Chine	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	50		
Corée	Aux victimes du typhon		50	
Djibouti	Aux victimes de la sécheresse	86	82	
	Equipe médicale		100	
	Aux réfugiés		158	
Equateur	Aux victimes des inondations			170
Ethiopie	Retour des réfugiés	150	160	2 050
	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		600	500
Fiji	Aux victimes de l'ouragan			50
Gambie	Aux victimes de la famine	75	100	
Grèce	Aux victimes du séisme			
Guatemala	Aux victimes des inondations			50
Haiti	Aux victimes de l'ouragan	150		60
Honduras	Aux victimes des inondations			250
	Aux réfugiés			555
Inde	Aux victimes des inondations			100
Indonésie	Aux victimes des éruptions volcaniques		10	
Iran / Iraq	Aux enfants déplacés		350	
	Aux prisonniers		50	
Kampuchea démocratique	Secours d'urgence	4 750	280	3 050
Liban	Aux victimes des troubles civils			
Madagascar	Aux victimes des ouragans et des inondations		30	
Maroc	Aux victimes de glissement de terrain		50	25
Mozambique	Aux victimes de la sécheresse		50	110
Nicaragua	Aux victimes de la famine	40	50	
	Aide d'après-guerre			280
Niger	Aux victimes des inondations			75
Nigeria	Retour des réfugiés	150	950	100
Ouganda	Aux victimes de la famine			30
	Aux réfugiés			

Tableau F

Décaissements du Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI)\*  
(en millions de \$)

Programmes	Total, Aide du CRDI		
	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
Sciences de l'agriculture, de l'alimentation et de la nutrition	12,85	14,21	15,47
Sciences sociales et ressources humaines	9,24	10,47	12,46
Sciences de l'information	4,49	5,43	6,18
Sciences de la santé	3,95	5,24	6,34
Liaison et relations extérieures	6,65	7,25	8,32
Activités particulières du conseil des gouverneurs	0,13	0,49	0,73
Programmes de coopération	0,11	0,62	1,53
Bourses universitaires	2,41	2,18	2,53
<b>Total, Aide du CRDI</b>			
	19,81	43,89	51,56

\* Frais d'administration exclus. (Voir tableau I).

Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)<sup>1</sup> (en millions de \$)

1982-1983	1981-1982	1980-1981
0,23	0,19	0,11
1,76	1,62	1,49
0,23	0,28	0,17
7,90	7,33	4,96
0,52	0,54	0,48
0,75	0,57	0,37
0,43	0,45	0,19
0,33	0,29	1,98
3,72	2,41	0,07
0,16	0,20	0,29
0,32	0,26	0,20
0,24	0,32	0,32
0,15	0,23	1,07
0,25	0,10	1,03
1,09	1,25	1,03
1,09	1,50	1,03
0,31	0,26	1,03
24,27	11,42	10,78
D. Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux aux ONG		
Mennonite Brethren Boms		
Mennonite Central Committee (Canada)		
Mission anti-lepre du Canada		
Mother Theresa Habitat		
Organisation catholique canadienne		
pour le développement et la paix		
Organisation, reconstruction, travail		
Operation Evesight Universial		
OXFAM — Canada		
OXFAM — Québec		
Plan de parrainage du Canada		
Secours aux lépreux		
Société canadienne de la Croix-Rouge		
Société d'aide aux réfugiés tibétains		
Sudan Interior Mission		
World Concern Canada Association		
World Vision of Canada		
YMCA		
YWCA		
ONG internationales		
Entraide universitaire mondiale		
Fédération internationale de planning familial		
Fondation for International Training		
Institut panafricain pour le développement		
Organisation des géoscientistes pour		
le développement international		
Organisation mondiale du mouvement scout		
Société internationale pour le développement		
Union internationale pour l'étude		
scientifique de la population		
Autres ONG internationales		
0,16	0,35	3,52
0,46	0,17	12,11
0,38	0,17	17,93
0,15	0,12	
0,27	0,36	
0,13	0,05	
0,17	0,32	
0,02	0,10	
0,30	0,55	
0,46	0,74	
0,88	0,40	
5,40	0,69	
0,35	0,88	
0,46	0,35	
147,47	108,35	89,71
Somme partielle, aide aux ONG canadiennes		
ONG internationales		
Somme partielle, aide aux ONG internationales		
165,40	120,46	89,71
Total, Aide aux organisations non gouvernementales		

1. Seules les ONG ayant reçu plus de \$200 000 au cours d'une année sont listées. Voir aussi la note 8, page 60.
2. Comprend les contributions accordées au Mennonite Central Committee pour sa réserve alimentaire et pour le programme du lait écrémé en poudre des ONG. (Voir tableau J.)
3. Avant l'année 1981-1982, on désignait SUCO/CLUSO sous le nom d'une seule organisation. Moins de la moitié du plus petit chiffre indiqué, c'est-à-dire moins de 5 000 \$.



1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
35,06	49,96	53,90
0,16	0,27	0,32
x	0,28	0,20
0,21	0,24	0,14
0,51	0,52	0,39
0,34	0,41	0,50
0,80	0,78	1,23
1,54	1,84	1,89
0,13	0,30	0,08
0,06	0,26	0,57
2,45	2,79	3,68
0,68	3,89	1,25
0,22	0,33	0,37
0,13	0,62	0,86
0,33	0,36	0,51
0,15	0,28	0,20
0,06	0,22	0,20
0,42	0,46	0,61
2,76	3,68	4,70
0,11	0,12	0,27
0,79	1,08	0,93
0,52	0,57	0,54
0,26	0,24	0,27
0,66	1,02	0,61
0,18	0,32	0,32
0,82	1,14	0,96
0,22	0,29	0,29
0,26	0,74	0,28
1,30	1,40	1,44
0,69	0,50	1,56
0,23	0,08	0,17
0,24	0,47	0,13
0,43	0,64	1,10
0,18	0,27	0,39
0,37	0,49	0,90
0,28	0,25	0,33
MATCH		
Inner Pares		
Institut Barne Petero		
Horizons d'amiité		
Courkha Welfare Appeal		
Food for the Hungry Canada		
Fondation canadienne contre la faim		
international		
Fonds inter-églises pour le développement		
Fédération des Églises baptistes du Canada		
Emmanuel Relief Rehabilitation Institute		
Église Unie du Canada		
Église presbytérienne du Canada		
Église anglicane du Canada		
de la Saskatchewan		
Conseil des organismes internationaux		
Conseil canadien pour la coopération internationale		
Conseil canadien des Églises		
Compassion of Canada		
Comité UNICEF Canada		
Comité du Service unitarien du Canada		
Collaboration Santé internationale		
Colombic-Britannique, Secours aux enfants		
Club Rotary de Guelph		
Club Z/5 Incorporated		
(Committee of Canada)		
Christian Reformed World Relief		
Centre du Hiver pour outre-mer		
CARE du Canada		
Cardinal Léger et ses œuvres		
des Nations Unies		
Association québécoise pour l'avancement		
pour le secours mondial		
Association luthérienne du Canada		
Association canadienne d'aide à l'enfance		
Assistance médicale internationale		
Armée du Salut		
Alberta Council for International Co-operation		
Alles de l'Espérance		
Aider l'Âge d'or		
C. Autres ONG canadiennes		

Tableau E  
Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales (ONG)<sup>1</sup>  
(en millions de \$)

Contributions de l'ACDI aux ONG canadiennes	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
	3,50 <sup>2</sup>	4,00 <sup>2</sup>	9,7 <sup>2</sup>
A. Aide alimentaire			
B. Coopération institutionnelle	31,62	42,97	59,58
Association canadienne d'hygiène publique	0,01	0,03	0,25
Association des collèges communautaires du Canada	0,31	1,02	1,49
Association des universités et collèges du Canada	0,19	0,32	0,57
Bureau canadien de l'éducation internationale	0,20	0,34	0,27
Canadian University Service Overseas — CUSO	12,10	9,65	14,14
Carrefour canadien international	0,55	0,72	0,88
Centre d'étude et de coopération internationale	0,48	0,61	1,17
Collège Lester B. Pearson		0,38	0,55
Congrès du travail du Canada	0,39	0,57	0,55
Conseil de la coopération du Québec	0,64	0,43	0,50
Entrée universitaire mondiale du Canada	1,82	2,08	4,60
Fédération des caisses populaires Desjardins	1,55	2,05	3,65
Fédération canadienne des enseignants	0,19	0,65	0,68
Fondation canadienne pour la vérification intégrée	0,04	0,39	0,32
Fondation pour le développement des coopératives	2,12	2,06	2,25
Institut Armand-Frappier	0,02	0,24	0,11
Institut de communication internationale	0,58	0,96	0,57
Institut international Coady		0,74	0,57
Institut Nord-Sud		0,51	0,55
Institute for the Study and Application of Integrated Development	0,14	0,30	0,09
Jeunesse Canada Monde	4,83	5,54	0,09
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	0,04	0,22	6,21
Organization for Cooperation in Overseas Development	0,53	0,52	0,65
Service administratif canadien outre-mer (SUCO) <sup>3</sup>	1,80	2,00	2,40
Université de l'Alberta	x	0,13	0,21
Université de Calgary		0,20	0,05
Université de la Colombie-Britannique	0,08	0,24	0,23
Université Dalhousie	0,13	0,30	0,24
Université de Guelph	0,18	0,40	0,63
Université Laval	0,33	0,88	0,52
Université Memorial de Terre-Neuve	0,10	0,15	0,21
Université de Montréal	0,01	0,23	0,60
Université de Ottawa	0,06	0,27	0,55
Université de la Saskatchewan	0,01	0,32	0,04
Université St. Mary's	0,04	0,01	0,27
Université de Sherbrooke	0,04	0,04	0,63
Université de Toronto	0,05	0,03	0,26
Université de Waterloo	x	0,19	0,41
Université York	0,07	0,31	1,44

1. Voir également le tableau G relatif aux secours internationaux d'urgence.
  2. Les contributions des gouvernements non multilatéraux, s'ajoutent à celles que consent l'ACDI par l'intermédiaire des programmes d'aide multilatérale ou de celui des organismes non gouvernementaux (ONG) internationaux.
  3. Voir note 3, page 60.
  4. Santé et Bien-Être Canada.
  5. Les souscriptions de capital à des banques internationales sont engagées en dollars EU, mais les montants inscrits dans le présent tableau font état des paiements réels en dollars canadiens. Ces paiements en dollars canadiens ne correspondent pas à ceux qui figurent dans les comptes publics du Canada, ou les valeurs d'actif et de passif exprimées en devises étrangères sont réévaluées suivant les taux en cours au 31 mars de chaque année.
  6. Voir note 6, page 60.
- Moins de la moitié du plus petit chiffre indiqué.
- c'est-à-dire moins de 5 000 \$.

## D-2

Décaissements affectés aux institutions financières internationales<sup>a</sup>

Banque centraméricaine d'intégration économique	moins remboursements	Somme partielle	Banque interaméricaine de développement	souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances) remboursements effectués par les pays d'Amérique latine <sup>7</sup>	Somme partielle	Total, Financement de l'ACDI	Total, Institutions financières internationales (somme du financement de l'ACDI et de celui du ministère des Finances) subventions moins remboursements souscriptions de capital (investissements) contributions au titre des fonds spéciaux (avances)	Total, Aide aux institutions financières internationales	325,18
1980-1981	-0,03	6,85	-0,03	17,10	25,90	114,15	274,03	295,41	
1981-1982	-0,03	7,01	-0,03	2,13	26,65	127,67	273,93	296,43	
1982-1983	-0,03	7,16	-0,03	17,88	27,58	131,78	275,44	325,18	

## D-3

Aide multilatérale (résumé, par source de financement)

ACDI	Ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères	Remboursements à la Banque interaméricaine de développement des prêts consentis à l'Amérique latine <sup>7</sup>	Total, Aide multilatérale (D-1 + D-2)	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
	305,28	181,26	508,79			
	20,30	168,76				
	371,87	26,71				
	371,87	193,40				
	2,54	2,54				
	545,59	2,13				
	545,59					

Financement du ministère des Finances			
Association internationale de développement	contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	177,11	164,60
	Société financière internationale		
	souscriptions de capital (investissements)	4,15	4,16
	souscriptions de capital (investissements)		29,00
Total, Financement du ministère des Finances			
		181,26	168,76
Financement de l'ACDI			
Banque africaine de développement	souscriptions de capital (investissements)	0,13	0,41
	contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	30,00	30,00
	Somme partielle	30,13	30,41
	Banque asiatique de développement		
souscriptions de capital (investissements)	9,26	9,08	0,49
contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	42,00	36,72	56,72
Somme partielle	51,26	66,60	57,21
Banque de développement des Caraïbes	souscriptions de capital (investissements)	0,18	0,22
	souscriptions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	3,50	2,97
	contributions au titre du fonds spécial (avances)	2,37	
	Somme partielle	6,89	4,04
1980-1981			
1981-1982			
1982-1983			

Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux  
organisations internationales

Organisations entièrement actives dans le développement			
1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	
5,11	4,61	4,26	Agence de coopération culturelle et technique
0,83	0,96	0,99	Fonds volontaire des Nations Unies pour l'environnement
2,86	2,93	3,54	Organisation panaméricaine de la santé
0,02	0,02	0,02	United Nations Trust for South Africa
0,68	0,50	0,53	Fondation du Commonwealth
0,50	0,55	0,60	Commonwealth Youth Program
0,02	0,02	0,02	Conseil africain et malgache de l'éducation supérieure
1,14	1,34	1,46	Institut interaméricain des sciences agricoles
0,01	0,01	0,01	Intergovernmental Commission on European Migration
1,62	1,41	1,57	Secrétariat du Commonwealth
0,20	0,25	0,28	Fonds des Nations Unies pour le contrôle de la toxicomanie <sup>a</sup>
12,99	12,78	13,28	Somme partielle, organisations entièrement actives
20,30	20,60	26,71	Affaires extérieures et autres ministères
213,49	249,26	269,34	Total, Financement du ministère des Nations Unies et aux agences internationales (Financement de l'ACDI, du ministère des Affaires extérieures et d'autres sources)

Autres programmes multilatéraux			
1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	
0,65	0,52	0,40	Agence internationale de l'énergie atomique
0,03		0,07	Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques
0,10			Institut de recherches pour une politique internationale
0,30			de l'alimentation
0,02			Année internationale pour l'abri des sans-foyer
0,02			Conseil mondial de l'alimentation
0,45	0,35	0,25	— Examens des agences d'alimentation
0,25	0,10		Agents — professionnels subalternes
0,45			PNUD
0,25			UNICEF
0,45			Experts associés
0,45	0,35		Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture
0,05			Centres internationaux de recherche en agriculture
0,05			ICARDA
0,05			CIMMYT
0,05			CIP
0,05			ITA
0,05	0,10	0,50	Autres contributions
2,42	1,42	1,15	Somme partielle, autres programmes multilatéraux
242,63	228,56	193,08	Total, financement de l'ACDI
Financement du ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères <sup>2</sup>			
Organisations partiellement actives dans le développement <sup>3</sup>			
6,78	5,81	5,59	Organisation mondiale de la santé (75,4%)
0,97	0,36	0,29	Organisation internationale du travail (19,6%)
2,60	0,78	0,60	Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture (29,9%)
2,55	0,59	0,56	Organisation des Nations Unies (11,5%)
0,45	0,21	0,21	et l'agriculture (11,5%)
0,03	0,04	0,03	UNESCO (5,6%)
0,03	0,03	0,03	World Intellectual Property Organization (12,0%)
0,03	0,03	0,03	Union postale universelle <sup>4</sup> (9,3%)
13,43	7,82	7,31	Somme partielle, organisations partiellement actives

Décaissements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales

Réfugiés et secours			
1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	
Haute-commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés			
2,25	4,00	4,60	
Office de secours et de travaux des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés de Palestine			
2,20	2,90	3,60	
aide alimentaire			
3,50	4,48	4,49	
Programme d'enseignement et de formation des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique australe			
0,30	0,30	0,35	
Fonds des Nations Unies pour la Namibie			
0,17	0,18	0,20	
Comité international de la Croix-Rouge			
0,88	0,40	0,48	
8,80	12,26	13,72	Somme partielle, réfugiés et secours
Promotion du commerce			
0,60	0,66	0,75	
Centre du commerce international			
0,60	0,66	0,75	Somme partielle, promotion du commerce
Programme alimentaire mondial			
10,00	98,96	12,75	Espèces
87,85		92,22	Aide alimentaire
5,47		12,58	Reserve alimentaire internationale d'urgence
103,32	108,96	117,55	Somme partielle, programme alimentaire mondial



## Détachements affectés aux agences des Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales

1982-1983			
Conseil international de recherches en foresterie			
0,30	0,14	0,14	0,10
Centre international de l'élevage pour l'Afrique			
0,18			0,10
Service international pour les programmes nationaux de recherche agricole (ISNAR)			
12,58	23,19	8,24	
Somme partielle, ressources renouvelables			
Population et santé			
Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population			
9,50	8,70	7,00	
Organisation mondiale de la santé			
1,20	0,84	0,70	
programme de contrôle de l'onchocercose (BIRD/OMS)			
1,00	1,10	0,80	
lutte contre la variole et programme flagrant d'immunisation			
0,25			
Somme partielle, population et santé			
11,95	10,64	8,50	
Éducation			
Institut international de planification de l'éducation			
0,10	0,10	0,15	
Institut de formation et de recherche des Nations Unies			
0,05	0,05	0,25	
Somme partielle, éducation			
0,15	0,15	0,40	
Programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones			
Fonds du Commonwealth pour la coopération technique			
12,10	11,00	10,00	
Secrétariat du Commonwealth			
0,20	0,20	0,20	
Agence de coopération culturelle et technique			
1,20	1,00	0,80	
séminaire sur la gestion agricole			
0,02			
Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement francophones			
0,65	0,55	0,45	
fonds international de coopération universitaire			
0,11	0,10	0,07	
assistance technique (volontaire)			
0,08	0,08	0,08	
Secrétariat permanent de la technique			
Conférence des ministres de la jeunesse et des sports (Conféty)			
0,25	0,15	0,13	
programme de bourses en éducation physique			
0,16	0,10	0,10	
projets			
0,05		0,04	
Conférence des ministres de l'éducation (Contemen)			
14,82	13,18	11,87	
Somme partielle, programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones			

Tableau D

Décaissements, aide multilatérale  
(en millions de \$)

D-1

Décaissements affectés aux agences des

Nations Unies et aux organisations internationales

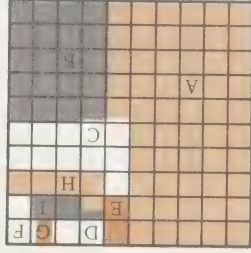
Financement de l'ACDI	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
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Programmes généraux de l'ONU			
Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)	41,00	47,00	56,00
	0,10	0,10	0,01
U/NICEF et de la BIRD sur l'eau potable et l'assainissement	9,00	11,00	12,20
	0,10	0,10	0,38
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO)	0,10	0,10	0,10
	0,10	0,10	0,10
Somme partielle, programmes généraux de l'ONU			
	50,20	58,10	69,69
Ressources naturelles renouvelables			
Fonds international de développement agricole	1,15	14,00	1,55
Centre international d'agriculture tropicale	1,30	1,28	1,60
Centre international d'amélioration du maïs et du blé	1,30	1,42	0,95
Centre international de recherches sur les cultures des zones tropicales semi-arides	0,95	1,18	1,55
Institut international de recherches sur les maladies animales	1,30	1,42	1,58
Laboratoire international de recherches sur le riz	0,60	0,60	0,65
Projet en Birmanie	1,30	1,42	1,50
Association pour le développement de la riziculture en Afrique du Ouezt	0,35	0,40	0,50
Centre international de recherches agricoles dans les zones sèches	0,35	0,40	0,70

Décaissements d'aide multilatérale

1982-1983

(en millions de \$)



A.	Institutions financières internationales	\$125,18	54,7%
B.	Aide alimentaire	\$117,55	19,8%
C.	Fonds général de l'ONU	\$69,69	11,5%
D.	Ressources naturelles renouvelables	\$12,58	2,1%
E.	Population et santé	\$11,95	2,0%
F.	Refugiés et secours (y compris l'aide alimentaire)	\$15,72	2,5%
G.	Contributions aux budgets ordinaires et aux dépenses extraordinaires	\$26,71	4,5%
H.	Programmes du Commonwealth et des pays tropicaux	\$14,82	2,5%
I.	Autres	\$3,42	0,6%

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
Divers programmes de gouvernement à gouvernement, activités administratives particulières et programmes du Centre de préparation des coopérants	12.02	18.75
Subventions		
assistance financière et technique	12.02	18.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.02</b>	<b>18.75</b>
<b>Total. Aide de gouvernement à gouvernement</b>		

Subventions	257.98	281.75	308.49
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	70.68	107.47	141.45
Somme partielle	328.66	489.22	449.94
Prêts			
assistance financière	267.16	284.61	279.70
moins rééchelonnement de la dette**	-3.46	2.49	
moins annulation du prêt**	-12.11	-13.56	-13.59
moins remboursements	252.85	282.14	266.11
Somme partielle			
<b>Total</b>	<b>581.51</b>	<b>671.36</b>	<b>716.05</b>

\* Certaines données de 1981-1982 du tableau C ont été modifiées pour quelques pays de façon à refléter les remboursements moins les intérêts. Le Comité d'assistance au développement de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques a statué que seulement les remboursements de capital, et non les paiements d'intérêts, doivent figurer aux chiffres du programme d'assistance publique au développement (APD) de façon à projeter une APD nette. Voir note de l'introduction. Aussi, pour les transferts liés à l'action convergente, voir note B, page 60.

\*\* Voir note 1, page 60.

\*\*\* Pour des raisons d'ordre administratif l'ACDI a divisé l'Afrique en Afrique anglophone et Afrique francophone.

x Moins de la moitié du plus petit chiffre indiqué, c'est-à-dire moins de 5 000 \$.

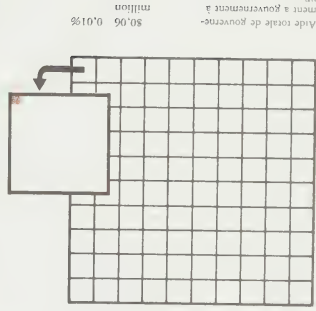
Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

	1980-1981		
	1981-1982	1982-1983	
Samoa occidentales			
Subventions	0,10		
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,10		
Salomon, Îles			
Subventions	0,10		
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,10		
Tonga			
Subventions	0,10		
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,10		
Tuvalu			
Subventions	0,05		
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,05		
Vanuatu			
Subventions	0,15		
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,15		
Programmes régionaux du Sud du Pacifique			
Subventions	0,36		
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,36		
Total Océanie			
Subventions	0,61		
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,61		
Total			
	0,95		



Décassements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement (en millions de \$)

Total, Amérique du Sud			
1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	
Subventions	8,61	12,11	11,63
aide alimentaire	2,32	14,43	11,63
Prêts			
assistance financière	8,91	4,80	4,03
Somme partielle	-1,44	3,49	-1,81
moins remboursements	7,47		2,22
Total	16,08	17,82	13,85
Total, Amériques			
Subventions	41,93	34,56	43,43
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	6,80		
Somme partielle	41,93	41,36	43,33
Prêts			
assistance financière	21,22	24,65	19,36
aide alimentaire	2,49	11,09	
moins remboursements	-3,48	31,97	-4,93
Somme partielle	20,23	73,33	57,76
Total	52,16		
Europe			
Prêts			
assistance financière	0,02		
Total	0,02		



Guyane	Subventions assistance financière et technique	Prêts assistance financière moins remboursements	Somme partielle	1980-1981		1982-1983	
				1981	1982	1981	1982
Total	0,78	4,59	4,81	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	0,61	2,23	2,11	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	- 0,12	- 0,12	- 0,12	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
Paraguay	0,70	1,75	1,75	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	0,61	2,23	2,11	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	- 0,12	- 0,12	- 0,12	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
Pérou	0,78	4,59	4,81	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	0,61	2,23	2,11	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	- 0,12	- 0,12	- 0,12	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
Surinam	0,78	4,59	4,81	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	0,61	2,23	2,11	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	- 0,12	- 0,12	- 0,12	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
Programmes régionaux	0,78	4,59	4,81	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	0,61	2,23	2,11	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	- 0,12	- 0,12	- 0,12	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
Total	0,78	4,59	4,81	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	0,61	2,23	2,11	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39
	- 0,12	- 0,12	- 0,12	0,76	4,66	1,06	1,39



Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983	Bolivie			
			Subventions	assistance financière et technique	Prêts	moins remboursements
			0,97	4,04	-0,02	-0,04
						3,88
						-0,04
						3,84
Total			0,97	4,02		
Bresil						
			Subventions	assistance financière et technique	Prêts	
			1,41	1,32	1,15	0,53
			1,28		-0,47	-0,57
			-0,39		0,68	-0,04
						1,09
Somme partielle						
			2,30	2,00		1,05
Chili						
			Subventions	assistance financière et technique	Prêts	
			0,03	0,05	-0,23	-0,28
						0,07
						-0,28
						0,07
Total			-0,30	-0,18		-0,21
Colombie						
			Subventions	assistance financière et technique	Prêts	
			1,87	2,30	1,42	1,88
			-0,44		-0,44	-0,44
			-2,80		0,98	1,32
						1,76
						-0,44
						1,32
Somme partielle						
			4,67	3,28		3,20
Total			4,67	3,28		3,20
Equateur						
			Subventions	assistance financière et technique	Prêts	
			0,10	0,17	-0,09	-0,31
						0,16
						-0,31
						0,16
Total			0,07	0,08		-0,15

Verger, Îles	Subventions	0,10	0,05	0,10
Total				
Université des Indes occidentales	Subventions	0,33	0,51	0,42
Total				
Autres programmes régionaux				
Subventions				
assistance financière et technique				
Total				
Amérique centrale et Antilles				
Total				
Subventions				
assistance financière et technique				
Total				
Amérique du Sud				
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Subventions				
assistance financière et technique				
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Argentine				
Prêts				
moins remboursements				
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Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

Saint Kitts	Subventions assistance financière et technique	Total	Saint-Vincent	Subventions assistance financière et technique	Total	Sainte-Lucie	Subventions assistance financière et technique	Prêts moins remboursements	Total	Salvador, El	Subventions assistance financière et technique	Prêts assistance financière moins remboursements	Somme partielle	Total	Trinité-et-Tobago	Subventions assistance financière et technique	Prêts assistance financière moins remboursements	Somme partielle	Total	Turks and Caicos, Îles	Subventions assistance financière et technique	Total
1980-1981	1,09	1,09	1,09	0,66	0,66	0,46	0,51	0,51	0,52	0,51	0,57	2,26	2,09	2,66	0,04	0,87	- 0,60	0,27	0,31	0,03	0,10	0,10
1981-1982	0,66	0,66	0,66	0,29	0,29	0,29	0,52	0,52	0,52	0,52	0,12	6,26	- 0,17	6,21	0,20	0,73	- 0,61	0,12	0,32	0,10	0,10	0,10
1982-1983	0,44	0,44	0,44	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25	- 0,02	0,59	0,59	0,28	0,43	- 0,17	0,54	0,23	1,38	- 0,84	0,54	0,77	0,10	0,10	0,10

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
<b>Honduras</b>			
Subventions	2,07	2,68	3,05
Prêts	1,61	0,57	0,52
assistance financière			
<b>Total</b>	3,68	3,25	3,57
<b>Iles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent</b>			
Subventions	2,03	2,30	4,27
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	2,03	2,30	4,27
<b>Jamaïque</b>			
Subventions	0,62	0,51	0,61
Prêts			
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	3,70	7,43	7,78
moins remboursements	- 0,60	- 1,30	- 0,43
<b>Somme partielle</b>	6,21	17,73	7,96
<b>Mexique</b>			
Prêts			
moins remboursements	x	x	x
<b>Total</b>	x	x	x
<b>Montserrat</b>			
Subventions	0,30	0,17	0,14
Prêts			
assistance financière et technique			
assistance financière	0,03	x	
<b>Total</b>	0,33	0,17	0,14
<b>Nicaragua</b>			
Subventions	0,20	0,17	0,59
Prêts			
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	4,48		
<b>Total</b>	0,20	4,65	0,59
<b>Panama</b>			
Subventions	0,04	0,15	0,15
Prêts			
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	0,04	0,15	0,15

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
<b>Cuba</b>			
Subventions	- 0,02		
Prêts			- 0,44
moins remboursements			
<b>Total</b>	-0,02		- 0,44
<b>Dominicaine, République</b>			
Subventions	0,13	0,73	0,81
Prêts			
assistance financière			0,25
moins remboursements			- 0,18
<b>Somme partielle</b>	0,58	2,54	0,97
<b>Total</b>	0,71	3,27	0,88
<b>Dominique</b>			
Subventions	0,42	2,57	2,19
Prêts			
assistance financière			
moins remboursements			- 0,02
<b>Somme partielle</b>	- 0,01	0,11	- 0,02
<b>Total</b>	0,43	2,68	2,17
<b>Grenade</b>			
Subventions	0,07	0,45	1,58
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	0,07	0,45	1,58
<b>Guatemala</b>			
Subventions	0,89	0,62	0,84
assistance financière et technique			
Prêts			
assistance financière			1,73
<b>Total</b>	1,33	1,17	2,57
<b>Haiti</b>			
Subventions	7,38	5,75	10,22
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	7,38	5,75	10,22



Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

Programmes régionaux			
Divers organismes francophones			
Subventions	0,68	1,53	x
assistance financière et technique			
Total	0,68	1,53	x
Sahel			
Subventions	19,64	11,98	21,75
assistance financière et technique			
Total	19,64	11,98	21,75
Programmes de l'Afrique francophone			
Subventions	2,30	0,16	0,65
assistance financière et technique			
Total	2,30	0,16	0,65
Total, Afrique francophone			
Subventions	84,54	78,29	88,79
assistance financière et technique			
Somme partielle	11,84	12,67	20,25
Prêts			
assistance financière	52,83	43,78	37,42
moins remboursements	- 0,14	- 1,43	- 1,63
Somme partielle	52,69	42,35	35,79
Total	149,07	133,31	144,83
Total, Afrique***			
Subventions	155,26	147,52	166,21
assistance financière et technique			
Somme partielle	28,12	50,83	46,05
Prêts			
assistance financière	91,75	118,57	123,19
moins remboursements	- 0,70	- 2,14	- 2,89
Somme partielle	91,05	116,43	120,30
Total	274,43	314,78	332,56



Sénégal	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
Subventions	8,70	10,30	11,00
aide alimentaire	6,80	1,93	4,15
Somme partielle	15,50	12,23	15,15
Prêts	0,58	1,18	0,13
assistance financière			
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,08</b>	<b>13,41</b>	<b>15,28</b>
Tchad			
Subventions	0,02	0,35	0,32
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,02</b>	<b>0,35</b>	<b>0,32</b>
Togo			
Subventions	0,02	0,25	0,27
Prêts			
assistance financière	0,29	- 0,32	0,02
moins remboursements	0,29	- 0,32	- 0,11
Somme partielle			- 0,09
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,31</b>	<b>- 0,07</b>	<b>0,18</b>
Tunisie			
Subventions			
assistance financière et technique	0,74	0,58	0,88
Prêts			
assistance financière	11,54	9,40	10,65
moins remboursements	- 0,08	- 0,76	- 0,84
Somme partielle	11,46	8,64	9,81
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,20</b>	<b>9,22</b>	<b>10,69</b>
Zaire			
Subventions	6,97	8,31	12,17
assistance financière et technique			
Somme partielle	9,46	11,25	15,13
aide alimentaire			
Prêts			
assistance financière	0,24	3,24	5,67
moins remboursements	0,24	3,24	- 0,18
Somme partielle			5,49
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,70</b>	<b>14,49</b>	<b>20,62</b>

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
<b>Mali</b>			
Subventions	16,91	10,79	4,87
assistance financière et technique		1,32	3,06
aide alimentaire			
<b>Total</b>	16,91	12,11	7,93
<b>Maroc</b>			
Subventions	1,80	3,89	2,25
assistance financière et technique		0,05	1,68
aide alimentaire			
<b>Somme partielle</b>	1,80	3,94	3,93
assistance financière	2,45	3,36	0,92
moins remboursements	- 0,05	- 0,13	- 0,17
<b>Somme partielle</b>	2,40	3,23	0,75
<b>Total</b>	4,20	7,17	4,68
<b>Mauritanie</b>			
Subventions	0,31	0,81	0,91
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire			
<b>Somme partielle</b>	1,27	1,36	1,27
Precs	1,58	2,17	2,18
assistance financière	0,17	0,07	0,20
<b>Total</b>	1,75	2,24	2,38
<b>Niger</b>			
Subventions	3,78	4,32	6,07
assistance financière et technique		0,94	1,68
aide alimentaire			
<b>Total</b>	3,78	5,26	7,75
<b>Rwanda</b>			
Subventions	4,97	6,53	8,58
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire			
<b>Total</b>	6,25	8,06	11,44
<b>Sao Tomé et Principe</b>			
Subventions			
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>		0,05	0,11
<b>Total</b>		0,05	0,11

Décassements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

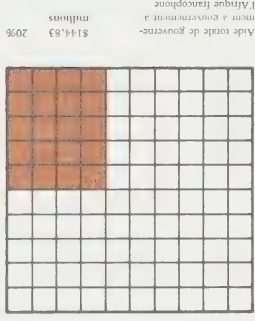
	1980-1981			1981-1982			1982-1983		
Câbon	Subventions		0,26		0,42		0,34		0,37
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Gambie	Subventions		0,04		0,22		0,22		0,22
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Guinée	Subventions		0,05		0,34		0,49		0,49
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Guinée-Bissau	Subventions		0,05		0,17		0,33		0,33
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Guinée équatoriale	Subventions				0,03		0,07		0,07
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Haute-Volta	Subventions		9,13		7,65		6,72		2,59
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Madagascar	Subventions		0,42		0,28		0,33		0,33
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Total	Subventions		9,13		10,25		9,31		9,31
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								
Total									
Total	Subventions		11,58		4,33		1,76		1,76
	Prêts								
	assistance financière et technique								

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
Cameroon	Subventions	1,36
	assistance financière et technique	1,24
	Prêts	3,04
	assistance financière	17,10
	moins remboursements	10,76
Somme partielle		10,75
Total		13,79
Cap-Vert	Subventions	0,04
	assistance financière et technique	0,28
	Prêts	0,33
	assistance financière	0,28
	moins remboursements	0,33
Somme partielle		0,33
Total		0,33
Centralfricaine, République	Subventions	0,05
	assistance financière et technique	0,15
	Prêts	0,10
	assistance financière	0,15
	moins remboursements	0,10
Somme partielle		0,10
Total		0,10
Comores	Subventions	0,03
	assistance financière et technique	0,03
	Prêts	0,03
	assistance financière	0,03
	moins remboursements	0,03
Somme partielle		0,03
Total		0,03
Congo	Subventions	0,08
	assistance financière et technique	0,14
	Prêts	1,06
	assistance financière	1,06
	moins remboursements	1,06
Somme partielle		1,06
Total		1,42
Cote-d'Ivoire	Subventions	1,34
	assistance financière et technique	2,53
	Prêts	2,34
	assistance financière	1,33
	moins remboursements	1,09
Somme partielle		3,43
Total		4,62

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

1980-1981			
1982-1983			
Programmes de l'Afrique anglophone			
Subventions			
aide financière et technique			
Total			
0,40	0,40	0,40	0,26
Total, Afrique anglophone			
Subventions			
aide financière et technique			
70,72	69,23	77,42	77,42
16,28	18,16	25,80	25,80
87,00	107,39	103,22	103,22
Prêts			
aide financière			
38,92	74,79	85,77	85,77
- 0,56	- 0,71	- 0,51	- 0,51
38,36	74,08	84,51	84,51
Somme partielle			
125,36	181,47	187,73	187,73
Afrique francophone			
Subventions			
aide financière et technique			
0,01	x	0,13	0,13
Prêts			
aide financière			
0,76	1,07	4,88	4,88
- 0,01	x	- 0,08	- 0,08
0,75	1,07	4,80	4,80
Somme partielle			
0,76	1,07	4,93	4,93
Bénin			
Subventions			
aide financière et technique			
4,71	4,61	3,78	3,78
Total			
4,71	4,61	3,78	3,78
Burundi			
Subventions			
aide financière et technique			
0,10	0,35	0,35	0,35
Total			
0,10	0,35	0,35	0,35



Decassements, aide de gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
<b>Swaziland</b>			
Subventions	1,13	0,93	1,20
Prêts			
assistance financière	0,13	0,02	0,03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,26</b>	<b>0,95</b>	<b>1,23</b>
<b>Tanzanie</b>			
Subventions	26,23	21,74	30,46
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	2,97	3,92	x
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,20</b>	<b>25,66</b>	<b>30,46</b>
<b>Zambie</b>			
Subventions	5,19	6,26	4,58
Prêts			
assistance financière et technique			
assistance financière	1,66	4,77	15,86
moins remboursements	1,66	- 0,10	- 0,05
Somme partielle	1,66	- 4,67	15,81
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,85</b>	<b>10,93</b>	<b>20,39</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>			
Subventions	3,11	0,24	1,07
assistance financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	2,44	0,47	1,07
Somme partielle	5,55	0,71	1,07
Prêts			
assistance financière			
6,35	6,35	6,95	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,55</b>	<b>7,06</b>	<b>8,02</b>
<b>Programmes régionaux</b>			
<b>Communauté de l'Afrique orientale</b>			
Subventions	0,33	0,19	0,10
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,33</b>	<b>0,19</b>	<b>0,10</b>
<b>Université du Botswana, Lesotho et Swaziland</b>			
Subventions	0,77	0,72	0,57
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0,77</b>	<b>0,72</b>	<b>0,57</b>

	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
Namibie			
Subventions	0,01	0,02	0,02
aide financière et technique			
Total	0,01	0,02	0,02
Nigeria			
Subventions	0,79	0,57	0,68
aide financière et technique			
Prêts	-0,25	-0,32	-0,81
moins remboursements			
Total	0,54	0,25	-0,13
Ouganda			
Subventions	0,98	0,42	0,44
aide financière et technique			
aide alimentaire		1,99	x
Total	0,98	2,41	0,44
Seychelles			
Subventions	0,04	0,06	0,08
aide financière et technique			
Total	0,04	0,06	0,08
Sierra Leone			
Subventions	0,39	0,14	0,02
aide financière et technique			
Total	0,39	0,14	0,02
Somalie			
Subventions	0,03	0,05	0,03
aide financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	2,84	4,77	0,40
Total	2,87	4,82	0,43
Soudan			
Subventions	0,19	1,06	9,13
aide financière et technique			
aide alimentaire	1,48	6,29	8,34
Total	1,67	7,35	17,67



Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions \$)

	1980-1981		1981-1982		1982-1983	
<b>Ghana</b>						
Subventions	6,01	5,88			5,37	
Prêts						
assistance financière	8,38	5,68			3,18	
moins remboursements	- 0,30	- 0,28			- 0,36	
<b>Somme partielle</b>	8,08	5,40			2,82	
<b>Total</b>	14,09	11,28			8,19	
<b>Kenya</b>						
Subventions	10,22	9,21			5,96	
Prêts						
assistance financière	10,22	12,15			5,96	
moins remboursements	- 0,01	- 0,01			- 0,04	
<b>Somme partielle</b>	6,88	33,89			35,56	
<b>Total</b>	17,10	46,04			41,52	
<b>Lesotho</b>						
Subventions	3,84	4,65			3,17	
<b>Total</b>	3,84	4,65			3,17	
<b>Malawi</b>						
Subventions	6,50	11,10			9,59	
<b>Total</b>	6,50	11,10			9,59	
<b>Maurice</b>						
Subventions	0,09	0,25			0,17	
<b>Total</b>	0,09	0,25			0,17	
<b>Mozambique</b>						
Subventions	0,03	0,04			0,09	
aide alimentaire	2,60	5,55			5,53	
<b>Total</b>	2,63	5,59			5,62	

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

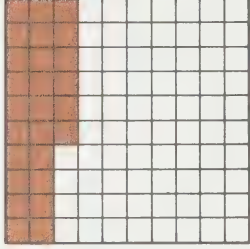
Afrique ***			
Afrique anglophone			
Afrique du Sud			
Subventions	0,09		
aide financière et technique	0,09		
<b>Total</b>			0,09
Angola			
Subventions		0,03	
aide financière et technique		0,03	
<b>Total</b>			0,03
Botswana			
Subventions	2,84	3,81	
aide financière et technique	1,15		
<b>Total</b>		2,92	3,99
Djibouti			
Subventions		0,03	
aide financière et technique		0,01	
<b>Total</b>		0,03	0,03
Egypte			
Subventions	0,25	0,29	
aide financière et technique	0,25	3,25	
<b>Somme partielle</b>		2,96	0,01
Pets		21,86	24,16
aide financière		22,11	
<b>Total</b>		27,32	24,40
Ethiopie			
Subventions		1,24	
aide financière et technique	3,95	1,39	
aide alimentaire		9,27	10,15
<b>Total</b>		10,66	11,37

Aide totale de gouverne-  
ment à gouverne-  
ment \$716,05

1980-1981 1981-1982 1982-1983

Aide totale de gouverne-  
ment à gouverne-  
ment \$187,73 26%

millions



Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
<b>Yémen</b>			
Subventions	0,01		0,02
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	0,01		0,02
<b>Yémen démocratique</b>			
Subventions	0,03	0,01	
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	0,03	0,01	
<b>Programmes régionaux</b>			
Subventions	2,93	1,13	1,43
assistance financière et technique			
<b>Total</b>	2,93	1,13	1,43
<b>Total, Asie</b>			
Subventions	58,14	84,92	79,23
assistance financière et technique	42,56	49,84	93,40
aide alimentaire	100,70	134,76	174,63
Somme partielle	135,21	129,57	137,10
Prêts	-7,93	-7,65	-3,76
assistance financière	-3,46	-1,23	
moins remboursements	-1,23		
moins annulation du prêt	122,59	121,92	131,34
Somme partielle	223,29	256,68	305,97
<b>Total</b>			

Decaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement  
(en millions de \$)

1980-1981		1981-1982		1982-1983	
Pakistan**	Subventions	3,43	6,87	9,90	26,85
	aide alimentaire		1,96	16,95	
	Somme partielle	3,43	8,83	26,85	
	assistance financière	41,65	41,47	38,98	
	moins remboursements	-2,76	x	-1,23	
Philippines	moins rattachement de la dette	3,46			
	Somme partielle	34,70	41,47	37,75	
	Subventions	10,24	0,40	0,66	
	assistance financière et technique				
	Total	0,24	0,40	0,66	
Singapour	Subventions		0,02	0,02	
	assistance financière et technique				
Total			0,02	0,02	
Sri Lanka	Subventions	2,48	12,21	8,07	
	aide alimentaire		9,88	9,87	
	Somme partielle	2,48	18,09	17,94	
	assistance financière	45,46	24,57	28,52	
	moins remboursements	-0,25	-0,42	-0,44	
Thaïlande	Somme partielle	35,21	24,15	28,08	
	Subventions				
	assistance financière et technique				
	Pécés				
	assistance financière	10,89	4,82	5,25	
Thaïlande	moins remboursements	-0,03	-0,03	-0,03	
	Somme partielle	10,86	4,79	5,22	
	Subventions	0,25	0,47	0,85	
	assistance financière et technique				
	Pécés				
Total		37,69	42,24	46,02	
Total	Subventions				
	assistance financière et technique				
	Pécés				
	assistance financière				
	moins remboursements				
Total		11,11	5,26	6,07	

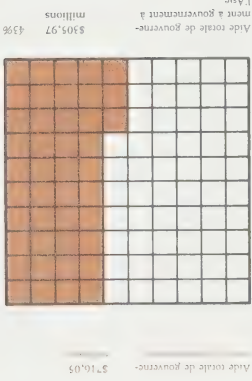




Tableau C\*

Décaissements, aide de gouvernement à gouvernement (en millions de \$)

Asie	1980-1981		
	1982-1983	1981-1982	1982-1983
Afghanistan		1,09	0,04
Subventions			
assistance financière et technique		1,09	0,04
Total		1,09	0,04
Bangladesh			
Subventions			
assistance financière et technique	45,07	47,95	49,22
aide alimentaire	59,55	29,92	58,55
Total	74,40	77,87	97,77
Birmanie			
Subventions			
assistance financière et technique	2,14	2,78	2,29
assistance financière	0,54	0,16	0,10
Total	2,68	2,94	2,39
Chine			
Subventions			
assistance financière et technique	0,02	4,00	
aide alimentaire			
Total	4,00		0,02
Corée, République de			
moins remboursements	0,04	- 0,04	0,04
Total	- 0,04	- 0,04	- 0,04
Inde			
Subventions			
assistance financière et technique	0,87	1,10	3,20
aide alimentaire	2,98	8,08	10,05
Somme partielle	3,85	9,18	13,25
assistance financière	30,72	34,66	40,45
moins remboursements	-5,07	-6,59	-3,41
Somme partielle	25,65	28,07	37,02
Total	29,50	37,25	50,25

Décaissements d'aide de gouvernement à gouvernement 1982-1983 (en millions de \$)

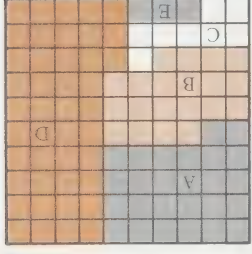
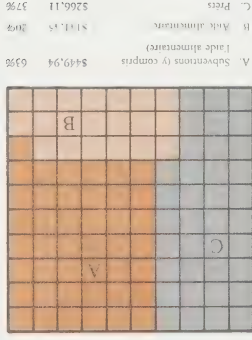






Tableau A  
Décaissements, par source de financement  
(en millions de \$)

1980-1981											
Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants reportés	Montants reçus	Montants reportés	Montants reçus
1981-1982											
1982-1983											
<b>Affaires extérieures</b>											
1 046,10	16,83 <sup>1</sup>	1 029,27	1 234,67	13,59	1 221,08	1 340,94	13,62	1 327,32	59,43	55,17	
Agence canadienne de développement international <sup>1</sup> Centre de recherches pour le développement international <sup>2</sup> Ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères <sup>3</sup>											
39,43		39,43	43,44		43,44	59,62	59,17	59,43	55,17		
43,80		43,80	50,62		50,62	59,43		59,43			
1 129,35	16,83	1 112,52	1 328,73	13,59	1 315,14	1 455,54	13,62	1 441,92			
Somme partielles, ministère des Affaires extérieures et autres ministères											
181,26		181,26	168,76		168,76	193,40		193,40			
<b>Ministère des Finances</b>											
181,26		181,26	168,76		168,76	193,40		193,40			
Somme partielle, ministère des Finances											
181,26		181,26	168,76		168,76	193,40		193,40			
<b>Autres sources</b>											
Corporation Petro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale (PCAI) <sup>4</sup> Contributions des gouvernements provinciaux accordées aux organisations non gouvernementales <sup>5</sup> Remboursements à la Banque interaméricaine de développement de prêts consentis à l'Amérique latine <sup>6</sup>											
10,78		10,78	11,42		11,42	24,27		24,27	18,71		
1,95		1,95	2,13		2,13	2,54		2,54	2,54		
12,73		12,73	13,55		13,55	45,52		45,52			
Somme partielle, autres sources											
1 523,34	16,83	1 506,51	1 511,04	13,59	1 497,45	1 694,46	13,62	1 680,84			
<b>Total, Assistance publique au développement (APD)</b>											
Pourcentage d'APD par rapport au PNB											
		0,43 <sup>7</sup>			0,43 <sup>7</sup>			0,46 <sup>8</sup>			
PNB canadien (en milliards de \$)											
		305,67			345,35			362,26			

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 : Voir notes, page 60.



## Section 1 Tableaux

A. Décaissements, par source de financement

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Décaissements, par programme

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B. Aide totale, par programme

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D. Décaissements, aide multilatérale

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E. Décaissements affectés aux organisations non gouvernementales

97

F. Décaissements du Centre de recherches pour le développement international

98

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\* Ces tableaux regroupent les bénéficiaires en catégories spéciales et certains d'entre eux peuvent se retrouver

## Section 2 Glossaire

Les tableaux font état des décaissements par région géographique, et non suivant les regroupements de pays utilisés par l'ACDI à des fins administratives. Tous les décaissements sont des montants nets, c'est-à-dire déduction faite des remboursements de capital effectués sur des prêts antérieurs. Ils correspondent donc au montant net de l'aide canadienne fournie. Les termes utilisés dans les tableaux sont définis dans la section 2.

NOTE

On trouvera dans la présente Annexe statistique une analyse des décaissements affectés à l'aide au développement par l'Agence canadienne de développement international (ACDI), organisme officiel du gouvernement chargé de soutenir les efforts de développement dans le monde. L'Annexe fait aussi état des principales contributions de certains ministères fédéraux, de même que de celles des gouvernements provinciaux aux organisations non gouvernementales.

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## ANNEXE STATISTIQUE

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fonds canadiens ainsi consentis permettront aux petits exploitants agricoles d'irriguer leurs terres. La contribution du Canada représente 5 p. 100 de l'effort d'un milliard de dollars de la Banque mondiale, qui doit prendre fin en 1984.



prétion qu'à l'issue des sept années de mise en application du projet, les rendements auront augmenté de 30 p. 100 et les revenus des agriculteurs de 75 p. 100.

L'énergie, et plus particulièrement l'énergie utilisée dans les villages pour la cuisine et l'éclairage, est un autre grand domaine sur lequel l'ACDI concentre des

efforts. En Inde, les principaux combustibles utilisés par les ménages sont le pétrole (lampes) ou le fumer de vache,

ou encore le bois que les femmes passent des heures à ramasser. Ce ramassage non seulement cause une perte de temps, mais est à l'origine de graves problèmes de déforestation et d'érosion. Le biogaz, pourtant constituant une solution viable, le méthane étant produit à partir de la combustion de déchets animaux ou humains.

L'Inde a été l'un des premiers pays à s'intéresser aux technologies de fabrication du biogaz. Certaines installations ont bien été montées dans des villages, mais, d'un point de vue technique et financier, le modèle choisi n'était pas à la portée de la plupart des gens. Pour répandre l'utilisation du biogaz, le gouvernement de l'Inde a créé un fonds de \$64 350 000 avec lequel

subventionner les collectivités désireuses d'y recourir. L'organisme indien d'action pour la production alimentaire (Action for Food Production — AFPRO) a décidé de populariser le biogaz à l'aide d'un modèle simple et économique fait de briques et de mortier. L'ACDI a fourni \$1 938 378 à la Fondation canadienne contre la faim, qui collabore avec l'AFPRO à un projet de \$21 millions destiné à introduire le biogaz dans les villages, grâce aux contacts établis par l'AFPRO auprès des ONG locales, plus de 100 organismes communitaires participant à l'heure actuelle dans les installations, en plus d'aider les agriculteurs à obtenir des prêts auprès de leurs banques. La participation financière des propriétaires de ces installations attendra

\$17 13 105. On prévoit qu'à la fin du projet, 34 000 agriculteurs de biogaz seront en service.

Pour le moment, sur les 75 millions de ménages d'agriculteurs que compte l'Inde, 44 millions possèdent les deux ou trois animaux dont les déchets suffisent à faire fonctionner un générateur de biogaz. Chaque animal produit en effet l'équivalent de 250 litres de kérosène.

Contenaient au kérosène, le biogaz présente un certain nombre d'avantages qui en augmentent la valeur. Les résidus de fabrication construisent une sorte de "boue" qui peut servir d'engrais, produit des plus rares. D'autre, non seulement les femmes ne perdent plus des heures à ramasser du bois de chauffage, mais elles n'ont plus à faire la cuisine sur des fourneaux enfumés. Ce procédé a enfin l'avantage de faire disparaître les déchets de façon hygiénique.

La nécessité de ce projet est telle que l'ACDI envisage de poursuivre sa collaboration avec les mêmes organisations non gouvernementales. L'AFPRO espère également mettre sur pied, à l'échelle des collectivités, un programme à l'intention des villageois sans terre ou des agriculteurs qui possèdent seulement un animal.

La grave pénurie d'électricité qui entrave le développement de l'industrie constitue l'une des principales préoccupations du gouvernement de l'Inde. Dans le cadre de son programme biénergétique, l'ACDI participe à l'heure actuelle à un grand projet de production d'électricité, l'idée II, dans l'État de Kerala. Sa contribution, qui s'élève à \$60 millions, permettra de doter l'État de trois turbines et générateurs de 130 mégawatts. Ce projet doublera la capacité installée de la centrale et devrait être terminée en 1986. Trois entreprises canadiennes, Surveystor, Nemeninger et Chénover, ainsi que Dominion Engineering Works et Marine Industries Limited, et plusieurs sous-contractants, y collaborent.

L'Inde pour la période 1981-1984 une ligne de crédit de \$45 millions pour l'achat des biens et services nécessaires à la prospection.

On estime que les travaux de prospection actuellement en cours entraîneront une forte réduction des importations de pétrole après 1985. Les nouveaux gisements perméables non seulement de satisfaire la demande d'énergie, mais encore de dégager un excédent manufacturier et d'approvisionner le pays en engrais.

L'ACDI fournit d'autre part une autre ligne de crédit de \$30 millions s'échelonnant sur les années 1981-1986, qui servira à l'achat de biens et services canadiens pour le secteur de l'électricité.

L'Inde contribue pour 94 p. 100 de son propre budget à l'aide extérieure, 2 p. 100 sont pris en charge par l'ACDI. La plupart des crédits de l'ACDI sont utilisés dans des domaines où les compétences canadiennes sont établies, notamment ceux de l'agriculture, de l'énergie et du développement des ressources humaines.

Un prêt-programme de \$50 millions (1981-1984) provenant du programme biénergétique de l'ACDI, permet au gouvernement de l'Inde d'allouer des prêts aux petits agriculteurs par l'intermédiaire de la Banque nationale agricole pour le développement et le refinancement de l'agriculture (National Bank for Agriculture Refinance and Development — NABARD). La NABARD et son prédécesseur, la Société de refinancement de l'agriculture de l'Inde (India Agriculture Refinance Development Corporation), sont financés depuis les débuts des années 70 par plusieurs donateurs, y compris l'Inde et la Banque mondiale. Au moins 60 p. 100 des

Ces derniers n'avaient donc aucun intérêt à augmenter la production, ce il en est résulté que l'Inde a dû importer de plus en plus de ce produit pour faire face aux besoins.

À la demande du premier ministre Indira Gandhi, le Conseil national pour le développement de l'industrie laitière (National Dairy Development Board — NDDB) a lancé des activités aux graines oléagineuses et aux huiles végétales en vue d'appliquer un programme de coopératives pour les huiles comestibles. Ce programme s'inspire du système très fructueux de coopératives élaboré par le NDDB et l'Association des producteurs de lait (Indian Dairy Corporation) dans le cadre duquel le lait offert par des pays tiers a été vendu en Inde et les bénéfices ainsi réalisés ont servi à créer un réseau national de coopératives laitières, qui ont maintenant entre leurs mains une large part de ce marché.

L'ACDI a décidé de consentir \$7,5 millions sous forme d'aide alimentaire et de crédits d'aide bilatérale pour l'achat d'huiles comestibles dans le cadre du programme. En outre, elle a accordé une subvention de \$1,7 million à la Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC), qui collabore avec le NDDB. La CUC fera bénéficier ce dernier de l'expérience qu'elle a acquise auprès des producteurs de blé et suivra au nom de l'ACDI l'exécution de la partie canadienne du projet.

Le NDDB sera chargé de la phase initiale du projet, pendant laquelle il possèdera au moins 51 p. 100 des parts des coopératives huilières. Puis, celles-ci seront remises progressivement à des fédérations de coopératives de producteurs qui seront établies à l'échelle des États. Le NDDB fournira des équipes mobiles de travailleurs qui iront prêter main-forte aux agriculteurs. On s'attachera en particulier à former les femmes et les producteurs de graines oléagineuses dans les villages. La contribution du Canada servira à créer dans les principaux États producteurs de l'Inde, 1 000 coopératives regroupant 100 000 agriculteurs de 5 000 villages. On



sur l'exploitation des terres et des ressources en eau, les systèmes de culture et la recherche opérationnelle. Ce projet a été consacré sur le plan international et a servi de modèle à d'autres pays.

Après les céréales vivrières, les huiles comestibles sont la seconde source de calories du régime alimentaire des Indiens. Jusque dans les années 1970, l'Inde était exportatrice d'huiles comestibles, mais par la suite le marché est devenu stationnaire, la plupart des bénéfices allant à des intermédiaires plutôt qu'aux agriculteurs.

L'Inde est un important producteur d'huiles comestibles. L'ACDI a consenti plus de \$7,5 millions à la mise sur pied de 1000 coopératives regroupant 100 000 agriculteurs de 5000 villages dans les principales régions productrices de ces produits. Le projet a été financé par le gouvernement du Canada et le gouvernement indien. L'Inde est un important producteur d'huiles comestibles. L'ACDI a consenti plus de \$7,5 millions à la mise sur pied de 1000 coopératives regroupant 100 000 agriculteurs de 5000 villages dans les principales régions productrices de ces produits. Le projet a été financé par le gouvernement du Canada et le gouvernement indien.

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L'Association pour les fermes de Sarva Seva réalise des programmes modèles de mise en valeur des terres et de colonisation agricole. Cette organisation cadre participe à l'heure actuelle à la mise en culture de 2 852 hectares dans les États de Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan et Madhya Pradesh. Elle envisage de réaliser dans sept autres États, 17 nouveaux projets dans le cadre desquels seront défrichés 2 876 hectares à l'intention de petits agriculteurs. Elle planifie ces travaux en étroite collaboration avec les ministères de l'Agriculture des États concernés et dispose de deux centres de formation pour le personnel qui enseignent les techniques agricoles au villageois. Sarva Seva ne se ramène pas uniquement à des activités agricoles; reconnaissant qu'il est également nécessaire de changer la société, l'Association, outre des agronomes, institue des travailleurs sociaux, des enseignants, du personnel sanitaire et des animateurs ruraux. Les agriculteurs apprennent à résoudre leurs problèmes ensemble et les cours s'adressent tant aux adultes qu'aux enfants.

La Direction des organisations non gouvernementales de l'ACDI prête son concours à Sarva Seva par l'intermédiaire de deux ONG canadiennes, Inter Pares et l'Association canadienne d'aide à l'enfance, la première s'occupant de l'aspect institutionnel du programme et la seconde participant à la création d'une ferme de 303 hectares et de sept écoles dans sept villages de l'État de Maharashtra.

Le programme de recherche sur l'ardo-culture prouve que d'importants techniques agricoles peuvent être mises au point grâce au savoir-faire canadien et aux institutions indiennes. En Inde, les trois quarts de la superficie cultivée sont constitués de terres non irriguées (100 des légumineuses et des oléagineux du pays). Ces terres sèches font vivre 350 millions de personnes dans un climat de fortes pluies entrrecoupées de périodes de sécheresse. La révolution verte, qui a donné d'importants résultats, s'est dans l'ensemble limitée aux

terres irriguées sans résoudre le problème permanent que posent les terres sèches.

De 1970 à 1972, le Conseil de la recherche agricole de l'Inde (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) et le gouvernement du Canada, par l'intermédiaire de l'ACDI, ont lancé un projet de recherche coordonné sur l'ardo-culture (All-India Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture). Au cours de ces 10 dernières années, l'ACDI a consacré \$ 16 millions à ce projet, et



Au cours des dernières années, l'ACDI a consacré \$ 16 millions au projet de recherche sur l'ardo-culture en Inde et contribue à la création de 25 centres de recherches dans des écoles supérieures ont augmenté de 150 p. 100. (Photo ACIDI, D. Méhata)

l'Inde \$ 10 millions. Agriculture Canada est l'agent d'exécution pour la partie financée par l'ACDI. Le Canada a contribué à la création de 25 centres de recherches dans des écoles supérieures d'agriculture et d'un centre de coordination à Hyderabad. Dans le cadre



En Inde, les trois quarts de la superficie cultivée sont contrinées de terres non irriguées dans un climat de fortes pluies entrainées par les périodes de sécheresse. L'ACDI, de concert avec le Conseil de la recherche agricole de l'Inde, y mène un projet de réécriture sur l'andoculture. (Photo ACDI-B. Béthia)

Sans relâche, le gouvernement démocratique de l'Inde s'efforce d'améliorer le sort des pauvres et en particulier de ceux des milieux ruraux. Le sentiment très clair que l'Inde a de son identité se fonde sur des siècles de traditions et de culture, qui font l'unité d un continent par ailleurs divers.

C'est un pays dominé par sa population, en nombre, certes, mais aussi par la force spirituelle qui s'en dégage. Le sentiment d'unité qui s'est épanoui depuis l'indépendance n'est pas seulement le résultat d'une révolution politique, mais également d'une révolution sociale menée au plus profond des êtres.

Aucune nation n'est plus consciente de la nécessité de s'unir face à l'épreuve. Pourtant elle se compose d'une grande diversité de peuples. Il y a plus de 15 langues officielles et on y parle plus de 1 500 dialectes. Sa superficie s'approche de celle de l'Europe, et la mosaïque des cultures et des coutumes y est aussi variée. Parmi ses nombreuses religions, l'hindouïsme et l'islamisme sont les plus importantes. En effet, près de 80 p. 100 de la population est hindouiste, ce qui n'empêche pas les musulmans d'être à peu près aussi nombreux qu'au Pakistan.

Le sixième plan de développement quinquennal, actuellement en cours, met l'accent sur l'énergie, l'agriculture, le développement rural, l'irrigation et la régularisation des crues. L'industrie, les services sociaux et les transports. Le gouvernement souhaite accroître les compétences techniques, tout en améliorant la situation sociale et alimentaire des populations rurales défavorisées. L'Inde, qui est capable d'exploiter son propre satellite de télécommunications, est néanmoins consciente du fait que seule une technologie appropriée faisant appel à ses propres ressources lui permettra de nourrir la totalité de sa population. Ainsi, le but premier du plan quinquennal est d'amener le pays à l'autosuffisance, avec un effort particulier en vue de réduire la pauvreté dans les régions rurales.

Des liens historiques unissent l'Inde et le Canada, puisque l'Is sont tous deux membres du Commonwealth, et la récente vague d'immigration en provenance de l'Inde a exercé une influence non négligeable sur leurs relations. On estime actuellement à 200 000 le nombre des Canadiens d'origine indienne.

Les échanges commerciaux ont eux aussi tissé des liens étroits entre les deux pays. En 1982, les exportations du Canada à destination de l'Inde, principalement des produits semi-finis tels que l'huile de colza, la poasse et le papier journal, représentaient \$295,5 millions. Le volume des importations, lui, atteignait la même année 890,7 millions, résultat d'une augmentation régulière. Le gouvernement de l'Inde a accordé une importance considérable à la production alimentaire avec un certain succès. Même si la production alimentaire a baissé en

1982, à cause de la sévère sécheresse, elle a tout de même dépassé de 15 à 18 tonnes celle de 1979 qui fut une année comparable en rareté de pluies. Cette plus grande résilience est un signe des plus prometteurs de la vitalité croissante du secteur agricole en Inde. Par ailleurs, le gouvernement et une pléthore d'organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) continuent leurs efforts pour venir en aide aux paysans sans terre et aux petits agriculteurs.



de catastrophe afin de contribuer à l'achat d'un matériel de détection de l'activité volcanique pour le gouvernement indonésien.

Enfin, à Tonga, un don de \$120 000 a permis de réparer les passagers, les caniveaux, les toits et les pompes après les puits, les caniveaux, les toits et les pompes pour cent du bétail avait alors été perdu et les cultures avaient gravement souffert.

Le problème des réfugiés a continué de se poser de façon tragique en Asie en 1982-1983. L'ACDI a consacré des fonds de \$3,8 millions par le biais d'institutions multilatérales pour venir en aide aux réfugiés algériens au Pakistan et \$3,6 millions pour les réfugiés kam-puchéens en Thaïlande.

## Inde

En 1983, le regard de l'Occident s'est tourné vers l'Inde lorsque le film Gandhi a récolté une moisson d'Oscars. Le courage et les idéaux du Mahatma ont repris vie et conquis le cœur de tous ceux qui espèrent en un avenir meilleur, au-delà des rêves d'un homme. Il nous a également communiqué l'esprit de vitalité qui émane de l'Inde.

L'Occident est mal informé des progrès réalisés par ce pays depuis qu'il a obtenu son indépendance en 1947. La sécheresse et la famine qui ont sévi en 1966 nous ont laissés des images d'enfants affamés, un bol vide entre les mains. Pourtant, depuis quelques années l'Inde est devenue autosuffisante en céréales vivrières.

Si l'Inde a fait un impressionnant bond en avant sur le plan économique depuis 1947, l'ampleur et l'acuité de sa pauvreté ont encore de quoi choquer les observateurs. Sur 683,8 millions d'habitants, près de la moitié vivent en-deçà du seuil de pauvreté, avec un revenu annuel moyen de \$210 EU, et seulement un tiers dispose d'eau potable.

Les vagues com-munales constituent également une source de revenu aux villages d'acquies de précieuses compétences d'administrateurs.

L'Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est (ANASE) regroupée les Philippines, Malaisie, Singapour, l'Indonésie et la Thaïlande. En joignant leurs efforts, ces nations sont mieux en mesure de faire face à des problèmes économiques et commerciaux communs.

L'ACDI participe aux projets réalisés par l'ANASE dans les domaines de la foresterie, de la pêche et de la mise en valeur des ressources humaines. En Thaïlande, elle a participé à la création d'un centre d'arboriculture forestière qui doit appuyer des projets de reboisement dans la région, et elle entreprend maintenant avec plusieurs autres donateurs un projet portant sur les aspects techniques des opérations qui suivent la récolte, à savoir l'entreposage, la manutention, la lutte phytosanitaire et le traitement.

En Asie, même si l'on parvient à résoudre les problèmes alimentaires fondamentaux, le climat est tel qu'il faut toujours prévoir des secours en cas de catastrophe. Par l'intermédiaire de son Programme d'assistance humaine internationale, l'ACDI a versé \$150 000 au Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) et \$45 000 au Conseil canadien des Églises pour venir en aide aux victimes d'inondations, en Inde. De plus, la Ligue des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge a reçu \$295 000 et le CLWR, \$75 000, pour assister aux victimes de la sécheresse dans une autre partie du pays.

Dans l'ouest de l'île de Java, l'éruption du Mont Galunggung ayant ravagé une superficie de 4 500 hectares, plus de 40 000 personnes ont dû être évacuées. L'ACDI a alors consenti \$50 000 respectivement à la Ligue des sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et au Bureau du coordinateur des Nations Unies pour les secours en cas



Grâce à ses compétences techniques dans le domaine de la foresterie, le Canada aide la Chine à assurer la maîtrise du feu des forêts dont elle dispose. (Photo ACIDI, A. Volk)

pour nourrir les habitants pendant toute l'année. En outre, la plupart du temps, des banques d'engrais permettent de réduire les coûts de production et par là, l'endettement des villageois. La prévalence des maladies interstielles, elle, est réduite grâce à la construction de





Un certain nombre de liens entre universités se sont également matérialisés depuis la mise en route du programme. L'Université de Guelph a œuvré dans le secteur de l'agriculture, l'Université St. Mary's coordonne l'organisation d'un centre d'enseignement des langues à Pékin et l'Association des collèges communautaires du Canada réalise un programme de formation en gestion à l'intention des directeurs d'entreprise.

L'intermédiaire des centres de protection de la famille. Des vaccins supplémentaires seront également distribués par le programme de l'ACDI réalisé en collaboration avec la République populaire de Chine. Un montant total de \$2,2 millions a alors été consacré à la mise en valeur des ressources humaines, à l'agriculture, à la foresterie et à l'énergie, qui sont des secteurs clés dans le plan de développement du gouvernement chinois.

Par ailleurs, le Canada fournira des ingénieurs et des entrepreneurs et l'UNICEF organisera des programmes de santé maternelle et infantile. Le Canada a pris l'initiative de mettre sur pied un réseau de vulgarisation agricole portant plus particulièrement sur l'intégration des femmes dans les activités agricoles.

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## Indicateurs de développement social

Il est avec insuffisant. Si ce nouveau projet est clair, la vente des produits de l'aide alimentaire du Canada servira à rémunérer les travailleurs.

La misère des pauvres sans terres des régions rurales constitue l'un des grands problèmes à long terme auquel

**Pays de concentration d'Asie**  
recevant l'aide canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

	1981	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960
Taux de mortalité infantile	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances
Esprance de vie à la naissance (années)	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances
Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%)	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances
Taux d'alphabétisation des adultes (%)	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances
Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école primaire	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances	de 1000 naissances

	1981	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960
Bangladesh	37	48	159	135	22	26
Népal	38	45	195	148	9	19
Inde	43	52	165	121	28	36
Chine	41	67	165	71	43	69
Sri Lanka	62	69	71	43	85	90
Pakistan	43	50	162	123	15	24
Indonésie	41	54	150	105	39	62
Thaïlande	52	65	103	53	68	86

n.d. : données non disponibles

\* Le pourcentage peut dépasser 100 p. 100, les élèves au-dessus ou au-dessous de l'âge officiel à l'école primaire, généralement entre six et onze ans, étant inclus dans les statistiques.

Sources: 1982-1983, publication de l'UNICEF.

1982-1983, publication de l'UNICEF.

serviront à créer des coopératives de fermes et d'agriculteurs sans terres, souvent laissés à l'écart du développement. Cette somme permettra plus particulièrement de mettre des possibilités de crédit, d'assurance technique et de formation à la disposition d'environ 3 000 coopératives d'agriculteurs sans terres, dont à peu près 400 seront exclusivement composées de femmes. Bien que dispose d'un revenu annuel moyen de seulement \$60, les futurs bénéficiaires réaliseront eux-mêmes une part des économies nécessaires au fonctionnement du projet.

Ces prêts seront consentis aux membres des coopératives pour qu'ils investissent dans des activités telles que la pisciculture en viviers, le tissage, la sériculture, le travail du rotin et du bambou et la poterie. Ce projet qui met l'accent à la fois sur la gestion financière et l'assistance aux pauvres des régions rurales, comporte deux autres éléments clés, à savoir des cours de gestion des coopératives et des cours de formation professionnelle. En aidant les populations rurales défavorisées à se regrouper en coopératives et en les encourageant à mettre leurs économies en commun, il leur permettra de ne plus avoir recours aux bailleurs de fonds et d'investir dans l'agriculture et d'autres activités rentables.

Certains ONG bangladeshis telles que le Comité pour le projet rural (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee) et Proshika, avec lesquelles l'ACDI a réalisé des projets de développement communautaire dans le passé, ainsi que la Banque du Bangladesh, la Banque Sonali et la Société de développement agricole (Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation), participent également à ce projet.

Les grands projets de développement peuvent également avoir des répercussions sur le niveau de vie des villages environnants. Au Lanka, la seconde phase du plus ambitieux projet du Canada est actuellement en cours. Le barrage du Maduru Oya et une centrale

## Indicateurs de développement économique

desquelles ces dernières échangent des informations sur la planification familiale. Les coopératives féminines et les programmes de formation professionnelle. L'ACDI a versé \$500 000 à l'organisme CARE Canada, pour financer un projet pilote d'un an destiné à

employer toute l'année des équipes de femmes sans ressources et sans terres à l'entretien des routes. Un programme de travail rémunéré en vives avait déjà créé des emplois saisonniers dans la construction des routes, mais pour les femmes sans autre source de revenu, il

gouvernementales, universités et petites et moyennes entreprises. Quarante-trois pour cent du budget bilatéral de l'ACDI, ou \$305,9 millions, a été dépensé en Asie en 1982-1983. Bien que cela représente une somme importante, ce n'est là qu'une petite fraction de l'ensemble des fonds consacrés au développement grâce à l'épargne intérieure, à l'argent envoyé par les émigrés, aux autres apports d'aide extérieure et à l'investissement privé.

Récemment, l'ACDI a opté pour une approche géo-graphique de ses programmes, dire de l'action con-vergence. Elle est ainsi en mesure de choisir le meilleur moyen d'utiliser ses crédits. Par exemple, les crédits d'aide bilatérale peuvent être consacrés à des projets de petite envergure réalisés par l'intermédiaire des ONG canadiennes, ou au moyen d'échanges universitaires ou d'un transfert de compétences. La Direction des ONG internationales s'occupe de la formation dans le domaine de l'administration et s'efforce d'améliorer la communication entre les régions comme ce fut récemment le cas dans le cadre d'un programme d'échanges entre l'Institut paraguayais pour le développement et l'Institut

asiatique pour le développement rural. Il n'est guère de facteur qui puisse influer davantage sur le cours du développement que le rôle de la femme. Ces dernières années, les femmes asiatiques sont sorties de leur rôle plus actif au sein de leurs col-lectivités. Le service de planification familiale du gouvernement du Bangladesh a mis au point un programme devant aider les femmes à accroître leur revenu. S'étant rendu compte dans le cadre de projets de population et de coopératives féminines que les femmes, lorsqu'elles disposaient d'un revenu contribuant au bien-être familial, savaient en conséquence mieux comment le gérer, le gouvernement a créé des associations de mères au sein

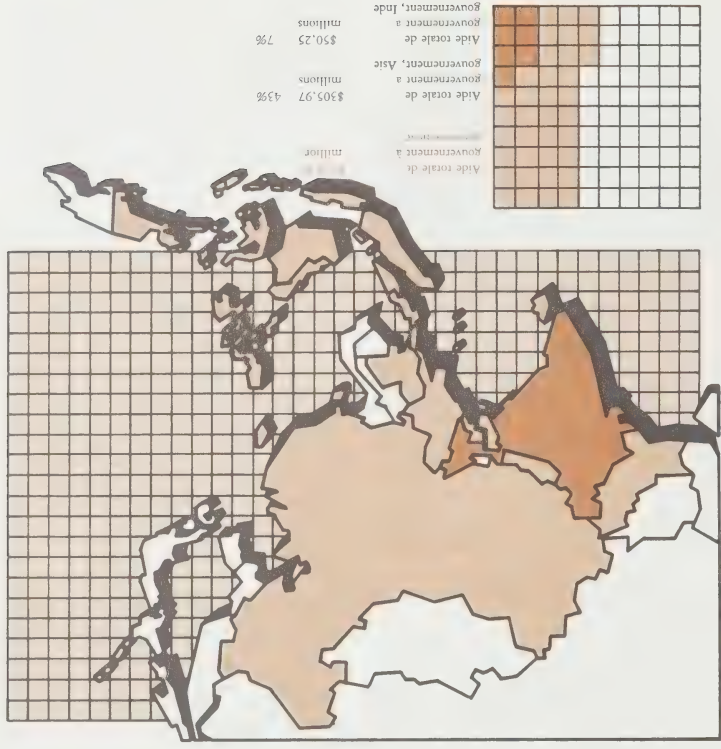
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Service de la dette en pourcentage des exportations et biens	Indice par habitant alimentaire (1969-1971 = 100)	PNB par habitant, moyen de production annuelle (%)	PNB par habitant (\$É.U.)	1981	1960-1981	1979-1981	1970	1981
Bangladesh	n.d.	94	0,3	\$140	0,0	84	n.d.	6,9
Népal	n.d.	84	0,0	\$150	1,4	103	20,9	n.d.
Inde	n.d.	103	5,0	\$260	2,5	148	10,3	5,7
Chine	n.d.	116	4,6	\$300	2,8	105	23,6	9,6
Sri Lanka	n.d.	148	4,1	\$350	2,5	105	23,6	9,6
Pakistan	n.d.	105	4,1	\$350	2,5	105	23,6	9,6
Indonésie	n.d.	118	4,6	\$500	2,5	118	6,9	8,2
Thaïlande	n.d.	129	4,6	\$770	2,5	129	3,4	6,7

n.d. : données non disponibles  
Sources: Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1983, publié par la Banque mondiale; et La situation des enfants dans le monde 1982-1983, publication de l'UNICEF.

L'Asie est le continent qui a le plus grand potentiel de croissance et qui présente les plus grands écarts dans la répartition des richesses. Certains des pays qui, aujourd'hui, bénéficient de l'aide au développement, pourraient bien être les donateurs de demain. De par sa population et sa superficie, l'Asie est sans contredit appelée à occuper l'avant-plan de la scène internationale. D'ici l'an 2000, il y aura en Asie 3,6 milliards d'habitants — soit près de 60 p. 100 de la population mondiale —, dont les trois-quarts seront des petits agriculteurs et des pauvres sans terres vivant dans des régions rurales. À cette date, l'Inde et la Chine passeront au rang de grandes économies mondiales et constitueront 37 p. 100 de l'humanité. On estime que le Pakistan et le Bangladesh, dont les taux de croissance démographique sont les plus élevés d'Asie, seront sur le point de voir doubler leur population. En dépit de ces chiffres, l'Asie devrait pouvoir dépasser le taux moyen d'accroissement de la production alimentaire de l'ensemble de la planète, soit 29 p. 100. Dans la partie est, l'augmentation pourrait même atteindre 45 p. 100. Mais pour cela, il faut élargir la superficie des terres arables et parvenir à utiliser l'énergie de façon rentable. L'Asie affronte ces difficultés forte d'un édifice social qui, au sortir de 4 000 ans d'évolution historique, culturelle et politique, est en mesure de faire face aux problèmes traditionnels et à ceux occasionnés par une rapide transformation socio-économique. Dans ce contexte de villages, les problèmes se résolvent le mieux à l'échelon local. Pour ce faire, il existe déjà des institutions locales telles que les coopératives agricoles et les caisses de crédit de même que des organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) solidement établies. Jusqu'ici, les relations du Canada avec l'Asie ont été axées sur le développement et le commerce. Il est toutefois probable qu'au cours de la prochaine décennie se produise un rapprochement entre organisations non



De concert avec les autorités locales, en 1983, l'ACDI a révisé tout le programme de la Colombie. Ainsi dans son plan quinquennal portant sur les années 1984-1989, l'Agence entend concentrer ses efforts dans quatre sphères prioritaires d'activités répertoriées par cette étude qui sont: le développement institutionnel, la croissance économique, l'exploitation des ressources naturelles et le développement social.

Aider les pays à s'aider eux-mêmes, devient pour certains d'entre eux un partenaire de croissance, tel est l'objectif que s'est assignée l'ACDI. Son programme d'assistance et de coopération en Colombie illustre bien cette conception du développement.

relative à l'exploitation d'une de ses plus grandes réserves de charbon. Située dans le nord du pays, la mine d'El Carrion produira, à compter de 1985-1986, plus d'un million et demi de tonnes de charbon. Les profits nets des exportations anticipées folent les 10 milliards de dollars!

Un autre prêt pour réaliser des études de faisabilité a été accordé au Fonds national des projets de développement (FONADE) dans le but de fournir à cet organisme les moyens de mieux planifier son programme d'investissement et d'accéder à des sources étrangères de financement.

Dans la région centrale, au nord de Bogota, l'ACDI collabore également au projet d'aménagement du bassin supérieur du Lebrija. Le bassin constitue la principale source d'approvisionnement en eau de la ville de Bucaramanga et de dix autres municipalités environnantes. Cette région produit la majeure partie des aliments essentiels à une population de quelque 650 000 personnes. Le potentiel d'expansion agricole est toutefois sérieusement limité par un relief accidenté et rongé par l'érosion. Suite aux initiatives locales, un plan global d'aménagement à trois volets a été adopté. Il comprend la création d'un centre de recherche et de formation pour une gestion rationnelle du territoire, la réalisation d'un programme de contrôle de l'exploitation et la restauration du patrimoine forestier. Cette subvention globale qui appuie une initiative locale représente à la fois une source d'expérience et un modèle de développement. Elle traduit bien le type d'assistance convergente que soutient le Canada dans sa coopération avec la Colombie.



Photo ACDI : K. Dombi

L'économie rurale: un appui de l'Institut royal d'architectur du Canada au programme de logements à coût modique de l'Association colombienne des constructeurs; et une collaboration entre le Family Services Canada et le Centro de Pastoral Familiar para Latinoamerica, pour la formation de travailleurs familiaux au Canada et en Colombie.

Les fonds d'aide de la mission diplomatique canadienne jouissent d'un crédit considérable dans le pays. Malgré

des ressources limitées, l'ambassade consacre quelque \$350 000 à divers projets chaque année. Dans le cadre de l'aide bilatérale, ces derniers sont, sans doute, ceux dont l'impact social est le plus évident. La flexibilité de leurs mécanismes, tant au niveau des groupes cibles qu'au niveau des secteurs d'intervention, leur permet la réalisation de micro-projets qui contribuent directement au bien-être de la population. À titre d'exemples, citons cette aide financière à une coopérative de femmes, ou à l'établissement d'un dispensaire dans une usine.

De 1977 à 1983, dans le cadre du programme d'aide bilatérale, l'ACDI a engagé des déboursés de l'ordre de 35 millions de dollars. Ces fonds ont servi notamment à financer des programmes de recherche, de formation et de contrôle dans le domaine agricole. Ils ont aussi servi à améliorer les conditions de vie des pêcheurs, à aider les coopératives, à établir un centre de formation minier, à fonder une école du meuble, à réaliser un projet pilote de cadastre, à entreprendre des études d'exploitation du charbon, à aménager le bassin supérieur du Lebrija, à améliorer les conditions de vie des habitants du bassin supérieur du Lebrija. Examens de plus près certains de ces projets et leurs retombées. En août 1982, le Canada annonce l'accroissement d'une subvention de 6,3 millions de dollars, répartie sur trois ans, dans le but de permettre à l'ACDI de participer à la création d'une école du meuble et du bois d'œuvre à Medellín. Chaque année, 500 étudiants recevront ainsi une formation et pourront se familiariser avec les techniques modernes de fabrication de meubles. Ce projet conjoint, auquel la Colombie contribue \$4,7 millions, a pour but une meilleure utilisation des 11 milliards de mètres cubes de bois de première qualité que fournit la forêt.

L'ACDI a complété récemment un système de prévision des inondations et d'alerte. À lui seul, ce projet permet de dégager des millions de dollars aux autorités colombiennes en prévenant les dommages aux propriétés et aux cultures dans les vallées des deux principaux cours d'eau du pays, le Magdalena et le Cauca.

Avec la participation du Centre national de la recherche scientifique et en collaboration avec l'Institut géographique de Bogota, l'ACDI a poursuivi, en 1982-1983, la modernisation du cadastre polyvalent du territoire.

Désireux de relancer et d'augmenter ses exportations, la Colombie a fait appel à un programme de prêts, par une entente bilatérale avec la Direction générale des importations, dans le but de financer une étude de faisabilité





L'agriculture constitue l'élément moteur de la croissance économique de la Colombie. L'ACDI participe aux efforts de ce pays visant à conserver une croissance de la production agricole supérieure au taux de croissance de la population. (Photo ACDI: K. Dombi)

technologie du Cap-Breton à l'Université de Cúcuta en vue de former des techniciens pour l'exploitation des gisements de charbon de l'Université Manizales en vue de relever le programme d'économie domestique dans le sens d'une participation plus active des femmes à

(dans l'optique des femmes particulièrement) et au développement des ressources humaines. Les institutions canadiennes ont été encouragées à mettre ces projets de l'avant et la Direction des Amériques a accepté de fournir les fonds.

Cette collaboration quadripartite a jusqu'ici abouti aux initiatives suivantes: un programme de formation pour les géants d'hôtel entre l'Institut polytechnique Ryerson et l'Université Externado; un programme de santé professionnelle dans la petite industrie entre l'Association canadienne d'hygiène publique et l'Association Nacional de Industrias; une assistance de l'Institut de

actifs dans le développement social. Ces prêts institutionnels ont ainsi permis la création du Fonds que l'achat de plusieurs appareils Twin Otter destinés à relier les régions les plus éloignées.

Une des raisons de l'accroissement de la coopération canadienne en Colombie réside dans la facilité avec laquelle les services gouvernementaux et les ONG canadiennes trouvent leur contrepartie en Colombie. Les compétences diverses disponibles sur place permettent à l'Agence de diminuer ses frais de gestion. À preuve: l'UNICEF a répertorié pas moins de 145 organisations non gouvernementales oeuvrant dans le domaine de l'éducation, de la santé et de la promotion féminine. Les ONG canadiennes de leur côté justifient bien la reputation qu'elles ont de travailler au niveau de la base et de réussir à atteindre les couches les plus démunies.

Depuis 1976, les ONG canadiennes ont réalisé pas moins de 192 projets totalisant des déboursés de \$3,8 millions. Cette année, elles disposent d'un budget de près de \$1 million pour poursuivre le travail amorcé par des organismes comme CARB Canada, Développement et Paix ou le Plan de parrainage du Canada. Le secteur du développement communautaire et des soins de santé représente près des deux tiers de l'aide financière octroyée. Viennent ensuite l'éducation et la promotion sociale (12 p. 100), l'agriculture et le développement rural (10 p. 100), l'aide aux coopératives et petites industries (7 p. 100).

La Direction de la coopération institutionnelle et des services au développement (CISD) a joint ses efforts à ceux du bureau de la Colombie, à la Direction générale des Amériques, pour élaborer un plan d'action convergente en rapport avec la stratégie de l'ACDI dans ce certain nombre de projets comparables avec les projets de pays pour les cinq années à venir. Elle a ainsi relevé un

petite entreprise, à l'énergie, au développement

monnaie (8 p. 100 de croissance) au cours de la décennie 1970-1980, la Colombie a vu fléchir sa croissance. Ses exportations ont chuté. Les importations et son inflation ont considérablement augmenté. Devant la baisse du produit national brut (PNB), un déficit fiscal grandissant et des réserves monétaires faibles, le nouveau gouvernement, élu en août 1982, a décrété l'état d'urgence économique. Le nouveau plan de relance des autorités colombiennes vise à stimuler la création d'emplois, à améliorer la productivité nationale et à accroître les exportations en appuyant, entre autres, sur un solide développement régional. Les petites et moyennes entreprises agro-alimentaires et industrielles sont appelées à jouer un rôle de premier ordre dans ce plan d'action économique.

L'agriculture a toujours été l'élément moteur de la croissance économique du pays. Le secteur agricole représente 25 p. 100 du PNB. Le café, à lui seul, est responsable de 35 p. 100 des exportations!

Par une série de projets de coopération, le gouvernement colombien cherche à assurer que la croissance de la production agricole soit supérieure au taux de croissance de la population. L'ACDI participe à cet effort en contribuant au projet de développement rural intégré de la côte antillaise. Ce projet d'intervention en milieu rural vise à augmenter la production des petites exploitations familiales. L'ACDI y a consacré un prêt du \$13,5 millions pour la réalisation de 21 projets ayant trait soit à l'amélioration des conditions de vie (routes, électrification rural, adduction d'eau, services médicaux, écoles, etc.), soit au développement des exploitations agricoles (forennes hydrauliques, véhicules, équipements de ferme, etc.). Le Canada a aussi accordé à la Colombie des prêts de soutien institutionnel. Selon cette technique d'aide, le pays éligible emprunte des fonds du Canada à un taux presque nul et les prête au secteur public ou privé à un taux d'intérêt plus élevé. Les gains ainsi réalisés servent à appuyer des organismes



La Colombie compense aussi sur le programme d'assistance de l'ACDI pour exploiter ses immenses réserves de charbon. (Photo ACDI)

K. Dombi)

L'exploitation de ces richesses naturelles exige, toutefois, l'accès à des capitaux énormes, à un personnel cadre compétent, à une main-d'œuvre qualifiée et à des transferts de technologie appropriés. Ce sont là autant de raisons qui expliquent que les actions de développement entreprises par les deux gouvernements se situent dans une perspective naturellement convergente. Ces deux dernières années la récession a durement touché l'ensemble des secteurs de nos économies industrielles, à plus forte raison ceux des pays en voie d'industrialisation. Après une bonne performance éco-

de 118 milliards de mètres cubes, tandis que ses stocks de charbon sont évalués à près de 10 milliards de tonnes! Son potentiel hydro-électrique, à peine har-

Baie James;



Le Brésil, le Pérou, la Colombie et dans une moindre mesure la Guyane sont, dans cette région, les pays ciblés faisant l'objet des programmes précis de l'ACDI.

La Guyane s'est vue attribuer pour l'année 1982-1983,

un budget de 3 millions de dollars. Ce montant devrait l'aider dans son effort de reconstruction fondamentale de son économie notamment dans les secteurs de l'agriculture (forestière et pêches), de l'industrie manufacturière et de l'énergie.

Malgré un endossement élevé, le Brésil n'en continue pas moins de jouer un rôle prépondérant au sein des économies de la région. Ses immenses ressources naturelles, la fertilité générale de son sol, son infrastructure industrielle diversifiée, et son secteur des exportations contribuent à faire de ce pays un partenaire de choix.

L'imposition de règles administratives plus strictes devrait l'aider à relancer les investissements et l'économie. Le gouvernement canadien réalise dans ce pays un projet multi-sectoriel destiné à développer les programmes de la coopération technique dans le domaine des télécommunications par satellite.

À Pérou, les activités de l'ACDI se concentrent dans les secteurs forestier et énergétique. La forêt constitue, pour ce pays, une richesse à peine exploitée. Le Pérou renferme 74 millions d'hectares de forêt. Seulement 10 p. 100 de ce potentiel est utilisé. Parallèlement, le pays doit importer, chaque année, des produits forestiers au coût de plusieurs millions de dollars, ce qui pour effet d'accroître son déficit commercial. Le programme d'assistance canadienne, dans ce secteur, vise à augmenter la production annuelle, à encourager un utilisation rationnelle des ressources et à entreprendre des programmes de reboisement. Ces programmes profitent non seulement aux entrepreneurs et à leurs forestiers mais également aux populations et à l'économie de ces régions. Au courant des deux prochaines années, l'ACDI financera conjointement avec la

## La Colombie

son secteur énergétique.

Société pour l'expansion des exportations deux importations projets hydro-électriques. Les projets s'inscrivent dans les efforts et les priorités du gouvernement péruvien destinés à développer davantage les composantes de

D'une superficie comparable à celle de l'Ontario, la Colombie, avec ses 26 millions d'habitants, se classe parmi les pays les plus peuplés de l'Amérique du Sud. Elle arrive en fait au quatrième rang, après le Brésil, le Mexique et l'Argentine.

Située, en majeure partie, dans l'hémisphère nord de l'Amérique du Sud, elle présente certes particulièrement d'être le seul pays de la région à posséder deux façades maritimes: l'une s'étendant sur la mer des Antilles et l'autre sur l'Océan Pacifique. « Pays plus montagnux occupant près de la moitié du territoire! »

Depuis des siècles, les rois cordillères et les deux vallées déterminent les établissements humains et leurs formes d'activités, influençant le climat et guidant la vie de la population colombienne. Le spectacle de ces hautes murailles rocheuses se saisissant dix pics dépassant les 5 000 mètres et cinq frôlant les 6 000 mètres; Le gigantisme du cadre naturel pose, encore aujourd'hui et malgré de multiples efforts, de sérieux problèmes de transport et d'approvisionnement. Dans cette région, la force des éléments naturels est celle que lorsqu'ils se débattent, rien n'empêche au point les arrêter. Sur tout

l'image de ses voisins le relief marqué de la Colombie l'handicape dans son développement et impose à ses

La coopération canado-colombienne a été amorcée, il y a près d'une décennie. En 1982-1983, la participation bilatérale de l'ACDI a atteint les 83,6 millions en Colombie. À certains égards, la Colombie est parvenue à un stade de développement socio-économique tel

La Colombie partage d'autre part avec le Canada des affinités au niveau des institutions politiques, situées au milieu d'une région troublée par les coups d'État et les révolutions de toutes sortes, la Colombie maintient, certes, un régime démocratique qui s'appuie sur des structures sociales-solides et une Le Colombien est fier. Fier de son régime démocratique, de sa culture, de sa langue. N'a-t-il pas

l'histoire et la réputation de parler le meilleur espagnol au monde? Pour le voyageur avisé, la Colombie représente le pays de l'Amérique. On y trouve d'ailleurs les plus beaux spécimens de cette pierre précieuse. La Colombie produit, à elle seule, 95 p. 100 de toutes les emeraudes du monde! Ce pays est également célèbre pour son café qui compte pour le tiers des exportations du pays. Sa production annuelle le place au deuxième rang mondial.

industrielles telles que le riz et la canne à sucre. Son secteur manufacturier, élément actif et dynamique de l'économie, répond aux demandes du marché intérieur et permet l'exportation de coton et de textiles. À l'image du Canada, la Colombie possède aussi des richesses naturelles abondantes. Ses réserves de gaz naturel dans le nord-ouest du pays sont estimées à plus

de 100 milliards de barils. Les réserves de pétrole sont estimées à 100 milliards de barils. Les réserves de gaz naturel dans le nord-ouest du pays sont estimées à plus

répondent immédiatement aux demandes et initiatives locales. De cette façon, l'ACDI s'assure de participer, par des moyens très variés, à l'amélioration des conditions de vie de ces populations.

Dans l'ensemble de la région, on a assisté aussi à une baisse des revenus du tourisme. Seule, la Jamaïque a vu augmenter son nombre de touristes, de 20 p. 100 par ailleurs! Malgré consolation pour un pays dont la dette extérieure dépassait, en 1980, le milliard de dollars! Même si elle présente encore des problèmes de paiements pour ses approvisionnements, la Jamaïque a néanmoins connu une année plus encourageante. En 1982-1983, l'ACDI a mis à sa disposition \$12,4 millions pour secondariser les pays dans ses efforts de développement économique. Une ligne de crédit supplémentaire de \$2,5 millions est actuellement à l'étude.

## Amérique centrale

Les pays de cette région, à l'exception du Mexique,

appartiennent au groupe des nations les plus pauvres de

l'hémisphère. L'instabilité sociale, économique et politi-

que de certains gouvernements continue de recevoir

l'attention. Les guerres civiles, les luttes armées et

l'exode de populations menacées demeurent les thèmes

dominants de l'actualité. Pour bon nombre de ces pays,

l'année 1982 a présenté son lot de malheurs et de

misères humaines. Aux catastrophes naturelles se sont

ajoutées les persécutions de toutes sortes dont les

populations marginales furent l'objet.

À ce sujet, on ne saurait passer sous silence le problème

américain des différents conflits qui affligent

l'Amérique centrale. Le sort de ces populations classées,

souvent terrorisées, vivant dans des conditions pénibles

et extrêmes, tient souvent au seul secours et à l'assis-

tance que leur apportent les organismes d'aide

nationaux et internationaux. En plus d'avoir répondu

aux demandes d'organismes comme la Croix-Rouge

internationale, l'ACDI a contribué un montant de

2,72 millions de dollars aux populations déshéritées de



L'ACDI prévoit tripler son aide aux pays de l'Amérique centrale qui plus pauvres de l'hémisphère. (Photo ACDI: K. Lombro)

Devant l'impossibilité des gouvernements du Guatemala et du Salvador de garantir la protection et la sécurité de ses coopérants, l'ACDI s'est vue contrainte d'y suspendre provisoirement ses programmes d'aide bilatéraux. Hormis quelques projets en voie d'achèvement, l'ACDI concentre ses efforts d'aide, dans ces pays, par de l'aide d'urgence et de l'assistance humani-

citaire dans le cadre de son Programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale. La Direction générale de cette région dans le cadre de son Programme d'assistance humanitaire internationale, a l'intention de faciliter et secondariser davantage le travail des ONG

canadiennes auprès des réfugiés de cette région.

L'ACDI a prévu, pour l'année en cours, un montant de

7,2 millions de dollars afin d'appuyer la population du

Honduras, une des plus pauvres de la région, dans ses

efforts en vue de satisfaire ses besoins de base par le

développement de son secteur agro-forestier. L'ACDI

s'est vu confier, en outre, la responsabilité de réaliser, au

courant des trois prochaines années, le projet hydro-

électrique d'El Cajon. Le coût des déboursés pour ce seul

projet dépassera les 30 millions de dollars.

projet qui favorisent le développement de l'infrastructure socio-économique en prêtant par exemple aux secours les plus dynamiques de l'entreprise privée. En 1982-1983, la participation financière de l'ACDI à la Banque de développement régional des Antilles s'est élevée à un peu plus d'un million de dollars.

En Haïti, où les besoins sont si grands, la présence canadienne se manifeste par le contingent de volontaires appartenant à diverses organisations, effectuant dans le pays différents travaux auprès des couches les plus démunies. Les ONG canadiennes sont particulièrement actives dans le domaine du développement agricole et du développement social. L'ACDI y finance des projets d'amélioration de vie pour 11,8 millions de dollars.

Dans les Antilles du Commonwealth, les pays ne semblent pas avoir souffert de la récession de la même façon. Sainte-Lucie et la Barbade ont été durement touchées en particulier par une baisse importante des revenus de l'industrie touristique. La Barbade a vu ses revenus chuter de 20 p. 100. L'ACDI, de concert avec les autorités locales, poursuit dans ce pays un projet de cartographie aérienne et développe les ressources disponibles de l'eau potable.

L'ACDI a consacré en 1983, plus de 11 millions de dollars aux îles du Vent auxquelles la Barbade et Sainte-Lucie appartiennent. Ces sommes ont servi, dans des programmes d'entraide économique locale, à appuyer et soutenir les structures économiques locales. Les programmes de coucougnerie à la culture du cacao en Grenade et de noix de coco en Dominique en sont de bons exemples. Afin de donner une plus grande souplesse à ses interventions, l'ACDI subventionne également le programme des Fonds administrés par les missions diplomatiques canadiennes. Ces sommes permettent la réalisation de micro-projets d'inspiration communautaire. En consacrant 20 p. 100 du budget total des îles du Vent à ce programme, l'ACDI tient à souligner le caractère important de ces micro-projets qui



En Dominique, l'ACDI participe à l'expansion et à la consolidation de l'industrie de la noix de coco. (Photo ACDI: P. Kerr)

Pour remédier à la situation et dans la mesure de ses moyens, l'ACDI concentre de plus en plus son aide dans les secours produits de l'économie de ces pays cherchant ainsi à s'accorder les gouvernements dans leur lutte contre le chômage. L'ACDI soutient aussi les politiques de mise en valeur des ressources nationales et régionales par l'entremise de projets d'assistance technique. Elle fournit enfin un appui financier à la Banque de développement des Antilles. Cet organisme finance des

Antilles repose, avant tout, sur une anticipation des conditions de vie des différentes populations visées. Dans certains cas, c'est par l'entremise des programmes d'urgence et de secours humanitaires que l'ACDI agit et cet objectif. Dans d'autres situations, l'établissement d'une politique concertée de coopération permet au Canada de participer aux efforts de croissance de certains pays devenant, à toutes fins pratiques, leur partenaire de développement.

## La région des Antilles:

En raison notamment de la proximité géographique de ces pays et de la présence active de Cuba, le Canada a décidé, ces dernières années, d'accorder une attention particulière aux gouvernements de cette région. L'objectif de son programme d'assistance et de coopération est double: contribuer au développement socio-économique tout en favorisant la stabilité politique de ces pays. Afin de se donner des moyens d'intervention efficaces, le gouvernement canadien double, d'ici 1986-1987, le volume total de l'aide au développement affectée au bien-être des populations de la région. La situation difficile que traversent certains pays l'exige.

Un bon nombre d'entre eux, en effet, font face à des contraintes économiques sérieuses. Bien qu'isolés et différents les uns des autres, les pays de la région des deux dernières années, le taux de croissance de la plupart d'entre eux a été nul. Le coût du pétrole a cessé d'augmenter alors que leur PNB a cessé de diminuer. Le taux de chômage est par conséquent élevé et les recettes d'exportations s'amenuisent. Le monde industrialisé, qui consacrait une souppape pour l'explosion démographique et le chômage endémique de ces pays, a fermé progressivement ses portes à l'émigration de leurs ressortissants. La proximité de pays économiquement favorisés tend encore plus difficile à supporter la pauvreté de ces populations souvent en contact avec des modes de vie plus faciles.

cette croissance a été rendu possible par l'afflux de capitaux étrangers, les résultats, eux, n'en demeurent pas moins décevants. Il reste encore évidemment fort à faire. La diversification et le dynamisme de certaines économies présagent cependant des jours meilleurs.

## Indicateurs de développement social

Pays de concentration des Amériques recevant l'aide canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Sur le plan diplomatique, d'importants gains ont été enregistrés. L'évolution politique du continent a confirmé la faillite morale et économique de la plupart des dictatures militaires et des gouvernements "révolutionnaires populistes". Le recour à des pratiques de-

mocratiques et à des gouvernements responsables en Bolivie et au Pérou, les succès et la stabilité du processus électoral en Colombie et en République Dominicaine, les nouvelles orientations démocratiques de l'Argentine et du Brésil sont autant de signes encourageants. Dans les Antilles du Commonwealth, l'ensemble des pays maintiennent leur tradition à l'égard du suffrage universel et des gouvernements responsables. Unis par une langue commune, des liens culturels étroits et un héritage colonial identique, ces pays s'ouvrent davantage aux projets de collaboration entre les secteurs public et privé.

L'objectif que poursuit les différents programmes de l'ACDI en Amérique centrale et du Sud et dans les

Photo ACDI: K. Dombi



	1960	1981	1960	1980	1960	1980	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
Haïti	44	54	182	112	15	45	67	85	95	106**	71	108**
Honduras	46	59	145	86	45	60	67	85	95	106**	71	108**
Guyane	61	70	70	43	91*	95	106**	95	95	106**	71	108**
Pérou	47	58	163	85	61	80	71	108**	95	106**	71	108**
Jamaïque	64	71	52	16	82	90	93	100	93	100	77	130**
Colombie	53	63	103	55	63	81	77	130**	93	100	77	130**
Iles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.

\* 1970  
 \*\* Le pourcentage peut dépasser 100 p. 100, les élèves au-dessus ou au-dessous de l'âge officiel à l'école primaire, généralement entre six et onze ans, étant inclus dans les statistiques.  
 n.d. : données non disponibles  
 Sources: *Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1983*, publié par la Banque mondiale; et *La situation des enfants dans le monde 1982-1983*, publication de l'UNICEF.



Au niveau de l'endettement, la majorité ont atteint la liste des pays créditeurs s'allonge. Des pays comme l'Argentine, le Chili, le Venezuela font face, aujourd'hui à des situations économiques difficiles. Le Canada a réagi promptement pour redresser le développement des économies de la région. Le gouvernement a, en effet, décidé de doubler d'ici 1987 son programme d'assistance aux Antilles du Commonwealth, de tripler les montants accordés à l'ensemble des pays d'Amérique centrale et d'appuyer les efforts de redressement entrepris par le Pérou et la Colombie. Le Canada-Amériques atteint 57 millions de dollars. Le Canada contribue également aux organismes internationaux de secours et finance les activités et projets des banques internationales et régionales de développement. La Banque mondiale, la Banque de développement des Antilles et la Banque interaméricaine de développement se partagent, entre autres, les quelque 500 millions de dollars de l'aide multilatérale canadienne.

En plus des effets néfastes de la récession mondiale qui n'épargne aucun des pays en développement des Amériques, certains ont été sévèrement frappés par des catastrophes naturelles ou des problèmes humanitaires aigus. Pour répondre rapidement aux besoins de ces populations, l'ACDI a ajouté des programmes de secours d'urgence à sa liste d'actions de développement. Au début de l'année 1982, l'ACDI versa \$250 000 aux 8 500 indiens Miskito réfugiés aux Honduras. Deux mois plus tard, une tornade ravagea une partie du pays, exigeant des Canadiens des efforts de dollars additionnels pléniers. Deux millions de dollars additionnels furent accordés aux réfugiés du Salvador, du Guatemala

## Indicateurs de développement économique

### Pays de concentration des Amériques recevant l'aide canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Service de la dette en pourcentage des exportations de biens et services	Indice moyen de production alimentaire par habitant (1969-1971 = 100)	PNB par habitant, croissance annuelle moyenne (%)	PNB par habitant	Haïti		Honduras		Guyane		Pérou		Jamaïque		Colombie		Îles du Vent et Sous-le-Vent	
				\$ 300	0,05	89	5,8	6,6	12,7	n.d.	11,6	2,5	13,4	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.
				1981	1960-1981	1979-1981	1970	1981									

n.d.: données non disponibles

Sources: 1982-1983, publication de l'UNICEF  
1983, publié par la Banque mondiale; et *La situation des enfants dans le monde*

et du Nicaragua et aux populations victimes d'accidents naturels. Ce sombre tableau ne reflète toutefois pas toute la réalité. Un bon nombre de pays de cette région présentent aujourd'hui des facteurs positifs de croissance. Avant d'être dramatiquement affectée par la crise des populations. Dans certains cas, des groupes sociaux entiers ont réalisé des gains substantiels. S'il est vrai que d'ailleurs connu, ces vingt dernières années, une forte croissance. L'élargissement collectif des richesses a entraîné une amélioration générale des conditions de vie

l'évolution politique et socio-économique des pays des Amériques et de l'Amérique latine intéresse particulièrement le Canada. En effet, c'est dans cette région que les Américains que se concentrent plus de la moitié des transactions de change et 75 p. 100 des investissements commerciaux directs que le Canada effectue avec le tiers monde. En outre, plus de 40 p. 100 de notre production mondiale provient de cette région.

Formée de 35 pays à des stades divers de développement et d'industrialisation, la région des Amériques se veut tout une région de contrastes et de différences profondes. La taille, la variété et la complexité de leurs économies, ce à la disparité de leurs attitudes ou réalismes compliquent letablissement d'un politique régionale commune adaptée aux besoins de tous les États. Par exemple, des différences significatives existent entre l'économie du Honduras ou celle du Brésil ou de la Colombie. L'un requiert, des autorités canadiennes, des projets assez sur besoins humains essentiels; la nourriture, l'eau potable, le logement. L'autre doit être d'une économie plus structurée et d'une administration publique mieux articulée, exigeant des transferts financiers et de technologies appropriées.

Malgré tout, bon nombre de problèmes sont communs à la majorité d'entre eux: la croissance démographique et le chômage; l'insuffisance de la production alimentaire; l'absence de la dette publique et le ralentissement de la production.

La situation économique de l'ensemble des pays de la région a été dramatiquement affectée par les effets de la récession. Le produit intérieur brut (PIB) de l'ensemble de la région a diminué de 1 p. 100 en 1982, après avoir connu un accroissement de 1,2 p. 100 en 1981, de 5,7 p. 100 en 1980 et de 5,9 p. 100 lors des deux dernières années.





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Photographies  
A. Jim White  
B. Michel Fougeret

C. Dilip Mehta  
D. François Gauthier

milliards par an, soit environ 880 millions par jour. C'est à la fois beaucoup et peu. Beaucoup, car il faudrait réunir d'importantes ressources financières pour y parvenir. Peu, si l'on réalise que, chaque jour, les différents gouvernements investissent de 20 à 25 fois plus dans la course aux armements. Selon un spécialiste de la question, quel que soit le prix nécessaire, pour fournir à un ensemble de gens de l'eau potable et des mesures sanitaires adéquates, ce dernier sera toujours moindre que celui que nous payons présentement!

L'accès à des quantités raisonnables d'eau potable et à des conditions hygiéniques minimales exigera que les pays du tiers monde investissent une grande partie de leurs ressources financières dans la satisfaction de ces besoins. La plupart sont cependant prêts à fournir ce qui est exigé. Leurs dirigeants savent pertinemment que le développement économique et social d'un pays repose sur une population en bonne santé, capable de participer activement à l'exploitation des ressources.

Certains pourraient exprimer des doutes quant à la possibilité d'atteindre l'objectif fixé. Il y a certes ans, un tel scepticisme fut exprimé lorsque la communauté internationale décida d'unit ses efforts pour enrayer la variole. Aujourd'hui, ce fléau a virtuellement été rayé de la carte du monde.

Le but visé est réalisable. Il représente toutefois un grand défi. Ce dernier fait appel à un effort de coopération internationale et intersectorielle sans précédent. Tous les intervenants devront s'impliquer dans la réalisation de cet objectif. En dernière instance, il reviendra aux communautés locales, dont les ressources humaines et physiques sont disponibles dans le milieu, de mener à bien cette tâche et de voir à l'amélioration de conditions de vie de millions d'individus.



Le Canada participe activement à cette lutte pour la satisfaction de besoins fondamentaux. Son implication revêt plusieurs formes: transferts technologiques, appuis à la formation, au développement rural intégré, au développement communautaire, soutien aux organisations non gouvernementales actives dans l'hydraulique villageoise, etc. . . .

Le Canada apporte aussi activement, par l'entremise de la Direction générale des programmes multilatéraux de l'ACDI, les efforts des divers organismes des Nations Unies chargés de la réalisation d'un des volets du programme international.

La tâche reste énorme et les coûts financiers sont particulièrement élevés. Pour atteindre les objectifs fixés de la décennie de l'eau potable, divers organismes internationaux ont établi qu'il faudrait, au total, déboursier entre \$300 et \$600 milliards. L'écart entre ces deux estimations dépend du choix de technologies, de l'étendue et du niveau des services qui devraient être



seulement une obligation morale, c'est avant tout un



\*snɪvɪpuːp spɹæʃlɪw xneɪp

Lorsque des millions de gens d'un pays sont sous-alimentés et malades, ils ne peuvent contribuer efficacement au développement économique et social de leur pays. Mais sur une ample échelle, les conditions de vie, c'est s'assurer d'un formidable potentiel pour tous.

## L'eau potable, plus rare que le

pétrole!

L'eau recouverte, il est vrai, les trois quarts de la surface

du globe. Mais 97,4 p. 100 de cette eau est salée, donc

impropre à la consommation, et 1,8 p. 100 des réserves

d'eau douce demeurent gelées en permanence dans les

régions polaires. L'eau potable, cet élément indispensable à la vie et à la santé, ne représente en réalité, que

0,8 p. 100 du total des réserves d'eau mondiale!

Personne, cependant, ne sait au juste qu'elle en est la

proportion contenue.

Pis de la mort de l'humanité et les trois cinquièmes

des populations vivant dans les pays en voie de dé-

veloppement n'ont pas accès à une provision adéquate

d'eau potable. Une personne sur quatre n'a d'autre choix

que de boire de l'eau viciée. Chaque jour, environ

30 000 personnes meurent, victimes d'eau contaminée

ou de conditions sanitaires impropres. Chaque jour, des

dizaines de millions de femmes et d'enfants passent la

moitié de la journée, sous un soleil brûlant, à approvi-

sionner la maisonnée en eau qui les empoisonnerait!

Ces derniers 20 ans la situation n'a cessé de se détériorer:

100 millions de personnes de plus qu'en 1975 doivent

boire de l'eau contaminée; 400 millions de gens de plus

n'ont même pas accès aux conditions sanitaires mini-

males. Les maladies liées à une détérioration de l'eau

ou des conditions sanitaires emportent plus de 25

millions d'individus par an. Les autres sont malades

à divers degrés, souffrant principalement de diarrhée, de

choléra ou de bilharziose.

L'UNICEF estime à 15 millions le nombre d'enfants en

bas âge qui meurent chaque année. Dans la majorité des

cas, l'absence d'eau potable et de conditions sanitaires en

est le grand responsable. S'il était possible à tous d'avoir

accès à des réserves fraîches d'eau, la moitié des

mortalités infantiles disparaîtrait! Selon l'Organisa-

tion mondiale de la santé, 80 p. 100 de toutes les

maladies du tiers monde peuvent être attribuées, sous

une forme ou une autre, à l'absence d'eau potable et de

conditions sanitaires appropriées!

Une situation aussi alarmante que troublante exige des

mesures d'urgence et un effort de concentration sans

pareil. C'est lors de la tenue, à Vancouver, en 1976, de

la Conférence internationale sur l'habitat humain que

fut identifié le problème et que fut énoncé le besoin

d'une approche globale et concertée au problème de

l'approvisionnement en eau potable. L'année suivante,

l'adoption de mesures concrètes. En 1980, saisie du

problème, l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies

décrit que la décennie 1981-1990 allait être celle de

l'eau potable et de l'amélioration des conditions sani-



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titues. Cette mesure internationale permettra peut-être

de répondre à une tragédie humaine aux proportions

inquitantes.

Au cours des prochaines années, l'ensemble des in-

tervenants — gouvernements, organisations d'aide in-

ternationale, institutions financières mondiales, groupe-

ment communautaires, — se donneront la main pour

reléver le défi et remédier à la situation qui affecte la

population mondiale.

La situation est grave, mais elle n'est pas désespérée.

Il est encore temps d'agir.

Il est encore temps d'agir.

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moderniser le système de faïssesaux hertziens sur l'ensemble du territoire rwandais. Le second projet, celui de la prospection géophysique des territoires, entrepris avec la participation du PNUD, a pour but de dresser un inventaire des ressources minières du pays, principalement dans les régions où aucune étude n'a été, à ce jour, réalisée.

La gestion des ressources humaines, troisième volet du programme d'aide canadien, a pour but la formation d'un personnel administratif compétent, capable de planifier, coordonner et réaliser l'application des politiques gouvernementales. À cet égard, la participation canadienne se traduit par une assistance technique disponible aussi bien auprès des autorités locales, au niveau des "communes", qu'au niveau national auprès des différents ministères et bureaux de planification.

Les ONG canadiennes s'avèrent une présence active dans le milieu. Au cours de la dernière décennie, elles ont réalisé pas moins de 58 projets au Rwanda pour des déboursés de l'ordre de \$756 000. De ce nombre, 28 sont actuellement en cours. Parmi ceux-ci, citons le projet d'adduction d'eau que coordonne l'organisme Développement et Paix pour la commune de Butare. La réalisation de ce projet a permis de contribuer au bien-être d'une région rwandaise tout en sensibilisant la population aux démarches de base d'un programme de santé préventive. L'organisme Oxfam-Québec, de son côté, a réalisé avec succès un programme de lutte contre l'érosion du sol. Un bon nombre d'ONG travaillent dans l'ombre, au niveau local, à des tâches d'éducation et de formation populaire contribuant ainsi à informer, éduquer et regrouper les gens partageant des problèmes et des intérêts communs.

L'action de plus en plus concertée des différents intervenants canadiens facilite l'établissement d'une politique authentique de développement mieux agencée aux aspirations et besoins réels du "pays aux mille collines".



Le développement rural intégré s'appuie avant tout sur les caractéristiques agro-forestières du pays. Ce plan d'action tient non seulement compte de la production mais économique des exploitations agricoles familiales, mais aussi de la couverture forestière du pays (8 p. 100) et en particulier de son rôle dans la lutte contre l'érosion des sols. Les objectifs de ce programme sont de promouvoir de nouvelles techniques et pratiques agro-forestières, de favoriser le développement des activités para-agricoles, de rendre accessible l'utilisation des services spécialisés. Le projet de développement rural de Mutarazi, en cours de réalisation, illustre bien cette nouvelle direction. Ce projet, considérant l'exiguïté du territoire, vise à transformer des marécages en terres agricoles. L'ACDI y a consacré pour la période 1982-1984, plus de 13 millions de dollars. Ces fonds servent à aménager plus de 450 hectares. Quelque 375 familles, en majorité de jeunes paysans, y trouvent aujourd'hui leur subsistance. Ce projet contribue non seulement à un accroissement quantitatif des terres agricoles mais également à une amélioration qualitative de la production agricole du Rwanda.

Certaines ONG canadiennes participent également à l'ouverture du Rwanda. Le Centre de recherches pour le développement international, de son côté, soutient les activités de recherche dans le secteur agricole.

Au chapitre de la protection des sols, le plan en cours de réalisation prévoit un inventaire des ressources de même que la formation de cadres et de techniciens forestiers. La stratégie de développement industriel qui poursuit l'ACDI fait appel aux ressources des PME locales. Des projets d'assistance technique en gestion sont conçus et élaborés en fonction des demandes et besoins de ce groupe. Deux importants projets sont en voie d'exécution. Celui des télécommunications, auquel l'ACDI a consacré 12 millions de dollars, vise à développer et à



qui lui revient au sein des nations". Existe-t-il un plan bel héritage?

Le plan d'action dont l'ACDI entreprend la réalisation en 1983 comporte trois objectifs principaux:

- une contribution à l'accroissement de la productivité agricole par le biais du développement rural;
- un appui au développement de l'infrastructure industrielle par la promotion de petites et moyennes entreprises (PME) locales;
- des activités de soutien visant à renforcer la capacité rwandaise de gestion des ressources.

La priorité de l'ACDI au Rwanda qui compte une population agricole de 1,9 m.

professionnel et administratif. Comme le souligne judicieusement son fondateur, "l'université si jeune et si petite soit-elle, si limitée soient ses moyens, doit apporter sa contribution originale même modeste à l'héritage spirituel du pays. Ses recherches sur l'histoire, les traditions, les institutions, l'art et la langue lui permettront d'enrichir son patrimoine culturel, de développer sa conscience nationale et d'occuper la place

At. Ed. P. C. Bussone

On a pu constater, dans le cadre de la recherche, que le père Lévesque, à l'instar de nombreux autres universitaires, a été confronté à de nombreuses situations où il a dû faire preuve de flexibilité et d'adaptabilité. C'est ainsi qu'il a dû s'adapter à un environnement universitaire en constante évolution, à des changements de direction, à des réorganisations, à des transferts de compétences, à des mutations de rôles, à des changements de statut, à des changements de cadre de référence, à des changements de contexte, à des changements de public, à des changements de moyens, à des changements de méthodes, à des changements de technologies, à des changements de valeurs, à des changements de normes, à des changements de pratiques, à des changements de comportements, à des changements de mentalités, à des changements de cultures, à des changements de sociétés, à des changements de civilisations, à des changements de mondes, à des changements de univers, à des changements de cosmos, à des changements de tout.

Le Canada, par l'entremise de l'ACDI, participe à ce plan d'action en contribuant financièrement aux organismes internationaux tels le Fonds des Nations Unies pour les activités en matière de population et l'UNICEF. L'ACDI participe aussi aux programmes spéciaux de la Fédération de planification des naissances et à ceux d'autres organisations à vocation démographique. Fort heureusement, la décentralisation administrative au niveau des "communautés" qui caractérise le Rwanda permet aux ONG canadiennes et autres, d'entreprendre, à ce chapitre, des actions directes et concrètes.



Fondateur de l'Université nationale du Rwanda, le père Georges-Henri Levesque o.p. a été nommé en 1978 par le président du Rwanda à l'Ordre national des mille collines, la plus haute distinction du pays.



Pays de hautes plateaux et de vallées, le Rwanda possède une variété de sols particulièrement propices à la pluri-culture. (Photo ACDI/P. Chausson)

Le taux de croissance de la population est particulièrement élevé. À ce point que si le taux démographique de 3,8 p. 100 de la dernière décennie devait se maintenir, la population du Rwanda doublerait d'ici l'an 2 000! Consensés de ce problème, les autorités gouvernementales ont institué, il y a plusieurs années, un Bureau de planification des naissances. L'objectif assigné au Bureau, dans le cadre de la réalisation du III<sup>e</sup> Plan quinquennal, est de réduire d'environ 19 p. 100 cette explosion démographique.

seraient l'extension du sol agricole. Les terres arables n'occupent, en effet, que la moitié seulement de ce territoire, à peine plus grand que l'île de Vancouver. Par surcroît, la densité démographique y est une des plus élevées d'Afrique: 200h/km<sup>2</sup>. Le problème est tel que déjà près de la moitié des Rwandais résident à l'extérieur du pays.



## L'Afrique vit-elle l'ère des communications ?

La technologie des communications constitue un puissant levier pour améliorer la condition humaine et vaincre l'ignorance. On ne peut toutefois oublier que ses bienfaits sont loin d'être répartis également sur l'ensemble de la planète. Elle demeure, et de loin, l'apanage des nations industrialisées. En Afrique, les modestes infrastructures laissées sur place par les autorités coloniales restent longtemps inachevées et lorsqu'elles sont complètes, elle se révèle vite inadaptes aux besoins du pays.

En août 1983, l'Assemblée internationale des communications, l'Assemblée des Nations Unies tenue à souligner l'importance de ces infrastructures pour le développement international. Par ce geste, l'Assemblée a voulu mettre fin à l'isolement de ceux qui sont techniquement démunis, de ceux qui, en quelque sorte, vivent en retrait de la communauté internationale. L'Union internationale des télécommunications qui regroupe 127 pays membres s'est fixée, entre autres, un triple objectif: accroître le rôle des communications dans le développement social, économique et culturel des pays; poursuivre les travaux d'amélioration des infrastructures dans les pays en voie de développement; enfin favoriser la constitution d'un réseau complet de communications mondiales, de sorte que nul ne soit isolé de la communauté locale, régionale ou internationale.

Dans nos sociétés, les communications modernes favorisent notre mode de vie de multiples façons. Le téléphone est chose courante dans nos maisons et bureaux. Nous avons même accès à des services spectra-

lisés tel le télé-enseignement, la télé-médecine, la recherche et sauvetage par satellites, le Télidon. Les récents développements dans les domaines de la diffusion en matière de technologies de communications de fibre en matière de technologies de communications. À ce titre, il participe aux efforts de modernisation des infrastructures en finançant le projet de télécommunications de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, le PANAFTEL. Ce projet vise le développement du réseau téléphonique relie centre-ville de Dakar, le Mali, le Niger et la Côte d'Ivoire, le Bénin, le Sénégal, le Nigeria et la Haute-Volta, favorisant ainsi l'augmentation des échanges entre ces pays.

Depuis 1973, l'ACDI finance aussi le Centre d'étude des sciences et techniques de l'information (CESTI) dont les activités consistent à former des communicateurs et à développer l'éducation et la formation en région rurale. Ce programme d'assistance technique canadienne, au coût de 10 millions de dollars et s'échelonnant sur quatre ans, poursuit trois principaux objectifs: une attraction grandie de concentration entre les différents intervenants et un soutien aux activités de formation.

Conscient du rôle important assumé par le CESTI, l'ACDI a prévu 4,5 millions de dollars pour l'octroi de bourses de perfectionnement et des programmes de recherche et de formation de communicateurs dans le développement rural. Les Canadiens savent pertinemment que le développement des communications constitue le fer de lance du progrès économique. En participant au développement des communications en Afrique, le Canada assume un rôle actif dans la promotion de la bonne entente et de la compréhension entre les nations du continent.

## Rwanda

Implémentation des secteurs privés et institutionnels canadiens. Le Canada appuie aussi les efforts du Maroc en vue de diversifier sa production agricole, assurant ainsi un meilleur équilibre entre la production destinée à la consommation et celle destinée à l'exportation. En Tunisie, l'ACDI, concentre ses activités dans le développement agricole, de la production et du transport d'énergie. Les nouveaux projets en cours font appel à des ressources des secteurs privés et institutionnels canadiens. Ils favorisent le transfert de connaissances et de technologies appropriées et stimulent l'investissement canadien dans les domaines manufacturier et industriel. Au Gabon, les orientations de la coopération canadienne, s'articulent autour de la signature d'un nouvel accord cadre qui prévoit la prestation de personnel enseignant et un financement pour des projets [ACDI] d'électrification rurale. Dans ce pays aussi l'effort de favoriser une participation accrue du secteur privé canadien au développement du pays.

Situé en plein cœur de l'Afrique, le Rwanda bénéficie, en contrepartie, d'un relief varié et d'un climat tempéré. Pays de hautes plateaux et de vallées, baptisé par ses habitants "Pays aux mille collines", le Rwanda possède une variété de sols particulièrement propices à la polyculture. Sa population de 3,5 millions est agricole à 90 p. 100. Les principales cultures vivrières sont la banane, le haricot, le sorgho et le patate douce, tandis que le thé et surtout le café sont des cultures d'exportation. Une exploitation agricole sur deux se consacre à cette culture. Malgré ces revenus la population parvient difficilement, en termes réels, à assurer sa subsistance. Une part importante de ses habitants souffrent d'une carence en protéines. De plus, le relief accidenté limite





Le gros de l'aide de l'ACDI au Zaïre est consacré au secteur forestier et au développement rural. (Photo ACDI: M. Faugère)

ont déboursé \$ 15 000 dans le développement de projets destinés à approvisionner en eau les villages du pays. Près d'une soixantaine de coopératives, appartenant à des organismes bénévoles tels l'Jeunesse Canada Monde, Carrefour canadien international et SUCO ont participé à des programmes d'assistance technique ainsi qu'à des programmes d'animation rurale et de développement de coopératives.

Les problèmes de la Haute-Volta ne diffèrent guère de ceux de son voisin. Entre 1980 et 1983, l'ACDI en plus

cadres et de techniciens soit par le biais de l'assistance technique ou intégré dans les projets de développement, soit en finançant directement les universités nationales et les écoles techniques, ou encore en appuyant les interventions directes, d'une efficacité mille fois confirmée, des organisations bénévoles canadiennes.

Cette année, l'ACDI inaugure au Mali un programme pluriannuel d'aide alimentaire. Son objectif est de secondar ce pays dans ses efforts en vue de s'assurer une sécurité alimentaire. Les différents projets poursuivis dans ce pays visent de plus à enrayer le processus de désertification et réduire le déficit commercial dans le domaine de l'énergie et de l'eau. Les ONG canadiennes

La réussite des plans de développement rural est intimement liée, en Afrique, à la question énergétique. La crise du bois de feu et l'accélération du déboisement constituent toujours le principal problème énergétique pour de nombreux pays de l'Afrique francophone, où les combustibles traditionnels représentent neuf-dixièmes du bilan énergétique. Sous l'effet de la pression démographique, l'élimination progressive des savanes boisées brise l'équilibre écologique et accentue la

La Banque mondiale a versé \$700 millions à 30 pays africains pour reboiser leurs forêts. L'importance du volet énergétique dans le programme des activités de l'ACDI s'explique par le double objectif qui lui est assigné: réduire les factures de pétrole importé trop lourdes pour la plupart des économies africaines et aider les nations africaines à développer des sources d'énergie nouvelles et renouvelables. Un programme spécial de \$25 millions a été mis en œuvre pour le développement de sources alternatives d'énergies. Le Canada possède une solide expérience dans le domaine de remplacement d'énergie. Son rôle de chef de file du groupe ad hoc sur l'énergie de la Coopération pour le développement en

Afrique (CDA) lui permettra de faire partager ses connaissances en cette matière. Un autre moyen de réaliser ce double objectif est l'exploration de pétrole domestique que réalise la Corporation Pétro-Canada pour le quart de toutes les réserves mondiales de pétrole. Depuis peu, des gisements sont en opération en Angola, au Congo, au Cameroun et en Côte-d'Ivoire. Enfin, partant du fait que les ressources humaines sont la clé du développement socio-économique d'une société, un important effort lui consacré à la formation et au développement social, troisième volet prioritaire du programme d'aide canadien. Le développement de l'Afrique repose, en grande partie, sur celui de ses propres ressources humaines. L'ACDI, depuis longtemps, appuie de différentes façons la formation de

## Indicateurs de développement social

### Pays de concentration d'Afrique francophone recevant l'aide canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

de l'extérieur et dans le développement des ressources humaines, notamment dans les secteurs techniques, du management et du contrôle financier.

qu'il s'agisse d'organismes internationaux ou nationaux, publiques ou privées. Le programme d'aide canadien fait de plus en plus, appel aux ressources de tous ceux qui participent au développement international. Comme sous le nom d'action convergente, cette politique porte sur l'ensemble des besoins de chacun des pays recevant l'assistance du Canada. On y favorise, de cette façon, une approche concentrée de programmation dans les trois secteurs vitaux: l'agriculture, l'énergie et les ressources humaines. En 1982-1983, on a introduit des innovations dans le programme d'assistance canadien, la planification, sur plusieurs années, de micro-réalisations rurales impliquant directement les populations indigènes. L'effet d'entraînement de ces projets est considérable.

La consultation Canada-Afrique francophone a été particulièrement active cette dernière année. Le Canada a reçu deux chefs d'Etat africains: les présidents Abidjo du Cameroun et Sekou Touré de Guinée. L'AACI a de plus participé à des tables rondes internationales de concertation d'aide au Maroc, au Zaïre, au Rwanda et au Mali. Le même désir de concertation a conduit ses représentants aux délibérations de commissions mixtes dans huit pays différents: le Gabon, l'Algérie, la Tunisie, le Maroc, le Niger, la Haute-Volta, le Zaïre et la Côte-d'Ivoire. Sept autres réunions de même nature sont prévues l'an prochain. Autre témoignage de cette concertation, les visites ministérielles: 11 visites canadiennes en Afrique et 14 visites africaines au Canada.

La sécurité alimentaire reste la pierre angulaire de l'intervention de l'AACI dans le domaine de l'agriculture en Afrique francophone. Cet objectif s'articule autour de trois axes principaux: le développement rural intégré, l'appui institutionnel et l'assistance à des groupes cibles de producteurs.

Taux de mortalité infantile (enfants de moins d'un an) par 1000 naissances vivantes	Taux d'alphabetisation des adultes (%)	Nombre de filles inscrites à l'école en première	Taux d'âge du groupe d'âge pertinent	1980	1960	1960	1981	1960	1981	1960	1981
				1980	1960	1960	1981	1960	1981	1960	1981

Mali	37	45	195	152	2	10	6	20	75	14	37
Zaire	40	50	150	110	31	55	32	75			
Haute-Volta	37	44	252	208	2	5	5	14	67	30	16
Rwanda	37	46	147	137	16	50	30	22	17	1	10
Guinée	n.d.	43	208	163	7	20	16	22	35	n.d.	43
Niger	37	45	191	143	1	10	3	17	35	17	10
Sénégal	37	44	182	145	6	10	17	35	94	43	60
Cameroun	37	50	162	106	19	n.d.	43	60	47	173	125
Côte-d'Ivoire	37	47	173	125	5	35	24	60			

n. d. : données non disponibles

Sources: Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1983, publié par la Banque mondiale; et La situation des enfants dans le monde 1982-1983, publication de l'UNICEF.

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des forçés et la mise en place de sources alternatives d'énergies.

biologique contre la cochenille du manioc, véritable fléau des récoltes. La sarabisation du couvert végétal est une autre priorité absolue. Elle implique, le reboisement, la protection

## Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Afrique francophone recevant l'aide canadienne au développement

(classées selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

Pour tous ces pays, les défis sont énormes mais surmontables. Les analyses et études des principaux organismes internationaux s'accroissent pour affirmer que le déficit est potentiellement capable de s'autosuffire en besoins alimentaires. Il faudra, bien sûr, irriguer, améliorer les cultures, développer les programmes nutritionnels et efficaces de développement rural.

L'Afrique est la seule région du monde où la production alimentaire par habitant est en régression. Cette situation résulte d'un taux de croissance démographique élevé, d'un exode rural excessif et de politiques en général inadéquates, inappropriées ou inopérantes.

Accroître de diverses façons la production et la productivité alimentaires du territoire, tel est le mot

Le programme canadien en Afrique du Nord-Ouest est l'un des plus importants du monde. Il vise à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition dans les zones arides et semi-arides. Le programme est financé par le gouvernement fédéral du Canada et le gouvernement provincial de l'Ontario. Il est mis en œuvre par le Centre canadien de recherche en nutrition et en sécurité alimentaire (CCRSNA) et le Centre canadien de recherche en nutrition et en sécurité alimentaire (CCRSNA).

entre autres, en la recherche, le développement et l'utilisation de variétés de céréales résistantes et à très grand rendement, comme le blé, le riz ou un hybride de maïs et de seigle, le triticale. Un bel exemple d'intervention dans ce domaine est le projet de coopération mené par l'Université du Manitoaba, celle de Guelph et le Centre international d'amélioration du maïs et du blé.

Ce dernier appartient au Groupe consultatif pour la recherche agricole internationale que finance, en partie, l'ACIDI. Le groupe réunit 36 pays et organismes donateurs possédant des centres de recherche. Une dizaine d'entre eux reçoivent une contribution canadienne annuelle de plus de 10 millions de dollars. Un tel organisme, comme l'Institut international d'agriculture tropicale, semble être le meilleur dispositif de liaison

	par habitant PNB (\$É.U.)	par habitant, croissance annuelle moyenne PNB (%)	Indice production de moyen de alimentation par habitant 1969-1971 = 100)	Service de la dette en pourcentage des exportations de biens et services
1981	1981	1960-1981	1979-1981	1970
Malï	\$ 190	1,3	88	1,2
Zaire	\$ 210	-0,1	87	4,4
Haute-Volta	\$ 240	1,1	94	n.d.
Rwanda	\$ 250	1,7	104	1,3
Guinée	\$ 300	0,2	87	n.d.
Niger	\$ 330	-1,6	93	3,8
Sénégal	\$ 450	-0,3	76	2,7
Cameroun	\$ 880	2,8	101	3,1
Côte-d'Ivoire	\$1200	2,3	110	6,8
				n.d.

u.d.: données non disponibles

Sources: Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1983, publié par la Banque mondiale; et *La situation des enfants dans le monde* 1982-1983, publication de l'UNICEF.

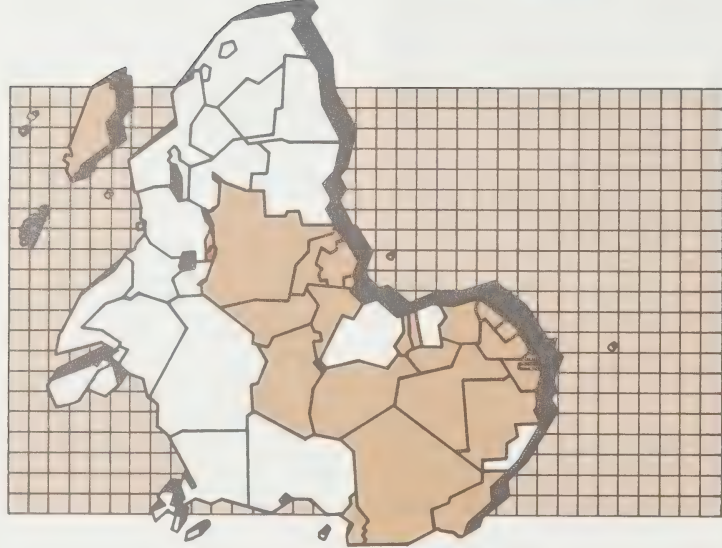
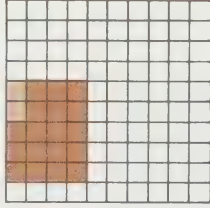


# Afrique francophone

Régionnant 27 États et plus de 150 millions de habitants, l'Afrique francophone représente un gigantesque capital physique et humain, dépositaire d'immenses ressources inexploitées. Cependant la plupart de ces pays sont confrontés à d'énormes problèmes de développement dans à peu près tous les domaines. Malgré les progrès importants réalisés par les pays africains au cours des deux dernières décennies dans les domaines des ressources humaines, des institutions et de l'infrastructure, les structures économiques demeurent très vulnérables.

Le cadre économique général de l'Afrique francophone est caractérisé par un sérieux niveau deendettement, une gestion déficiente et des politiques économiques et financières parfois inappropriées. Seize des 27 États de l'Afrique francophone se classent dans ce que l'Organisation des Nations Unies appelle les pays les moins avancés. Leur revenu par habitant est inférieur à \$300 par année et le secteur manufacturier représente à peine 10 p. 100 du produit intérieur brut. Front partie de ce groupe, les pays du Sahel toujours aux prises avec les problèmes de désertification, de production agricole et de déficits alimentaires, et qui semblent se diriger vers un appauvrissement irréversible.

Vaste région de steppes, au sud du Sahara et s'étendant sur plus de 2 500 000 km<sup>2</sup>, le Sahel comprend des parties du territoire de la Mauritanie, du Mali, de la Haute-Volta, du Niger, du Sénégal, du Tchad et de la Gambie. Le sol y est pauvre et les pluies rares. La sécheresse, conséquence de ces phénomènes, accentue la disparition de la végétation. Selon une étude des Nations Unies, en 20 ans, le désert a grugé 100 kilomètres de terre vers le sud. Un bon nombre de ces pays reçoivent des secours d'urgence et de l'aide alimentaire de façon quasi permanente. D'autres voient leurs économies plier sous le poids de la sécheresse, de la baisse de la production agricole et de l'explosion démographique.



Aide totale de gouvernement à gouvernement, en millions	\$14,83	20%
Aide totale de gouvernement à gouvernement, en millions	\$11,44	2%
Aide totale de gouvernement à gouvernement, en millions		

Cette brusque augmentation du nombre d'étudiants n'a pas manqué de poser de sérieux problèmes du côté du personnel enseignant. Les besoins dépassent de loin les effectifs existants, malgré le fait que de nombreux professeurs soient rentrés d'exil. Il faut donc absolument compenser sur de nouveaux enseignants, car l'avenir économique du Zimbabwe repose sur la formation, par un enseignement technique adéquat, d'une main-d'œuvre qualifiée apte à remplacer les techniciens blancs qui sont partis. Le gouvernement s'est encore une fois tourné vers le Canada pour mener à bien cette entreprise, et l'ACDI a octroyé des fonds à l'Entraide universitaire mondiale du Canada (EUMC) pour le détachement d'enseignants et de formateurs techniques. L'EUMC s'est déjà occupé avec succès de recruter et d'envoyer des enseignants dans d'autres parties de l'Afrique, et a ouvert au Zimbabwe, à l'instar de beaucoup d'autres organisations non gouvernementales canadiennes, bien avant la lutte pour l'indépendance. Pendant les années de conflit, l'Entraide universitaire mondiale (Généve) a offert au Zimbabwe, avec l'aide de l'ACDI, un vaste programme de bourses d'études aux niveaux secondaire et universitaire. Le projet en question, d'une valeur de \$6,7 millions, illustre bien les applications du concept d'action convergente à l'ACDI, par lequel un canal d'aide est choisi parmi plusieurs autres comme étant le mieux indiqué pour la transmission d'assistance. Ainsi, dans le cas présent, c'est la Direction de la coopération internationale et des services au développement (Direction générale des programmes spéciaux) qui administre le projet et fournit le soutien nécessaire à l'EUMC, qui fait fonction d'agent d'exécution.

Il s'agit d'ailleurs du seul grand projet d'affectation à l'étranger d'enseignants du niveau secondaire, qui soit exclusivement centré sur les régions rurales. Cent enseignants canadiens sont détachés pendant trois ans dans des écoles secondaires rurales, 50 formateurs

Les résultats sont encourageants jusqu'ici, malgré les problèmes qui assaillent le pays. Des enseignants ont été forcés de quitter le secteur perturbé du Malawi, mais ailleurs ils contribuent à instruire un nombre élevé de Zimbabwéens. Les Canadiens ont permis aux écoles rurales de ramener la qualité de l'enseignement à ce qu'elle était avant la lutte pour l'indépendance, et dans la plupart des cas, d'élargir les programmes d'études existants. Par l'exemple même de leur travail, ils constituent en outre un précieux facteur de réconciliation entre Noirs et Blancs.

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Le Zimbabwe est l'une des nations africaines les plus riches en dotées en ressources naturelles. Son sol fertile et son savoir-faire agricole font qu'il peut habituellement exporter des excédents de la plupart des produits de son agriculture. (Photo ACIDI: C. McNeill)

d'entre eux se retrouvaient automatiquement à l'école secondaire, la plupart des Noirs étaient forcés d'abandonner l'école après le cours primaire.

Le nouveau gouvernement n'a pas tardé à s'attaquer à cette situation, s'efforçant de donner à tous la chance qui leur avait été refusée. Résultat: le nombre des écoles secondaires a sextuplé et les inscriptions ont grimpé de 66 000 en 1979 à 300 000 aujourd'hui.

Par ailleurs, les premiers levés aéronautiques du territoire du Zimbabwe sont en cours de réalisation dans le cadre d'un projet de \$9,5 millions destiné à l'avisser l'essor du secteur minier. Ce projet est mené en collaboration avec le service des levés géologiques du ministère des Mines.

Sur un autre plan, l'ACDI aide le Zimbabwe dans ses efforts pour clarifier et réformer d'urgence son système d'éducation, l'accroître et lui donner une orientation plus moderne. L'ancien régime pratiquait une discrimination très nette envers la majorité noire, surtout dans les campagnes. Tandis que l'insécurité était gratuite et obligeait pour les Blancs, et que la très grande majorité

de la main-d'œuvre agricole, afin de maintenir la production dans le secteur de l'agriculture, source appréciable de devises étrangères. Le Zimbabwe a demandé des moissonneuses-batteuses de marque Massey-Ferguson, parce qu'environ 60 p. 100 des moissonneuses-batteuses automobiles dans le pays viennent des usines de cette compagnie et que le service après-vente est déjà assuré sur place: réseau de concessionnaires dans tout le pays, ateliers bien équipés et vaste choix de pièces de rechange.

L'industrie privée du Canada joue également un rôle dans les programmes de réinstallation et de reconversion du Zimbabwe. Pour l'instant, la planification du développement marque le pas faute de cartes topographiques adéquates. Il existe, il est vrai, un bon système d'établissement des cartes, mais il a été asservi des fins militaires dans les années 70. Il est maintenant nécessaire de dresser des cartes détaillées et à jour du territoire, et de développer la capacité du pays à cet égard, afin qu'il puisse en arriver à planifier et à réaliser des programmes aussi prioritaires que la création de petites exploitations agricoles, l'irrigation, le reboisement, l'électrification rurale et la construction de routes.

Reconnu pour sa compétence dans ce domaine, le Canada a reçu une demande d'appui du Zimbabwe. L'ACDI a par la suite passé un contrat avec le consortium Géo-Carto de Montréal, qui travaille actuellement à constituer une base de ressources comprenant normalement des données topographiques et des cartes plus détaillées qu'à l'heure actuelle. D'une valeur globale de \$7,5 millions, ce projet donnera au Zimbabwe des cartes requises dans l'immédiat, tout en relevant les capacités des services d'appui du gouvernement zimbabwéen pour que ceux-ci puissent répondre à ses besoins à plus long terme. À cet effet, on s'efforcera de moderniser l'équipement, de fournir de l'assistance technique et de donner de la formation dans les domaines de l'information et de la programmation d'ordinateurs, de la cartographie et de l'apprentissage.

Zimbabwe qui porte principalement sur l'agriculture, la création d'emplois, les établissements humains et la science et la technologie.

Les transports sont un élément clé de la sécurité alimentaire dans cette région. Le réseau ferroviaire du Zimbabwe, autour duquel gravitent les autres réseaux de transport en Afrique australe, a considérablement souffert des années de sanctions et d'hostilités. L'indépendance proclamée, la République d'Afrique du sud a retiré 25 locomotives fournies à bail au Zimbabwe, laissant le pays à court de matériel et entravant sérieusement sa capacité d'acheminer ses excédents alimentaires vers les pays voisins.

Le problème a été quelque peu résolu lorsque l'ACDI a consenti \$6 millions pour l'achat de cinq locomotives et de pièces de rechange auprès de la General Motors du Canada. Par la suite, des fonds alloués par la Société pour l'expansion des exportations et par le Fonds du Koweït pour le développement ont rendu possible l'achat de 21 autres locomotives canadiennes et de pièces de rechange. Livrées au Zimbabwe en 1982, ces locomotives permettent d'acheminer plus rapidement et plus efficacement les exportations et les importations.

Pour aider le Zimbabwe à remédier à ses problèmes à court terme de balance des paiements, l'ACDI a mis à sa disposition une ligne de crédit de \$17 millions lui ouvrant accès, à bon marché, à des matériaux et des équipements canadiens. En outre, il aura ainsi l'occasion de développer ses activités commerciales avec des entreprises canadiennes.

La ligne de crédit permettra d'établir et de remettre en état des infrastructures dans les campagnes et, par conséquent, d'accroître le revenu et la productivité des paysans. Jusqu'à ce jour, le Zimbabwe a investi \$4,7 millions dans des nouvelles servantes à la construction et à la réfection des routes, \$4,9 millions dans de l'équipement de télécommunications, \$1,6 million dans des installations de forage de puits et \$4 millions dans l'achat



placé pour fournir des produits de qualité et des connaissances techniques adéquates. Par l'entremise de ses programmes multilatéraux, en outre, l'ACDI contribue aux efforts déployés par des organisations et des institutions internationales. Ainsi, la Banque africaine de développement, qui a reçu de l'ACDI \$45,9 millions pour son programme de 1982-1983, s'occupe d'un projet de réinstallation de 4 400 familles dans le secteur des Chinyika de même que d'un projet d'approvisionnement en eau dans les terres communales. Le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement, auquel l'ACDI a versé \$36 millions en 1982-1983, est le maître d'œuvre d'une initiative de \$24 millions EU au

L'ACDI, aide le gouvernement du Zimbabwe dans ses efforts de réforme et de démocratisation de son système d'éducation visant à permettre à la majorité noire d'avoir accès à l'école secondaire, ce qui leur était en pratique refusé sous l'ancien régime. (Phoco ACDI)

Les fonds ainsi fournis ont servi à l'achat de niveaux pour la construction de routes dans les campagnes, à l'envoi d'aide alimentaire pour les réfugiés rentrant dans leur pays et à la réalisation d'études techniques. A l'heure actuelle, le programme bilatéral de l'ACDI est centré sur le développement rural, les ressources humaines et l'infrastructure nationale, trois domaines où le Zimbabwe a besoin d'aide et où le Canada est bien placé pour fournir des produits de qualité et des connaissances techniques adéquates. Par l'entremise de ses programmes multilatéraux, en outre, l'ACDI contribue aux efforts déployés par des organisations et des institutions internationales. Ainsi, la Banque africaine de développement, qui a reçu de l'ACDI \$45,9 millions pour son programme de 1982-1983, s'occupe d'un projet de réinstallation de 4 400 familles dans le secteur des Chinyika de même que d'un projet d'approvisionnement en eau dans les terres communales. Le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement, auquel l'ACDI a versé \$36 millions en 1982-1983, est le maître d'œuvre d'une initiative de \$24 millions EU au

gagné l'appui des Blancs relativement nombreux restés dans le pays.

Mais durant l'été de 1982, le Zimbabwe a connu des troubles sociaux et des bains de sang semblables à ceux qui ont précédé la naissance de tant de nations africaines. L'équilibre précaire a été rompu sous l'effet des différences tribales, politiques et géographiques ex-pitimes dans la personne de ses deux leaders noirs, Mugabe et Nkomo.

Bien qu'officiellement alliés durant la lutte pour l'indépendance, les deux chefs et leurs clans respectifs, les Shonas et les Matabels, ont souvent été en conflit. La rupture du gouvernement de coalition. La désertion des partisans leur porte au Cabinet, Mugabe a provoqué la rupture du gouvernement de coalition. La désertion des partisans leur porte au Cabinet, Mugabe a provoqué la rupture du gouvernement de coalition. La désertion des partisans leur porte au Cabinet, Mugabe a provoqué la rupture du gouvernement de coalition.

Le Matabeland et l'insurrection des conflits armés entre dissidents et forces gouvernementales ont fait surgir le spectre de la confrontation interne. L'économie s'est mise à tourner au ralenti faute de carburant — des rebelles du Mozambique ayant lancé des attaques contre l'oléoduc dans ce pays — et l'instabilité de la situation a effrayé les investisseurs étrangers, dont le Zimbabwe avait pourtant un besoin criant. Au milieu de ce tumulte, l'ACDI et d'autres donateurs ont décidé de joindre leurs efforts à ceux du gouvernement du Zimbabwe pour essayer de propulser le pays sur la route du développement. L'ACDI a amorcé son aide au cours de la période de transition, en 1981, en allouant \$10 millions pour des projets de reconstruction, de reorganisation et de réinstallation. Cette assistance a court terme s'avère absolument nécessaire pour ranimer sans tarder une certaine stabilité et desan-

Le régime foncier pose un problème encore plus épineux. Malgré une base économique diversifiée, la production agricole constitue le principal moyen de subsistance de la majorité de la population. Cinq mille propriétés blanches emploient 850 000 ouvriers et assurent 75 p. 100 de la production agricole totale. À l'opposé, les 3,5 millions de Noirs établis sur les terres communales, où le sol sablonneux et rocailleux est plus aride et reçoit moins de précipitations, doivent tirer leur subsistance de la terre, la très grande majorité d'entre eux arrivant difficilement à dépasser un seuil de vie minimal.

Cette disparité entre agriculteurs blancs et paysans noirs a dilués été l'une des causes de la guerre. Le gouvernement se retrouve aujourd'hui devant la tâche délicate de répartir plus équitablement les terres sans pour autant affaiblir la production agricole globale, qui constitue 18 p. 100 du produit intérieur brut.

Le gouvernement a exhorté la population à la patience, soulignant qu'il fallait commencer par remettre sur pied les régions rurales. Il voudrait éviter de commettre les erreurs d'autres pays africains qui ont donné la priorité "populaires", sans disposer d'abord d'une base économique solide sur laquelle asseoir le processus du développement, et qui n'ont obtenu au bout du compte qu'une étonnante stagnation et un sentiment généralisé de frustration, accompagnés inévitablement d'un climat d'instabilité sociale. Paradoxalement, bien qu'il se garde d'agir ainsi, Mugabe n'est pas à l'abri de l'instabilité sociale ni même de la guerre civile. Pendant plus de deux ans, le gouvernement s'est efforcé d'effacer les séquelles de la guerre et de mettre de l'ordre dans les affaires du pays. Les positions révolutionnaires du début ont été modérées et adaptées aux réalités économiques, ce qui a



Photo ACDI : C. McNeill

Le Zimbabwe doit recevoir une aide de \$1,8 milliard EU (dont \$50 millions du Canada sur 5 ans à partir de 1981) qui permettra de reconstruire le pays et de faciliter la période de transition après l'indépendance. Mais les fruits de cette assistance ne se feront pas sentir avant un certain temps. En attendant, Mugabe doit faire face à une tâche gigantesque: donner des emplois et des terres à une population noire affranchie dont les attentes ont été nourries et amplifiées par les activités de développement communautaire menées par les mouvements de libération au cours du conflit. Or, l'emploi est million de personnes étaient sans travail au moment de l'indépendance. Comme l'économie repose sur l'exportation et qu'il y a actuellement un recul de la demande mondiale, les perspectives à court terme ne sont guère rassurantes.





qui, ayant réalisé l'étude sur laquelle est basé le projet, fera office d'organisme d'exécution pour l'Agence. Le coût total du projet se chiffre à \$2,68 millions, sur lesquels \$589 400 proviennent du CRDI et \$250 000 du Zimbabwe sous forme d'une contribution en nature. Le ministère de l'Agriculture du Zimbabwe administ- trera le service consultatif au nom de la SADCC. La phase d'exécution devrait commencer en janvier 1984. Le programme de l'ACDI en Afrique anglophone reflète les besoins des pays concernés et les compétences du Canada. En Tanzanie, l'ACDI consacre une bonne partie de son aide à la principale voie de chemin de fer. Un programme de \$60 millions, qui a été lancé en 1977 et qui sera bientôt terminé, a entre autres permis la réalisation d'une grande étude de la Société des chemins de fer tanzaniens (Tanzania Railways Corporation — TRC), l'une des deux compagnies ferroviaires du pays. Plus de 70 p. 100 du trafic de la TRC est consacré au transport de produits agricoles. L'ACDI a récemment approuvé un projet de \$1,9 millions prévoyant la livraison de pièces détachées pour l'entre- tien de la voie ferrée, qui est en service depuis 1911. Le Canada fournira les devises nécessaires à l'achat de pièces détachées et d'outils pour la révision des locomotives ainsi qu'à la prestation de services d'approvisionnement. La TRC peut effectuer les réparations dans son atelier de Morogoro, dont la construction, terminée au début de l'année 1982, a fait partie de la première phase du programme. Le gouvernement tanzanien versera approximativement \$6,7 millions pour contribuer au financement de la seconde phase. La voie de chemin de fer en question, qui reliera la Tanzanie au Kenya à l'Ouganda, permettra d'accroître d'acheminement aux ports des récoltes qui se sont accumulées, lui rapportant ainsi des devises dont elle a un besoin vital.

En Zambie, l'ACDI participe depuis 1981 à un projet qui ouvrira les lacs Tanganyika et Mledewantipo à des pêches qui n'avaient pas la possibilité de transporter leur poisson sur les marchés. Sur les recherches pour le développement international (CRDI) Ce projet sera financé par l'ACDI et le Centre de et la formation dans ce domaine. créera un service consultatif chargé de mettre au point alimentaire et la lutte contre les maladies du bétail. On perdra après-récolte, l'amélioration de la petite industrie Ce projet sera essentiellement axé sur la réduction des à la sécurité alimentaire mis en oeuvre par le groupe. peu avec le Zimbabwe à l'un des premiers projets relatifs

En Zambie, l'ACDI s'est engagée à verser \$2,5 millions pour la construction de 570 km de routes de desserte en terre afin de permettre aux petits pêcheurs des lacs Tanganyika et Mledewantipo d'acheminer leurs poissons aux marchés urbains. (Photo: ACDI).

secteur qui sévit dans toute l'Afrique australe a fait ressortir l'urgence nécessaire de garantir la sécurité alimentaire de cette région. L'ACDI a récemment accordé près de \$8 millions sous forme d'aide alimentaire au Mozambique et au Botswana, tous deux membres de la SADCC. Elle participe également depuis



l'Angola, le Botswana, le Lesotho, le Malawi, le Mozambique, le Swaziland, la Zambie et le Zimbabwe. Essayant d'éviter la bureaucratie, elle a adopté une manière novatrice mais pragmatique de traiter les problèmes communs. Elle s'est donnée pour principe d'éviter la répétition des tâches en décentralisant les sphères de responsabilité. Elle encourage ses membres à assumer les tâches pour lesquelles ils sont le plus compétents et à déterminer l'importance de leur participation à tel ou tel moment en fonction de leurs possibilités. De nouvelles responsabilités sont attribuées selon les besoins et l'aptitude de les satisfaire.

Au cours de ces quatre dernières années, la SADCC a recensé d'une part les secteurs dans lesquels la dépendance économique est la plus grande et d'autre part les possibilités d'intégration régionale. Les États situés à la frontière de l'Afrique du Sud dépendent de ce pays pour plus de la moitié de leur commerce, ainsi que pour les transports, l'infrastructure, les produits manufacturés de première nécessité, les produits alimentaires, les devises provenant du rapatriement des travailleurs émigrés et les capitaux d'investissement. Par exemple, le Zimbabwe expédie 80 à 90 p. 100 de ses exportations par les ports de l'Afrique du Sud. L'impossibilité de transporter d'importants volumes d'excédents agricoles a dissuadé les agriculteurs de faire les plantations d'une saison sur l'autre et a contribué à l'insécurité alimentaire dont souffre la région.

Le Mozambique qui a le port le plus important de tous les pays membres de la SADCC, est responsable des transports et des communications. Étant donné que six des neuf pays sont enclavés, de nombreuses routes doivent être achevées vers les marchés par chemin de fer, mais la vétusté des voies rend souvent nécessaire le recours à d'autres modes de transport plus onéreux. Certains parties du réseau ferroviaire du Mozambique datent de 45 ans, on estime que si elles ne sont pas réparées, elles ne seront plus praticables en 1990. Or, la

À la demande de la commission des transports de la SADCC, le Canada participe avec la France et le Portugal à la première phase d'un projet en deux parties destiné à remettre en état 615 km de voies, du port de Nacala, au nord du Mozambique à Entrelagos, à la frontière du Malawi. Le coût total de la première phase sera de \$120 millions. Le Canada fournira pour \$20

réalisation à venir de grands projets agricoles et industriels susceptibles de créer des emplois dans les zones éloignées dépend de l'existence du chemin de fer.



Quatre-vingts p. 100 du demi-milliard d'habitants que compte l'Afrique, vivent de l'agriculture, un des secteurs de concentration de l'ACDI. (Photo ACDI: P. Chasson)

millions de rails d'acier et de dispositifs de branchement. Ce projet bénéficiera également aux fournisseurs canadiens de matériel ferroviaire, qui traversent une période difficile.

Au sein de la SADCC, c'est le Zimbabwe qui est responsable de l'alimentation et de l'agriculture. La





D'un autre côté, la situation actuelle empêche l'Afrique d'exploiter ses abondantes ressources naturelles. Par exemple, le sud est extrêmement riche en gisements de minerais d'intérêt stratégique, comprenant notamment le diamant et les réserves mondiales d'uranium. Le Soudan, la Libanie et la Zambie possèdent de vastes superficies de terres arables; il existe aussi tout le continent des sources inexploitées d'énergie hydroélectrique, et les mers regorgent de poissons et de combustibles.

Bien que les ressources tant humaines que naturelles d'Afrique permettent de bien augurer de l'avenir, celle-ci a tout de même un urgent besoin d'aide. Elle comprend 26 des 96 pays les plus pauvres du monde. Occasionnellement, elle ne pourra même pas se maintenir dans la position précaire qui est la sienne actuellement. La Banque mondiale estime en effet que si les pays développés ne s'engagent pas à quadrupler leur aide, l'Afrique passera de la croissance négative actuelle à une

[illegible]

## Indicateurs de développement économique

Pays de concentration d'Afrique anglophone recevant l'aide canadienne au développement

(classés selon leur revenu par habitant, les plus pauvres figurant en premier)

[illegible]

Sources: Rapport sur le développement dans le monde 1982-1983, publication de l'UNICEF

u.d. : don't know

Avec l'alignissement de l'économie mondiale, les cultures commerciales ne trouvent plus de débouchés en Europe et les prix tombent. De nombreuses nations africaines perdent ainsi de précieuses recettes d'exportation. Le prix payé pour les exportations d'agriculteurs



# Répartition sectorielle et régionale des prêts cumulés de la BAD, 1967-1982

(en pourcentage)

Répartition régionale		Répartition sectorielle	
Afrique centrale	20,9%	Agriculture	17,8%
Afrique de l'Est	33,8%	Transports	22,5%
Afrique du Nord	20,5%	Industrie et banques	32,2%
Afrique de l'Ouest	24,8%	Éducation et santé	24,5%
Prêts approuvés de la BAD par région en 1982		Prêts approuvés de la BAD par secteur en 1982	
(en pourcentage)		(en pourcentage)	
Afrique centrale	29,9%	Agriculture	25,5%
Afrique de l'Est	39,6%	Transports	16,9%
Afrique du Nord	18,9%	Services publics	30,7%
Afrique de l'Ouest	16,5%	Industrie et banques	21,1%
		Éducation et santé	5,8%

d'achats au Canada, se comparent avantagéusement aux exportations des pays de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) vers l'Afrique noire. Il y a toutefois lieu d'améliorer ces recommandations. Aussi les conseillers commerciaux continuent-ils d'ouvrir dans le sens d'une coopération encore plus étroite entre le secteur privé et public pour une présence canadienne plus active en Afrique.

16 800 actions, dont 25 p. 100 comparant et 75 p. 100 exigibles, pour un montant de \$50,5 millions EU.

Cette somme sera versée en cinq tranches égales.

Les banques de développement représentent de puis-  
sants agents de changement. Elles jouent un rôle

important dans le développement des ressources physi-  
ques et humaines régionales et favorisent une approche

concentrée aux problèmes de croissance du continent.

La participation canadienne à cette institution financière

lui confère d'emblée un bon nombre d'avantages politi-  
ques et économiques. D'un part, cette contribution

doit être envisagée dans l'optique générale de l'ensemble  
de nos relations avec le continent africain. L'adhésion à

cette Banque de développement permet au Canada de  
renforcer ses relations politiques et humaines avec

l'Afrique francophone de même qu'avec les États d'Afri-  
que membres du Commonwealth. Par ce geste, notre

pays entend aussi souligner sa participation à la crois-  
sance économique et à la justice sociale en Afrique.

Cette présence de plus en plus active du Canada s'inscrit  
dans le prolongement de sa participation au Fonds

africain de développement. Le Fonds alloue des res-  
sources financières à quelque 50 pays africains enga-  
gés dans le développement économique et social. La

participation canadienne à la BAD permettra aux pays  
de la région qui ne sont pas bénéficiaires de notre

assistance bilatérale de tout de même profiter de l'aide  
canadienne rendue ainsi disponible.

Au 31 décembre 1982, le volume des prêts cumulés  
depuis le début des opérations de la BAD, s'élevait à

\$2061,79 millions EU, pour des décaissements de-

passant les \$800 millions. En 1982, la BAD a approuvé  
35 prêts d'un montant total de \$327,9 millions EU.

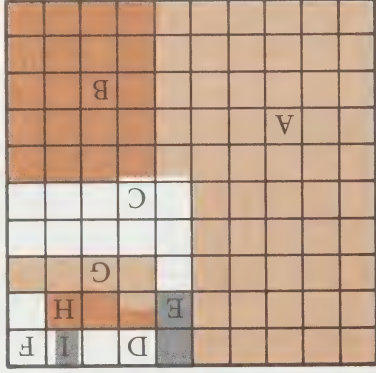
L'injection de nouveaux capitaux permettra à la Banque  
d'augmenter considérablement son influence sur le

développement de la région. Cette influence devrait  
proiter, de différentes façons, à l'industrie canadienne si

l'on table sur l'expérience acquise avec le Fonds de  
développement. En effet, les retombées, en terme

# Décaissements d'aide multilatérale 1982-1983 (en millions de \$)

A	Institutions financières internationales	\$325,18	54,7%
B	Aide alimentaire	\$117,55	19,8%
C	Fonds général de l'ONU	\$69,69	11,5%
D	Resources naturelles renouvelables	\$12,58	2,1%
E	Population et santé	\$11,95	2,0%
F	Refugiés et secours (y compris l'aide alimentaire)	\$13,72	2,3%
G	Contributions aux budgets ordinaires et aux fonds volontaires et autres ministères)	\$26,71	4,5%
H	Programmes du Commonwealth et des pays francophones	\$14,82	2,5%
I	Autres	\$3,52	0,6%



## Le Canada accède au conseil d'administration de la Banque africaine de développement

Un des points saillants de l'année a été l'admission officielle du Canada, en décembre 1982, comme membre de la Banque africaine de développement (BAfD). Ce privilège lui confère d'office un poste au sein du conseil d'administration de cette institution financière qui, bien que régionale dans ses interventions, jouit d'une réputation internationale.

Créée en 1963, la BAfD n'admettait comme membres, jusqu'à l'an dernier, que les États africains indépendants. Les pays étrangers au continent pouvaient cependant participer au Fonds africain de développement, par le biais d'un mécanisme concessionnel de la Banque. Le Canada a contribué, en 1972, à l'établissement de ce Fonds. Depuis, avec des souscriptions cumulatives d'environ \$150 millions EU, le Canada est devenu progressivement le troisième plus important fournisseur à ce Fonds.

Ces dernières années, comme bon nombre d'autres pays donateurs, celui-ci a encouragé la Banque à accueillir des membres extérieurs à la région, faisant valoir qu'elle ne saurait atteindre ses objectifs et sa maturité comme institution financière qu'en accroissant considérablement son capital et son expérience des marchés financiers. Reconnaissant le bien-fondé d'un tel argument, le conseil des gouverneurs de la Banque adopta, en mai 1978, une résolution en ce sens. Cette dernière fut ratifiée par les deux tiers des États membres en mai 1982. Le Canada signa cet accord le 30 décembre de la même année.

Sa participation est substantielle. Sa part du capital-actif est équivalente à celle de la France, ce qui le classe au quatrième rang après les États-Unis, le Japon et la République fédérale d'Allemagne. Le Canada souscrita

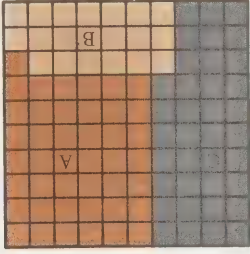
Enfin, force est de convenir que sans l'aide au développement, de nombreux pays se trouveraient dans une situation encore beaucoup plus pénible. C'est indéniable, quoique très difficile à vérifier quantitativement. Par exemple, l'aménagement des ports et l'amélioration de l'infrastructure des transports permettra une meilleure répartition de l'aide alimentaire; par ailleurs, grâce à l'amélioration de l'infrastructure des communications et des services dans le monde, la récession grave que nous connaissons aura peut-être une incidence moins catastrophique.

L'Agence canadienne de développement international, l'ACDI, n'a ménagé aucun effort pour s'adapter à l'évolution rapide de la situation internationale. Les risques que comporte l'aide au développement sont toujours élevés, car si le caractère rudimentaire des services de transport, l'imperfection des ressources humaines, notamment l'analphabétisme, et la grande instabilité des gouvernements continuent d'être au centre des préoccupations des pays donateurs d'aide, ils constituent également les principaux obstacles à l'acheminement de cette aide. Les risques étant élevés, ils s'accompagnent d'échecs mais également de nombreux succès.

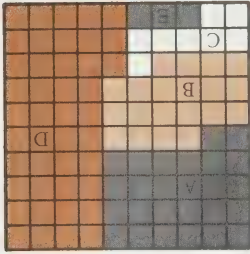
Durant l'année 1982, l'ACDI réalisait dans plus de 80 pays, plus de 700 projets d'une valeur dépassant les \$4 milliards. Environ 750 Canadiens travaillaient à des projets bilatéraux. Plus de 800 stagiaires étaient pris en charge au Canada. Près de 2 000 contrats étaient signés avec certaines des 3 000 entreprises inscrites auprès de l'Agence. Dans le même temps, cette dernière versait des contributions à des organismes internationaux tels que les banques régionales, les institutions du Commonwealth et du monde francophone ainsi que les organismes des Nations Unies, notamment le Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement et l'UNICEF. Sur un autre front, quelques 3 000 projets parrainés par des institutions bénévoles et des organisa-

## Décaissements d'aide de gouvernement à gouvernement 1982-1983 (en millions de \$)

Par type d'aide		
A. Aide alimentaire (aide alimentaire)	\$449,94	63%
B. Aide alimentaire	\$141,45	20%
C. Prêts	\$266,11	37%



Par région		
A. Afrique anglophone	\$187,73	26%
B. Afrique francophone	\$144,83	20%
C. Amériques	\$57,76	8%
D. Asie	\$305,97	43%
E. Autres	\$19,76	3%



L'aide au développement reste un domaine d'action difficile, stimulant et fructueux tant pour les pays aidés que pour les Canadiens. Dans les années 80, la tâche de l'ACDI consistera à poursuivre ses efforts pour s'acquies-

ter de mieux en mieux de sa mission.

De nouveaux modes de collaboration avec la Société pour l'expansion des exportations et divers fonds arabes ont vu le jour, ces deux filières favorisant le développement tout en élargissant les débouchés ouverts aux exportateurs canadiens par le programme d'aide au développement.





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Mary Ann Seaton

Vice-premier ministre et  
Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affa

Depuis que le Canada a songé le premier, il y a 15 ans, à soutenir à l'aide des deniers publics les pratiques de développement durable, l'idée a pris rapidement de l'ampleur. Cette collaboration originale entre le gouvernement fédéral et les organismes publics a donné des fruits vertigineux et remarquables. L'an dernier, elle a permis à l'ACIDI de participer au financement de plus de 3 000 projets et de participer au gouvernement du Canada.

Quatre-vingt pour cent de la population mondiale est pauvre, et si l'on ajoute les personnes qui vivent à la limite de la survie, on arrive à plus de 1,5 milliard d'habitants. Les pays en développement ont donc une énorme responsabilité à assumer. Ils ne peuvent pas attendre que les autres pays riches leur viennent en aide. Ils doivent eux-mêmes trouver des solutions. C'est pourquoi nous sommes si intéressés par les expériences de développement de pays comme le Canada, qui ont permis de réduire la pauvreté et d'améliorer la situation économique. Nous espérons que ces expériences pourront servir de modèle à d'autres pays en développement.

# Message du ministre

En 1982-1983, le Canada a continué d'investir dans l'avent de la planète en appuyant tout un éventail d'initiatives destinées à promouvoir le développement international.

À peu près personne n'échappe aux difficultés des années 80. Inflation, chômage, déficits budgétaires sont devenus les symptômes courants d'un malaise économique universel. Et derrière les manifestations de cette recession profonde, se cachent des problèmes encore plus profonds, car il se produit une transformation structurelle fondamentale de l'économie mondiale dont l'aboutissement demeure incertain. On voit en effet des industries et des techniques de pointe remplacer les anciennes, tandis que des marchés traditionnels s'adaptent à de nouvelles. Il n'est donc pas surprenant que beaucoup envisagent aujourd'hui l'avenir avec anxiété.

La grande leçon se dégage de la conjoncture actuelle: combien nos économies dépendent les unes des autres. La reliance dans les pays industrialisés est largement tributaire des exportations vers les pays du tiers monde. De même, les pays en développement ne peuvent eux-mêmes progresser économiquement qu'en augmentant leurs ventes aux pays du Nord.

Les problèmes de la dette, le protectionnisme et l'instabilité des prix de l'énergie et des produits de base sont des menaces qui pèsent sur notre avenir à tous. Comme citoyens de l'une des grandes nations comme-mesures du monde, il est impératif que nous prenions conscience que l'économie mondiale ne peut tourner rond si elle se trouve à cheval entre la recession et la croissance, ce que le système international doit être bien portant pour que chacune de nos sociétés puisse prospérer. À cause de cette interdépendance et aussi parce que le crédit et le financement international sont les moteurs de l'économie mondiale, il y a de notre intérêt de veiller à ce que, entre autres, les pays en



Photo: Les frères Proulx

développement continuent d'obtenir des fonds à des conditions de faveur et des appuis dans leur processus d'ajustement. Les progrès ont été lents du côté du dialogue Nord-Sud. Toutefois certains points ont été marqués avec l'appui du Canada. Citons notamment les ententes intervenues à l'Assemblée de la Banque mondiale et du Fonds monétaire international (FMI) à Toronto en septembre 1982, qui ont permis la poursuite des activités de l'Association internationale de développement et l'élargissement des capacités de prêt du FMI. Pour que la reliance mondiale se maintienne et donne l'impulsion au renouvellement des efforts nécessaires à l'édification

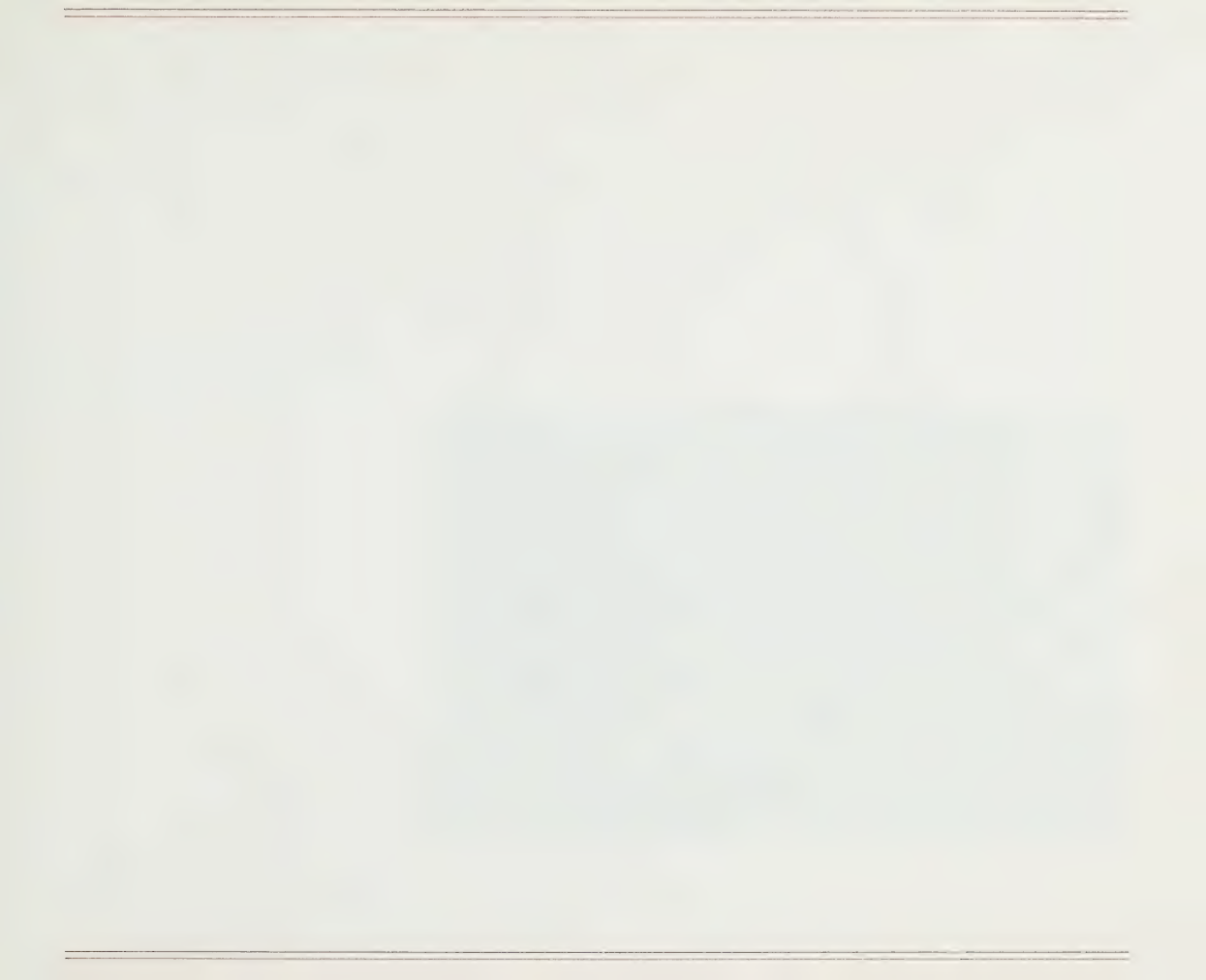
d'un avenir meilleur, nous devons nous donner la main dans un esprit d'internationalisme éclairé et aborder nos problèmes communs sous un angle nouveau. Ainsi, il n'a jamais été aussi indispensable d'assurer l'afflux de ressources financières vers les pays du tiers monde afin que ceux-ci ne soient pas écartés du circuit de l'économie mondiale. Il y a eu d'ailleurs de l'intérêt le plus pragmatique, le plus terre-à-terre du Canada de veiller à leur survie, car ils représentent ses marchés de demain. Le FMI estime que les pays en développement non producteurs de pétrole font face cette année, à eux seuls, à un déficit de \$70 milliards, auquel devront faire contrepois des apports nouveaux pour qu'il soit possible d'envisager une modeste hausse de leurs importations et l'acquisition de l'intérêt sur leurs emprunts.

L'aide publique au développement (APD) constitue un élément de réponse essentiel dans cette delicate conjoncture. Par son APD, le Canada soutient les activités du Centre de recherches pour le développement international, de la Corporation Pétro-Canada pour l'assistance internationale et de diverses banques et organisations multilatérales, mais surtout, il confie à l'Agence canadienne de développement international le soin d'aider à financer des milliers de projets de développement outre-mer, dont quelques-uns sont décrits dans les pages qui suivent. Des projets de ce genre ont aidé maints et maints pays du tiers monde à améliorer leurs infrastructures économiques et leur production économique et à affronter les problèmes sociaux et économiques qui les affligent, permettant ainsi un peu, mais également aux victimes de la rapacité de l'empire, de mener une vie plus décente sur des plans aussi fondamentaux que l'alimentation, la santé et l'alphabétisation.

En 1980, le Canada s'est engagé à porter le volume de son aide à 0,5 p. 100 de son produit national brut pour

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# Les Canadiens dans le tiers monde



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